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Sravana 23, 1900 (Saka)

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(Fifth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 14, 1978/Sravana 23, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Urban Development and slum clearance

*404. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4361 dated 27th March, 1978 regarding Urban Development and slum clearance schemes and state:

(a) whether Government have now determined the quantum of financial assistance for Maharashtra under the Integrated Urban Development and slum clearance programme for the year 1978-79;

(b) if so, the break-up for (i) Bombay and new Bombay (ii) Pune (iii) Nagpur (iv) Sholapur (v) Kohlapur (vi) Aurangabad; and

(c) what are the guidelines for the utilization of such assistance?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the hon. Minister replies, I would like to make a request. Sometime back, you had suggested to the Government that whenever a reference is made to a previous question and answer, that answer should also be attached to this answer. Here is a reference to an unstarred question, but that answer has not been attached to this answer. Now, I would request the Chair...

MR. SPEAKER: Now we are making it a part of the rules. Therefore, there will be no difficulty. Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDR BAKHT): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

No Central financial assistance for the Slum Clearance Scheme has been given because the scheme lies in the State sector.

The quantum of Central assistance under Integrated Urban Development Programme is determined periodically on the basis of progress of the approved schemes and availability of funds. The assistance so far determined for Maharashtra during 1978-79 is as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Bombay and New Bombay :	17.00
Pune	—
Nagpur	—
Sholapur	44.00
Kolhapur	—
Aurangabad	So far no proposal for assistance from Integrated Urban Development Programme has been received from the State Govt. for Aurangabad.

The guidelines for utilisation of Central assistance *inter-alia* are:—

(1) After the approval of the scheme, the first instalment of loan is released; the next instalment is released after receipt of certificate from the State Government regarding utilisation of the previous instalment.

(2) The State Government is required to submit in the prescribed proforma quarterly progress report of the projects sanctioned.

(3) Periodical inspection of the project sanctioned under the scheme will be undertaken by officers of the Government of India to appraise the physical progress achieved during the period under review.

(4) The Central asisstance has to be passed on by the State Government to the implementing agencies on the terms applicable to the Central loans. The State Government's matching contribution has also to be passed on to the implementing agencies in the form of loan or grant according to the standard terms.

(5) The State Governments, particularly those seeking assistance for metropolitan cities should accept and adopt a policy of dispersal of industries and other economic activities from metropolitan areas to smaller growth centres and this policy should be given effect while preparing the development plans of the cities, so that large industries are prevented from coming up in metropolitan centres while adequate incentives are offered to them in other satelite and smaller towns.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under two Central Schemes, this Government provides financial assistance to the State Govrnments *viz.*, Integrated Urban Development Programme in the Metropolitan cities and the Environmental Improvement Programme in slum areas. As we all know, one-third population of Greater Bombay, including the surrounding areas like my constituency, *viz.*, New Bombay and Thana resides in slums. The other cities of Maharashtra like Nagpur, Pune, Sholapur and Kolhapur are also facing the same problem. The Janata Government is comitted to the upliftment of the slum dwellers. May I know from the hon. Minister the total amount earmarked for the said two schemes in the Budget of 1977-78 and 1978-79? Have the amounts allotted to the State Government been actually sanctioned and provided?

There is also one thing more.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody will be able to answer half a dozen questions.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: This is only one question.

Previously also, in the years 1977 and 1978 Pune, Nagpur and Kolhapur were provided Rs. 20 lakhs each but this time nothing has been provided for the three cities. May I know the reasons?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The question relates to two things. One is integrated urban development and the other is slum clearance, and I have answered these in my statement. Nothing has been asked, originally, about environmental improvement: this is a third area.

Now, as regards the reasons, I have already answered in my statement that the Central assistance under the Integrated Urban Development Programme is determined periodically on the basis of progress of the approved schemes and availability of funds, and the reasons on account of which nothing could be released to Pune, Kolhapur and Nagpur are that Rs. 20 lakhs were released in 1977-78

but it was found by the Appraisal Team that no expenditure had been incurred by the implementing agency in Pune and thus there was no case for releasing any further funds. The State Government had to expedite acquisition proceedings. Regardig Kolhapur no revised layout details and cash flow have been received. Further assistance will be considerd after their receipt.

In regard to Nagpur, the State Government did not incur an expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs so as to justify the Central assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs, because they have to provide a matching contribution to what was already released in March, 1978.

Then, there was something about Aurangabad also, and I have already included that in my original answer. So far, no proposal for assistance from the Integrated Urban Development Programme has been received from the State Government for Aurangabad.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Is there any machinery or agency of the Central Government to examine whether the amounts allotted to the State Governments for the two schemes have been properly utilised or not as per the guidelines mentioned in the reply? If so, has the Government received any report from the Government of Maharashtra regarding the amount they received during 1977-78 and, if so, is the Central Government satisfied with the report?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The question of our being satisfied comes later; first of all, I may say what is the machinery which assesses whether the amount allocated has been properly spent or not.

The State Government is required to submit in the prescribed proforma quarterly progress reports of the projects sanctioned. Periodical inspection of the project sanctioned under the scheme will be undertaken by officers...

MR. SPEAKER: All this is found in the statement.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: That is what I think and that is what I can only repeat: I cannot help it.

SHRI R .K. MHALGI: My question has not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER: This is found in the statement given to you.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: That is true, but my question is upon the statement itself, as to whether the Cenrtal Government have received any report from the Maharashtra Government in regard to not utilising the amount of Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned for Pune and Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned for Nagpur and, if not, whether the Central Government have asked for a report.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: We have asked for a report, and that is the reason, as I have said, on account of which further releases have not been made.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पो० रांगनेकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें कहा है कि जो एमाउंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया गया है उसमें कंडीशंस हैं। एक कंडीशन यह है कि वहां जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको डिसेंट्रलाइज करना चाहिए और उनका एक्सपैंशन नहीं होना चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता है कि इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट ने महाराष्ट्र में और खास करके बम्बई में 36 बिग इंडस्ट्रीज के एक्सपैंशन की परमिशन दे दी है? अगर यह एक्सपैंशन की परमीशन दे दी है तो क्या यह अर्बन डेवलपमेंट और स्लम-क्लीयारेंस तथा गरीब लोगों के लिए घर बनाने के काम में अड़ंगा डालता है या नहीं और क्या इस की जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है कि ये कंडीशंस वहां नहीं लगायी जा रही हैं, वे इन कंडीशंस को तोड़ रहे हैं?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मुझे सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना है कि आई यू डी पी के मातहत असिस्टेंस देने के नार्म्स हैं, तरीके हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और इण्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री क्या कर रही है उसकी जवाबदेही मेरे लिए मुश्किल है। नयी गाइडलाइन्स का जो आपने जिक्र किया कि नयी इण्डस्ट्रीज सेट-अप न की जायें They only relate to the assistance which should be advanced under the I.U.D.P. Scheme.

Speedy implementation of Prohibition by States

+

*405. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:
CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister and the Government have written to various Chief Ministers and other Ministers/Officials in charge of Prohibition in regard to the policy of Prohibition and for its speedy implementation and guidelines;

(b) if so, when and the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the States and the details of the replies received so far, by the Centre in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Letters have been addressed to the State Government at appropriate levels from March, 1978 onwards by the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, on 27-3-1978 and 29-7-1978. Secretay, Depatment of Social Welfare, on 28-3-1978. The Prime Minister wrote to some Chief Ministers on 1-4-1978 and 2-8-1978. Through these letters the State Governments have been requested to consider introduction of total prohibition within a period of four years in accordance with consensus achieved at the Central Prohibition Committee meeting on 30th July, 1977.

2. Guidelines for the implementation of the programme have also been communicated to them. Further, the States have been informed of the decision of the Central Government to the effect that 50 per cent of the established loss of excise revenue resulting from the introduction of prohibition in each year from 1978-79 would be met by the Central Government. The actual excise revenue of 1977-78 would be teated as a base for this purpose.

3. 14 States have accepted the policy and have introduced various measures to implement it. The policy is under consideration by the State Governments in four States. Two States have not indicated anything firmly, while Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have already introduced total prohibition.

श्री अमर सिंह वी० राठवा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि प्रधान मंत्री ने 1-4-78 और 2-8-78 को राज्यों को शराबबंदी करने के लिए या शराबखोरी को कम करने के लिए पत्र लिखे हैं तो क्या उस पत्र में चार साल में मद्य-पान का फैलाव करने का उल्लेख भी किया है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, the hon. Member may make light of these things. But it is a serious matter which is included in our Directive Principles that Prohibition of liquor should be enforced. Therefore, he should not make light of these things. We have not mentioned that irrelavant matter in this answer.

श्री अमर सिंह वी० राठवा : यह मजाक नहीं है बल्कि मजाक तो यह है कि एक ओर तो आप शराब की दूकानों के लाइसेंस दे रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर शराबबंदी का कानून बना रहे है और मद्यनिषेध का सुझाव दे रहे हैं। इसलिए एक ओर लाइसेंस देना, शराब की दूकानें खोलने के लिए और दूसरी ओर मद्यनिषेध की नीति बनाना—क्या यह दोनों बातें एक साथ चल सकती हैं ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, last year in the meeting of the Central Prohibition Committee which was attended by the Ministers from all the States and also some Chief Ministers it was decided that prohibition should be introduced in this country in a phased programme

within four years. Accordingly many States are going ahead. Therefore, in some areas naturally licences may be granted, in other areas the licences are not being granted.

SHRI BABUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have gone through the reply very carefully. Sir, if we are really very serious in implementing the prohibition policy, then I think some ideals must be placed before the people of this country by the Government and by all of us. Sir, I feel that can be done by making some provisions in law of course, without contravening the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution by which the top officials of the Government and all the Members of Parliament and the representatives of all elected bodies should be prohibited—including Members of Parliament.....

MR. SPEAKER: I think we are also Members of Parliament.

SHRI BABUSAHEB PARULEKAR: ....by making some law, something lik that. In this background, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question consisting of three parts. (a) Whether the Government would give an assurance to the House that such steps would be taken by the Government so that officials of the Government and representatives of the people to all institutions and bodies would be prohibited in indulging in the vice of drinking, (b) if the answer is 'Yes', what steps Government proposes to take, and (c) if not, what are the reasons for this?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: So far as the question of Members of Parliament is concerned, the hon. Members are free to pass a resolution or such laws. As you know, prohibition is a State subject under List 2, Seventh Schedule, item 8. Therefore we are not in a position to pass law except for the Union Territories. Then proper directives have been given to the State Government and also to Central Government Servants to contain their drinking in private places; and gradually many of them have agreed not to drink. So, we are taking steps in that direction.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is very important from the point of view of the territory of Goa where about 10 per cent of the population is engaged directly or indirectly in the manufacture of liquor. Now I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has devised any scheme for rehabilitating these people; and if so, what is the nature of this scheme? If they have not devised any scheme, whether the Government will drop out this absurd programme of prohibition altogether?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This scheme will be formulated by the State Government, because, as I said, the prohibition is to be enforced by the State Government. There the State Government is in power and they will devise the scheme and we might give them some help, if necessary, for chalking out such scheme.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a very serious matter. The Government, in trying to amend the Constitution, fortunately has retained the clause relating to our country being a republic. Sir, I fail to understand if you see the spelling of the word 'Republic'—republic minus pub—what will remain is a relic. In the statement he has said that 50 per cent of the loss of revenue will be met by the Centre. I would like to know what will be the total loss of revenue in the country and what would be the 50 per cent of that. If there is any calculation, then we will know what loss we are going to suffer; and whether we are going to convert this Republic into a relic.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As the prohibition will be introduced through a phased programme

of four years, it is rather premature now to find out what will be the total loss. But, gradually, some of the States are coming forth with statements about possible losses and these are being scrutinised.

(*Interruptions*)

But the final calculation has not been done.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is true that it may be Rs. 1000 crores.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not much experience of *pub*.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Vasant Sathe has vast experience.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am in the same category as Mr. Speaker is. I do not have much experience of *pub*.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: So far he has been talking about sending of letters and directives and the problem of the control of the Centre over the States and so on. Whether he has considered having actually a campaign to make drinking as unfashionable; whether he has thought of mobilising the youth force in the country for making prohibition a success and drinking as unfashionable; whether he has taken out any proposal; whether he has considered to talk to his Cabinet colleague the Information & Broadcasting Minister to see that Bombay films and films produced in other parts of India do not portray drinking as a very progressive step; and whether he has considered this kind of approach rather than writing letters.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I fully agree with the hon. Member that there should be adequate publicity and educational campaign in favour of prohibition. Already certain steps are being taken. There is a prohibition committee at all India level and part of the expenses for enforcing prohibition is being utilised for this propaganda purpose.

Shifting of Head Office of Indian Dairy Corporation to Delhi

*406. SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a decision was taken some time back at the highest level to shift the head office of Indian Dairy Corporation from Baroda to Delhi for controlling and managing its affairs effectively; and

(b) if so, why the Indian Dairy Corporation is still keeping its head office at Baroda and has not shifted the same to Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताएंगे कि इन्डियन डेरी कार्पोरेशन के चेयरमैन अभी कौन हैं और एट ए टाइम, वे कितने आफिस होल्ड करते हैं?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इस के चेयरमैन डा० वी० कूरियन हैं और इस का मुझे पता नहीं है कि कितने आफिस वे होल्ड करते हैं क्योंकि इस बारे में यह क्वेश्चन नहीं है लेकिन पता लगा कर बता सकता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is very limited—whether it has been decided to shift it from Baroda to Delhi.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: It is a related question.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

श्री मधुराम मिर्धा : क्या पशुधन विकास के लिए और इस देश में दूध बढ़ाने के लिए इस कार्पोरेशन के चेयरमैन का दफ़्तर दिल्ली में होने से जनता को सुविधा होगी । क्या इस मामले पर सरकार गहराई से विचार करेगी कि दूध के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सभी राज्यों की सुविधा इसमें है कि इस का हेडक्वार्टर दिल्ली में रखा जाए ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जब इस का हेडक्वार्टर शुरू में बनाया गया था 1970-71 में, उस वक्त एन० डी० डी० बी० का दफ़्तर क्योंकि आनन्द में था, इसलिए आई० डी० सी० का दफ़्तर नज़दीक रखना समझा गया और उसी वजह से इनका दफ़्तर बरौडा में बनाया गया । इसके अलावा नई दिल्ली में नये दफ़्तर लाने के लिए बड़ी दिक्कत आती है क्योंकि पापूलेशन यहां पर बहुत बढ़ी है और मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ वर्क्स एण्ड हाऊसिंग का यह फैसला हुआ है कि यहां पर नये दफ़्तर नहीं आने चाहिएं बल्कि यहां से दफ़्तर बाहर जाने चाहिएं । वहां से आपरेशन का काम ठीक होता रहा है, इसलिए उस दफ़्तर को यहां पर लाने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Consent of Rajasthan for Central Take-over of control of Regulator to Check Inter-State Floods

*407. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government has conveyed its consent about the proposed take over by the Centre of the operational control of various regulators set up in the bordering regions of Haryana, U. P. and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of other States in this regard; and

(c) whether any permanent solution to the inter-State floods have been found and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As the existing capacity of the Goverdhan Drainage System is not adequate to discharge the flood waters in a reasonable period, the Central Water Commission was entrusted with the task of drawing up a feasible and acceptable scheme for remodelling the drainage system according to the best engineering practice in consultation with the engineers of the State Governments concerned. The Central Water Commission prepared a scheme for increasing the capacity of the drainage system, which was discussed with the State Government officers and its broad outline was finalised. A proposal was also drawn up for taking over of the operational control of certain key elements of the scheme by the Central Government. Rajasthan Government has accepted the proposal for operational control but has expressed reservations on the remodelling of the scheme itself. The other two States have also expressed their view points on the proposals made by the Central Government. A meeting was convened by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation, which was attended by the Ministers from Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and Chief Minister of Haryana to resolve the outstanding issues. The discussions were inconclusive.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़ के बारे में इस हाऊस में बहुत विचार किया जा चुका है और जो जवाब मंत्री महोदय के स्टेटमेंट में है—मैं ने एक सीधा सा सवाल पूछा है कि राजस्थान सरकार की क्या इस बात में सहमति है कि रेग्युलेटरों का परिचालन नियंत्रण केन्द्र के हाथ में दिया जाए—उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि रिजर्वेशन्स रखे हैं । उन्होंने यह कहा है :

Rajasthan Government has accepted the proposal for operational control but has expressed reservation on the re-modelling of scheme itself.

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव में गोवर्धन ड्रेनेज सिस्टम को री-माडल करने का जो काम हाथ में लिया गया है, इस को केन्द्र बना रहा है या राजस्थान सरकार कर रही है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह इन्टर-स्टेट फलड ड्रेन जो है, जो कि राजस्थान, हरियाणा और यू० पी०, इन तीनों प्रान्तों में हो कर जाता है, उसके लिए जो रेग्युलेटर्स लगे हुए हैं, उसके बारे में जो पिछली मीटिंग हुई थी और

प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने वह मीटिंग की थी, उस में ऐसा ख्याल था कि रेग्युलेटरों का काम सेन्टर के हाथ में होना चाहिए ताकि फ्लड को रेगूलेट किया जा सके और सारे एरिया के लिए जो स्कीम बनाई गई थी उस में अलग-अलग स्टेट्स को अपने हिसाब से कि कितना पानी उनके यहां इकट्ठा होता है, ड्रेन में पानी डालने के लिए नई स्कीमें बनानी थीं । हरियाणा ने अपनी नई ड्रेन बनाई और उसमें 500 क्यूसेक्स पानी जाने लगा है । परसों, चौथे उसका इन-आगुरेशन था । इसी तरह से यू० पी० ने भी नई स्कीम बनाई है । राजस्थान का यह ख्याल है कि 640 क्यूसेक्स पानी उनके यहां जाता है लेकिन हमारे डिपार्टमेंट का कहना यह है कि उनको 1650 क्यूसेक्स का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, जोकि उन्होंने नहीं किया है ।

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या मंत्री महोदय, को यह पता है कि अभी तक राजस्थान की नदियों पर तटबन्दी के लिए कोई काम नहीं किया गया है, जिसके कारण कई गांवों में मवेशी, आदमी और फ़सल का नुकसान होता है, तो क्या राजस्थान की नदियों के लिये तटबन्दी का काम वे हाथ में लेंगे ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह काम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का होता है । 10 अगस्त को मैंने मीटिंग बुलाई थी । उसमें राजस्थान के इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्टर आए हुए थे और वे बतला रहे थे कि अपने यहां की नदियों पर तटबन्दी का काम उन्होंने किया हुआ है । इसलिए उनका ख्याल था कि पानी कम आएगा क्योंकि तटबन्दी कर लेने से पानी कनजर्व हो जाएगा ।

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: How many cusecs of water Goverdhan Drain has the capacity to take away from the States? How much is being released actually and whether it is causing flood in the inter-mediate area of Agra District?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह गोवरधन ड्रेन जहां पर खत्म होता है वहां पर दो हजार से ऊपर इसकी केपेसिटी है । जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया है कि इसमें हरियाणा का पानी जाता है और राजस्थान का पानी जाता है । दोनों स्टेट्स का पानी मिल कर के एक हजार क्यूसेक हो जाता है और कुछ पानी इसमें यू० पी० का भी आता है । इस तरह से दो हजार से ऊपर इसकी केपेसिटी हो जाती है जबकि यह जमुना में जाकर गिरती है। पिछली दफा ज्यादा पानी होने की वजह से इस से फ्लडिंग हुई जिससे मथुरा और शायद आगरा के एरिये में भी पानी पहुंचा ।

श्री राम किशन : गोवरधन ड्रेन के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी जो जानकारी दे रहे हैं वह गलत है । उन्होंने कहा है कि इस में राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश का पानी मिलता है । इसमें हरियाणा का पानी भी मिलता है ।

असल में मूल प्रश्न यह है कि राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन किया है कि कामा पहाड़ी ड्रेन जो हरियाणा के पानी को ले जाता है और उत्तर प्रदेश के पानी को ले जाता है, उसमें दो रेगुलेटर हैं । एक हरियाणा के कब्जे में है और दूसरा उत्तर प्रदेश के कब्जे में है । जब हरियाणा पानी छोड़ता है और उत्तर प्रदेश पानी लेता नहीं है तो भरतपुर जिला जो कि राजस्थान का जिला है, डूबा रहता है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उसका नियंत्रण अपने हाथ में ले ले । यदि हां, तो माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतायें कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसका नियंत्रण अपने हाथ में लेने में क्या दिक्कत है ।

दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि यह हिस्ट्री बताती है कि राजस्थान ने कई बार राजस्थान में 204 क्यूसेक पानी के डिस्चार्ज की योजना को सेन्ट्रल वाटर एण्ड पावर कमीशन को भेजा है और सेन्ट्रल वाटर एण्ड पावर कमीशन ने राजस्थान के लिए जितने पानी की मिकदार रखी है वह उसे नहीं मिलता है और हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश चूंकि रेगुलेटर उनके हाथ में रहते हैं, इसलिए वे अपनी मिकदार से ज्यादा पानी ले रहे हैं। इन दोनों मामलों के बारे में मंत्री जी स्पष्ट जानकारी दें कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जहां तक इनके रेगुलेटर्स अपने हाथ में लेने की बात है, उसके बारे में मीटिंग हुई है और उसमें यह बात डिस्कस हुई है । लेकिन इसके लिए प्रान्तीय सरकारें नहीं मानती हैं । वे कहती हैं कि रेगुलेट हम करेंगे, आप वहां बैठ कर मानिटरिंग कर सकते हैं । यू० पी० के एक मिनिस्टर आये थे । उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि आप मानिटरिंग कर लीजिए, आप बैठ कर वहां देख लीजिए, लेकिन आप आपने हाथ में कंट्रोल नहीं ले सकेंगे । यह उनका ख्याल था । मैं यह बता रहा था कि इसमें हरियाणा का पानी भी आता है । यह तीन स्टेट्स का ड्रेन है । यह झीना से शुरू होता है और फिर यह पहाड़ी कामा ड्रेन बन जाता है इस तरह से तीनों स्टेट्स में जाकर इसका नाम झीना पहाड़ी कामा, गोवरधन ड्रेन हो जाता है । इस तरह से यह ड्रेन तीन स्टेट्स का हो जाता है और इस तरह से इस में तकलीफ आती है ।

Financial Assistance by the Centre for Rehabilitation of Refugees in West Bengal

*408. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the financial assistance provided so far from April, 1978 to the State Government of West Bengal by the Centre for rehabilitation of refugees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): A provision of Rs. 458.93 lakhs has been made for financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal during the year 1978-79 for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees in West Bengal and the amounts will be released to State Government on their preferring their demand for loans and claims for reimbursement.

श्री सी० आर० महाटा : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह रिफ्यूजी समस्या राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, कोई एक विशेष राज्य की समस्या नहीं है ? पूर्वी बंगाल से पश्चिम बंगाल में आये रिफ्यूजियों की संख्या 65 लाख से करीब 80 लाख हो गयी है जो पश्चिम बंगाल की जनसंख्या का एक बटा छः है और बर्दवान जिले में प्रतिदिन एक हजार से ज्यादा रिफ्यूजी आ रहे हैं । लेकिन इस साल सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को जो 458.93 हजार रुपये दिये हैं उससे इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान नहीं हो सकता । इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : यह बहुत सीमित सवाल पूछा गया है । सवाल सिर्फ यह था कि अप्रैल, 1978 से कितना रुपया वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को दिया गया । उस सम्बन्ध में बताया गया है कि 458.93 लाख रुपया रखा गया है । रुपया दो तरीके से दिया जा सकता है—एक लोन की शक्ल में दूसरे ग्रांट की शक्ल में । ग्रांट की शक्ल में तब दिया जा सकता है जब वे रुपया खर्च कर लें और रिइम्बर्समेंट क्लेम करेंगे । लोन की शक्ल में तब दिया जाएगा जब वे स्पेसिफिक डिमांड देंगे ।

श्री सी० आर० महाटा : जो रुपया पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार को दिया गया है वह बहुत कम है । पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है क्योंकि रिफ्यूजी समस्या का समाधान तीन वर्ष के अन्दर जाकर हो सकता है । इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : पांच सौ करोड़ की जो मांग की है वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने वह 1947 से लेकर अब तक ईस्ट पाकिस्तान रिफ्यूजीज की जो प्राब्लम है और जो वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को सहन करनी पड़ रही है ? उसको सामने रख कर की थी । यह सवाल बहुत सीमित है । इसका ताल्लुक सिर्फ अप्रैल 1978 से आगे क्या खर्च सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को देना चाहिये और वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने मांगा है या नहीं मांगा है, उससे है । मैंने अर्ज किया है कि अभी तक नहीं मांगा है ।

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether he is aware of the fact that the refugees who have come from Dandakaranya have not yet gone back to Dandakaranya and out of the refugees who have come to West Bengal, about 2000 people died out of starvation and malnutrition and because of delay, and further on an average 1000 people are crossing the Bangladesh border to West Bengal. West Bengal is in the position of sinking. What is the step he is going to take to save West Bengal from sinking?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I need your direction whether this question flows from the original question.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not flow.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I think the hon. Minister knows, and he has also replied to it on an earlier occasion, that the West Bengal Government has sent a long memorandum regarding the comprehensive rehabilitation ...

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am coming to it. And he assured this House that he would initiate a dialogue...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu, you are going on to a different thing. Please sit down.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, you allow me to complete and then say what you want to say. He is on record to say that he would have some discussion with the State Government. May I know at this stage whether the Government of India has started any dialogue with regard to the rehabilitation project in West Bengal and particularly with regard to that Rs. 500 crores project.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. Question No. 409.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It arises because ...

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking whether that dialogue has started with Bihar and West Bengal.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: How can you say that? The West Bengal Government might have demanded that their money should be allotted by this year. But they have not.

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the question: "Be pleased to state the financial assistance provided so far from April, 1978, to the State Government of West Bengal by the Centre for rehabilitation of refugees?"

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why not ...

MR. SPEAKER: Whether there has been a dialogue or not...

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Under what circumstances, under what study the Government of India allotted Rs. 4.5 crores?

MR. SPEAKER: That arises.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: A working group had been set up in 1975 and it recommended that under a number of heads Rs. 66.7 crores should be placed at the disposal of the West Bengal Government, but to be released periodically against the schemes given or against expenditures incurred on these heads which have been defined by this working group.

Land reform measures in States

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*409. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI T. A. PAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States where land reforms have been implemented tardily; and

(b) how long will it take to implement the land reforms fully in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) All the States are committed to implementation of land reforms. In matters involving property rights in land, it is natural that there would be some delays and the pace of implementation would not be uniform in all the States since the problems differ acording to the conditions obtaining in different States.

(b) Implementation of land reforms is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the State Governments have been repeatedly urged to expedite the implementation of land reforms and draw up a time-bound programme for completing distribution of ceiling surplus land.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I want a clarification. I have put a specific question: which are the States where reforms have been implemented tardily? He has not given the names of the States. How can I put the question? He has given the reasons. I have not asked for the reasons. I asked: Which are the States.

MR. SPEAKER: Which are the States where they have been implemented tardily?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In fact, I could not definitely say which State is tardy and which is not. But I can... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you hear the answer also? You have a duty to hear the answer.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I could not say anything, which State is tardy and which is better. But I can mention about some States. Among the States, the performance of Maharashtra and Assam has been the most notable. In Maharashtra about 3.5 lakh acres of land have been declared as surplus and out of that, 2.78 acres of land have been taken possession of and distributed. In Assam, about 5.6 lakh acres of land have been declared as surplus and half of the area has been distributed. The other notable States are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan. and Uttar Pradesh. These are also good States. To a lesser degree the performance of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal also is worthy of noting.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the Government of India is not slow in implementing land reforms. The implementation of land reforms in Orissa has been delayed due to some reasons. But the main reason is that there is no political will of the State Government, because of which, from July 1977 to March 1978 only 2,132 acres of land have been distributed whereas in 1975 and 1976, the State Government distributed 90,000 acres to the landless people. What are the reasons for the slow implementation of land reforms by the Government of Orissa? What are the steps taken by the Centre to implement land reforms in that State?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as Orissa is concerned, during the last year—I have some figures—from March 1977 upto date the land acquired was 6,901 acres and the land distributed was 4,379 acres. It is not that no land was distributed. The number of beneficiaries was 3,146.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pullaiah. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would like to make a uniform policy with regard to the payment of compensation, category-wise of the land, throughout the country.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise from the question.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It does not arise from the question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question was, which are the States where the land reforms have been implemented tardily and how long it will take to implement land reforms.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: It is connected with land reforms.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a big subject. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Yuvraj.

श्री युवराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्लानिंग कमीशन के माननीय सदस्य प्रो० राज कृष्ण की अध्यक्षता में एक लैंड रिफ़ार्म कमेटी बनी है और उस कमेटी का काम है कि जो लैंड रिफ़ार्म इमप्लीमेंट हो रहा है उसमें कितनी प्रगति हुई और प्रशासनिक और कानूनी क्या दिक्कतें हैं उनको दूर करने के बारे में मदद करे और उपाय सुझाये । पहली बार 1950 के अन्त में जब लैंड रिफ़ार्म लागू हुआ तो यह अनुमान था कि 6 करोड़ एकड़ अतिरिक्त जमीन निकलेगी । अब यह बतलाते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा 50 लाख एकड़ .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्वेश्चन पूछिये ।

श्री युवराज : अब प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ़ से यह कहा जाता है कि 50 लाख एकड़ जमीन निकलेगी । और बटी कितनी ? 14 लाख एकड़ । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लैंड रिफ़ार्म एक्ट में जो त्रुटियां हैं और कानून में जो व्यवधान है,

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise, Mr. Yuvraj?

श्री युवराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां भी कानूनी दिक्कत है, वहां केन्द्र की यह जिम्मेदारी है, या जो कमेटी बनी है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी है

कि राज्य सरकारों की यहां मीटिंग बुलाकर इस सम्बन्ध में विचार विमर्श करे । 28 वर्षों से यह प्रयास हो रहा है कि अतिरिक्त जमीन भूमिहीनों के बीच बांटी जाये, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आज तक कौन-कौन से कारगर कदम उठाये हैं ? अब तक 14 लाख एकड़ जमीन कुल बांटी गयी है । यह अब कहते हैं कि 50 लाख एकड़, बीच में कहा 2 करोड़ एकड़ उससे पहले कहते थे 6 करोड़ एकड़, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कौन से उपाय करने जा रही है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह जो कमेटी एप्वाइन्ट की गई है, यह हमने 2 महीने पहले ही एप्वाइन्ट की है ताकि यह हर प्रान्त का जायजा ले कि कैसे काम चल रहा है, कहां-कहां और क्या करना चाहिये ताकि तेजी से काम किया जा सके । इस किस्म की कमेटी पहले नहीं थी । जनता पार्टी के मैनिफैस्टो में यह जिक्र था, इसलिये यह कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई और इसमें बढ़िया लोग रखे गये हैं ताकि वह इस काम को देख सकें ।

आपने फरमाया कि बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जमीन निकलने वाली थी, उसके बारे में अन्दाजे यह थे --

The estimated surplus was 67.83,338 acres.

पहले जो अन्दाजा लगाया गया तो 67 लाख एकड़ जमीन निकली, जिसमें से सरप्लस एरिया हुआ 45 लाख एकड़, लेकिन कब्जे में 23 लाख एकड़ जमीन ली गई । इस थोड़े से समय में 15 लाख 41 हजार 725 एकड़ जमीन बांटी गई । जब से यह जनता राज्य आया है, मार्च 1977 के बाद तब से एकदम कोशिश कर के जो किया गया है उसमें 3 लाख 57 हजार 622 एकड़ जमीन एक्वायर की गई और 3 लाख 26 हजार 234 एकड़ जमीन डिस्ट्रीब्यूट की गई और इसमें बेनिफिशियरीज हैं 1 लाख 65 हजार 458 लोग जिनको थोड़े से समय में जमीन बांटी गई है ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The question is specifically about the States where land reforms have been implemented tardily and, obviously, there was a reference about States which has effected them notably. The Hon. Minister was kind enough to mention a few States which have implemented them in a notable manner. I have no quarrel with the States he has mentioned, but it is widely known and acclaimed that, way back in 1970-71, the most effective land reforms were in Kerala. Yet, it so happens that the Hon. Minister, for reasons known to himself or to his Party, has not mentioned Kerala. So, my specific question is, in view of the fact that the Kerala State has shown very good performance in the matter of land reforms and they have submitted schemes to the Government of India for further rehabilitating the people who have been given strips of land, whether they will view sympathetically the request made by Kerala for wide-spread implementation and effective consolidation of the land reforms in Kerala.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I had mentioned Kerala also when making my statement...

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: He did not.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, he is mentioning it now.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: If the Hon. Member would like to know, from June 1975 to March 1977—over that dark period—an area of 26000 acres was distributed in Kerala....

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether you are going to help them to consolidate it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I was coming to that.

The performance of Kerala was very good: it was not at all bad. Even now the performance is very good and even now, after March 1977, we have again distributed 11289 acres of land to 17187 families in Kerala, and rehabilitation of allottees is going on. Some part of the expenses is to be borne by the State Government and some part is to be given by the Central Government by way of subsidy and assistance.

Difficulties of Cultivation in Hilly Areas

*411. SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1779 on the 6th March, 1978 regarding diffculties of cultivation in hilly areas and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The requisite information is being collected from the States and the details, on the basis of the information collected, are given in the Annexure.

Information from the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Sikkim and West Bengal is awaited. These States are being reminded to furnish the requisite information.

ANNEXURE

Andhra Pradesh

Several developmental schemes including irrigation are taken up in tribal areas which are under overall control of Girijan Development Agency in Srikakulam and Integrated Tribal Development Agency in other districts. Upto the end of 1973-74, 164 minor irrigation schemes were taken up at a cost of Rs. 1.60 crores and additional irrigation potential of 13,000 ha. was created. During the Fifth Plan, 18 spill over schemes and 118 new schemes were taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 130 lakhs was incurred upto 1977-78. Sixty-four schemes costing Rs. 2.72 crores creating a potential of 9500 ha of new ayacut and stabilisation of 1100 ha of old ayacut have been taken up during the Fifth Plan in tribal area. Of these thirty eight schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs. 76 lakhs creating a potential of 2500 ha. In addition 94 schemes costing Rs. 2.55 crores creating potential of 6000 ha. were taken up under ITDP Programme. Out of this 20 schemes costing Rs. 17 lakhs have been completed. A Master Plan was prepared and the identified 549 schemes in these areas. The detailed investigation and phase of implementation of these schemes are being worked out.

Assam

Steps are already undertaken to utilise available water resources through feasible schemes in the two hilly districts Karbi Anglong and N. C. Hills. There are 23 Minor Irrigation and 2 medium irrigation schemes under operation benefitting an area of 8,108 ha. Fifteen minor irrigation schemes and 2 medium irrigation schemes are under execution. Twenty three schemes are under investigation. The expenditure incurred during 1974-75 to 1977-78 is Rs. 4.62 crores as against Rs. 1.61 crores during the Fourth Plan. Two investigation divisions stationed one in each district are engaged in investigation and preparation of Master Plan for each district

Bihar

Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas are the main hilly areas of the State. In these areas 1598 minor storage schemes and 84 lift irrigation schemes have been completed creating an irrigation potential of 1 lakh ha. In addition 258 minor storage schemes and 220 lift irrigation schemes are under execution to create an additional irrigation potential of 37,000 ha. A Lift Irrigation Corporation was set up in the State for execution and maintenance of lift irrigation schemes in the hilly areas of the State.

Gujarat

Major-medium and minor irrigation schemes (which are mainly percolation tanks and check dams) depending upon the availability of natural sites and technical feasibility for harnessing of monsoon water, are taken up in the hilly districts of Panch Mahals, Sabarkantha (East), Broach (East) parts of Surat (East) and most parts of Saurashtra. Thirty six major-medium schemes were completed creating an irrigation potential of 1.26 lakh ha. upto March, 1977, in the hilly areas. Another 36 major-medium schemes with irrigation potential of 2.92 lakh ha. have been taken up or proposed to be taken up in these areas. In addition, 377 minor irrigation schemes with a potential of 84,700 ha. have been taken up in these areas.

Haryana

Semi-hilly areas of Kalka and Naraiangarh tehsils irrigation facilities through ground water schemes and through construction of Kuhls (Small diversion channels) are being taken up. Investigations are in progress in these areas to construct small storage works and to take up tubewells.

Himachal Pradesh

In spiti area of Lauhal and Spiti district available water resources are harnessed by executing minor irrigation scheme under Desert Development Programme, while the rest of the hilly areas is covered under normal minor irrigation schemes.

Karnataka

In hilly areas of Karnataka the rainfall is satisfactory. However, wherever necessary and feasible minor irrigation tanks are constructed for supplementing rainfall.

Kerala

For providing irrigation facilities in the hilly areas, the financial limits of Rs. 2000 per acre fixed for minor irrigation works was en-hanced by 20 per cent taking into consideration the backwardness of the areas. Schemes to tap ground water are being formulated in the hard rock areas, hilly and midland tracts of the State through intensive hydrogeological, aerial photo interpretation, geophysical studies.

Madhya Pradesh

Soil and Water conservation methods like Bench Terracing, land shaping, application of fertilisers, use of good seeds, crop protection etc. are taken up or proposed to be taken up in the hilly areas where irrigation is not available and fields are scattered.

Maharashtra

Development of Hilly Western Ghat Region was taken up in 54 hilly talukas in 9 districts. Twenty four minor irrigation schemes including 19 continuing schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1978-79. The potential likely to be created from these schemes after completion is 5,300 ha. Under the tribal sub-Plan spread in 13 districts in 6,426 villages, 145 minor irrigation schemes were completed creating an irrigation potential of 44,000 ha. upto 1977-78. During 1978-79, 88 minor irrigation schemes with an irrigation potential of 30,000 ha. are proposed to be taken up. Two major projects and 24 medium projects under the Tribal Sub-Plan are proposed during the year 1978-79. These projects after completion will benefit 76,000 ha. in tribal areas.

In order to give benefits to the farmers of hilly areas to increase their production for obtaining proper return for their labour, State Government have undertaken the scheme of terracing. This scheme of terracing the lands conserves soil moisture thereby bringing the land under cultivation for rainfed crops. The total potential for terracing the field in the State is

8.65 lakh ha. out of which 1.33 lakh have been terraced upto March 1978. The work is still in progress. The programme is undertaken as a subsidized programme to the extent of 62.5 per cent and the remaining cost is recovered from the beneficiaries in suitable 15 annual instalments.

Meghalaya

As the State is predominently hilly area and the scope for undertaking major-medium irrigation schemes is limited, several feasible minor flow and lift schemes and ground water schemes are taken up to provide irrigation in the hilly areas which are scattered. Permanent irrigation schemes in the State are taken up since 1973-74. By the end of 1978-79 additional potential of 14,000 ha. of cultivable land is expected to be brought under irrigation.

Manipur

In the hills of Manipur, all terraced paddy fields have facilities for seasonal irrigation. Soil conservation programme for land terracing is being taken up on large scale in the State.

In addition a special central sector scheme under hill area development is under operation is West district of Manipur. Minor Irrigation is one of the items under this programme. An amount of Rs. 78.39 lakhs for all schemes was incurred upto 30th June 1978, an irrigation potential of 652 ha. is created from minor Irrigation schemes upto 30th June 1978.

Nagaland

Minor irrigation schemes are implemented in the available pockets in hilly terrain which can be developed into permanent cultivation. Wherever adequate discharge in rivers and streams exists, lining of canal and improvement of diversion structures are made in order to conserve and deliver the available water to the adjacent land for cultivation for second crop. Investigation are under way to improve the existing techniques of irrigation system.

Orissa

Major-medium and minor irrigation flow projects if viable are taken up in the hill areas of the State. In the drought prone areas, early maturing drought resistant varieties of different crops, adopted various water harvesting measures, improving humus content of the soil, fertiliser placement, contour sowing, strip cropping are being advocated.

Punjab

No such scheme at present is being implemented by the State Government.

Tamil Nadu

Installation of 90 pumpsets at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs on 50 per cent subsidy, 13 check-dams at a cost of Rs. 1.48 lakhs and 3 Cooperative Lift Irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs. 4.07 lakhs are sanctioned to provide irrigation in the hill areas. A scheme for sinking 750 wells in Gudalur Taluk is under consideration. Scope for extensive irrigation in Nilgiris is limited.

Under the integrated Tribal Development Programme, in Kolli Hills block and Yercaud Block of Salem district minor irrigation works costing Rs.4.40 lakhs are being taken up.

Tripura

Normal rainfall of the State is about 2000 mm. most of which is concentrated during the periods from May to October. As such, there is no difficulty in taking up rainfed kharif crop in the high lands. In order to augment the income of the cultivator, the State Government has introduced short duration crops like pulses, oilseeds etc. with the help of residual moisture. These measures are taken to increase gross return for farmers.

Uttar Pradesh

The State Government has initiated many schemes for the development of irrigation facilities in the hilly areas, of the districts of Nanital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Dehradun, Tehri Garhwal and Pauri Garwal. The schemes undertaken include construction of hilly channels, lift irrigation schemes, hydrams, foliar sprinkler irrigation for providing irrigation in the up lands by pumping. In addition, new techniques of dry farming, community irrigation schems and soil conservation measures are being introduced for increasing production. Under special Central Sector scheme of Hill Area Development, minor irrigation schemes are taken up alongwith other development schemes in the districts of Tehri Garwal and Pauri Garwal. An expenditure of Rs. 1.31 crores was incurred since inception upto June 1978 under this programme for all schemes.

श्री भारत भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न मैं ने 6 मार्च 1978 को भेजा था। उस का उत्तर आया कि जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है। आज जब यह आया है तो इन्होंने लिख कर भेजा है कि चार राज्यों की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अभी तक जानकारी नहीं आई है। जहां से जानकारी आई है, जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश का सारा क्षेत्र पर्वतीय है, मैं ने पूछा था कि उसमें क्या क्या कठिनाई है और उसको दूर कैसे किया जा रहा है। तो उसके लिए एक बहुत छोटा सा उत्तर इन्होंने दिया है कि स्पीती और लाहौल एरिया में डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम लाग किया जा रहा है और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में कुछ माइनर इर्रीगेशन और दूसरी चीजें की जा रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में भी कोई सूचना नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश भारत का यह पर्वतीय क्षेत्र जापान के क्षेत्र से बड़ा है और सारा सीमांत प्रदेश है। सारा ही यह क्षेत्र देश के अन्य भागों के मुकाबिले में पिछड़ा हुआ है। जब सीमा के क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए रहेंगे आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से और वहां पर कोई विशेष योजना नहीं चलाएंगे तो इस देश के उस भाग का क्या हाल होगा यह तो भगवान ही जानता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देकर उत्तर भारत के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लिए अथवा सारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए आयोजना में अलग से कोई योजना बनाएंगे और उस का कार्यान्वयन केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं देखेगी! जो प्रान्तीय सरकारें सूचना तक देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, वहां पर क्या क्या प्राबलम्स हैं? वहां के खेत बह जाते हैं उसके लिए सायल कंजर्वेशन करना पड़ेगा। वहां एक एक बीघे के खेत बिखरे पड़े हुए हैं, उनका कंसालिडेशन करना पड़ेगा। इसके बारे में उनका कोई उत्तर नहीं है। इस प्रकार के अधूरे उत्तर से इतनी बड़ी समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। इसके लिए आप आधे घंटे की चर्चा एलाऊ कीजिए और उन से कहिए कि दूसरे उत्तर के साथ आएं, तभी काम होगा।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इन्होंने सवाल ही ऐसा किया था जिसका जवाब देने में देर लगती थी। सवाल था— Whether he is aware that water for irrigation is not available in hill areas and the fields are so scattered that it is difficult to have the cultivation there as a result of which people of the area are unable to get due remuneration for the labour, and if so, the details of the effective schemes proposed to be implemented by Government to remove this difficulty? I have to collect information from all the States having hill areas and I have supplied to the hon. Members now information regarding all the States starting from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and all these States excepting the three from where we have not received the information so far. Regarding Himachal Pradesh also—we have mentioned about U.P. a full para—we have given the reply consisting of about 6 pages. We have tried to give as much detailed information as was possible. We have special schemes for hill development schemes and particularly for horticulture improvement in those areas, those schemes are going on and the Central schemes are all getting assistance.

SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN: Nowhere it is mentioned.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is mentioned here.

श्री भारत भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश का मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया था। पूरा स्टेट पर्वतीत क्षेत्र है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी लिफ्ट इर्रीगेशन और माइनर इर्रीगेशन चला रहे हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कितना क्षेत्र वहां कृषि का है, कितने में आप की सिचाई मौजूद है, कितने क्षेत्र को सिंचित करने की आप की योजना है, इस की कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है । इतने दिनों के बाद जिन राज्यों ने आप को सूचना दी, वह भी आप ने पूरी नहीं दी । मैं प्रश्न करता हूं कि इन राज्यों में कितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि है, उसमें कितने प्रतिशत सिंचित हैं, आप की योजना से कितने प्रतिशत में सिचाई करने की योजना वहां है और वहां पर कंसालिडेशन की तथा सोयल कंजर्वेशन की क्या योजना है ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: All pervading questions. The question did not ask for the information separately regarding the total area under irrigation. This was not the question, but I will still supply some information to the hon. Member. For example in Jammu and Kashmir, the net area sown is seven lakh and sixteen thousand.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you give it State by State, it will be a long answer. You can place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I will mention two or three things in which the hon. Member is interested. For example, in Himachal Pradesh, the net area sown is 5,49,000 acres and the irrigated area is 92,314. This is 16.8 per cent. In Jammu and Kashmir, the area under irrigation is 38.9 per cent. In Uttar Pradesh, in eight districts, the total sown area is 8,28,381 and the irrigated area is 1,08,903. This is 13 per cent.

(*Interruptions*)

In eight districts. In Arunachal Pradesh, it is 64 per cent. So, the total percentage in hilly areas was 23.6 per cent in 1968 figures whereas the total percentage in the country at that time was about 22.5 per cent.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to know whether special fund will be constituted to develop cultivation in the hilly areas and special assistance will be given to the farmers in those areas.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have several schemes, as I mentioned, for development of hilly areas, particularly tribal areas also. There subsidy is also given. For community programmes, cent per cent subsidy is given; for individual programmes and for small and marginal farmer programmes, 50 per cent subsidy is given in those areas.

श्री दुर्गाचन्द : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा, उन्होंने यह कहा है कि लाहौल स्पीति डिस्ट्रिक्ट में डेजर्ट डेवलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत माइनर इरीगेशन के जरिए जमीन इरीगेट की जा रही है, तो लाहौल स्पीति में कितनी जमीन माइनर इरीगेशन के अन्डर में लाई गई है इस प्रोग्राम की तहत और कितना फंड सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने लाहौल स्पीति के लिए एलाट किया है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: इसके लिए माननीय सदस्य अलग से नोटिस दें तो मैं सारी इंफार्मेशन दे सकता हूं ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In these hilly areas, the judicious management of water is an important factor and sufficient water is not available for irrigation purpose and for certain minor irrigation schemes as per the report that has been given by the Minister. May I know whether there is any thinking on the part of the Ministry to introduce a sprinkle irrigation in places where land could not be brought under irrigation, either minor irrigation or any other source of irrigation?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In the areas where land is not smooth; it is undulating, a sprinkle irrigation is also being introduced in some areas.

Handling Operations of Food Corporation of India

*412. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Workers' Co-operative are not ready to undertake handling operations of Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, what alternative steps the Government propose to take to remove contractor system for this job to minimise expenditure under this head; and

(c) the expenditures incurred under this head during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Although at some places workers' co-operatives are already working in the Food Corporation of India Depots as Handling/ Handling and Transport Contractors, such co-operatives have not yet come forward in sufficient number.

(b) The question of reducing the engagement of contract labour is under active consideration of the Government. Meanwhile, labour cooperatives will be encouraged to take up such contracts whenever possible.

(c) The expenditure on handling and transport operations in godown and ports, booked under the standardised account head "Contractor Labour" in the Corporation for the three years for which accounts have been closed is given below:—

1974-75	Rs. 8.90 crores
1975-76	Rs. 12.86 crores
1976-77	Rs. 22.83 crores

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में बतलाया है कि श्रमिक सहकारी समितियां इस काम में विशेष दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रही है और हालत बड़ी खराब है, खाद्य निगम के अनाज की बोरियां खुले में पड़ी रहती हैं, उनकी ढुलाई नहीं हो पा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या सहकारी श्रमिक समितियों को विशेष इंसेंटिव देने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जी हां, हम लोग इन को विशेष रियायतों पर भी ठेका देने को तैयार हैं, बशर्ते कि वे कोआपरेटिव्ज बना लें ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या किसान लोग भी यदि अपनी सोसायटी बना लें और रजिस्टर करा लें, तो आप उनको प्राथमिकता देंगे—ढुलाई के काम में ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह प्रश्न किसानों के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि गोदामों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिये है ।

श्री राघव जी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे—कुल कितने हैण्डलिंग कान्टेक्टर्स देश में काम कर रहे हैं ? ये हैण्डलिंग कांट्रेक्टर्स मजदूरों का शोषण करते है, इस शोषण को रोकने के लिये कांट्रैक्ट में कौन सी शर्तें लगाई जाती है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि हम कांट्रेक्ट सिस्टम को धीरे-धीरे समाप्त करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि लेबर-कोआपरेटिव्ज उस काम को सम्भाल लें । इसी लिये उनको हर प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है । अभी तो सिर्फ 7 लेबर कोआपरेटिव्ज बनी हैं और उन्होंने काम शुरू कर दिया है ।

श्री राघव जी : मैंने पूछा था—कितने कान्ट्रेक्टर्स हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : एफ० सी० आई० के देश भर में लगभग दो-हजार गोदाम हैं, इन में डिपार्टमेन्टलाइज्ड सिस्टम हैं, कुछ में कोआपरेटिव्ज काम कर रही हैं, जिनका अभी जिक्र किया गया है, लेकिन ज्यादातर कांन्ट्रेक्ट के हैं ।

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को पता है कि कोआपरेटिव्ज इस लिये फार्म नहीं हो पाती हैं, चूंकि लेबरर्स बहुत गरीब है और कुछ शर्तें ऐसी हैं, जिनके अधीन काफी रुपया एडवांस में जमा कराना पड़ता है । इसके अतिरिक्त अधिकारियों का एटीचूड भी कुछ इस प्रकार का रहता है । कि व्यक्तिगत ठेकेदार ही उस काम को करें तो वे उस काम को आसानी से करा सकते हैं, उनके साथ वे लोग सम्बन्ध भी स्थापित कर लेते हैं । इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या आप कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के लिये उन शर्तों को रिलैक्स करेंगे ताकि मजदूर स्वयं अपनी संस्थायें बना सकें और इस तरह से जो लाभ उनको मिल सकता है, वह मिल सके ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : शर्तों में बहुत रियायत की जा रही है । जैसे सिक्योरिटी देने की बात है—उस में हम यह कर रहे हैं कि उनके जो बिल आयेंगे, उसमें से काट लिया जायगा, उनको एडवांस जमा नहीं करना होगा ।

जहां तक अधिकारियों का सम्बन्ध है कि वे कोआपरेटिव्ज नहीं चाहते हैं—इसको भी ओवर कम करने के लिये हमारा ऐसा विचार है—अगर निश्चित समय में कोआपरेटिव्ज नहीं बनेंगी तो कांन्टेक्टपेमेन्ट सिस्टम वहां लागू किया जायगा, लेकिन कांन्ट्रेक्ट सिस्टम जल्द से जल्द समाप्त करने का सरकार का विचार है ।

Sugar Factories involved in Expansion

*414. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new sugar factories and existing units involved in expansion, which are eligible for incentives recommended by a Committee, headed by Shri S. V. Sampath, Joint Secretary in the Ministry and the dates of submission of claims to Government by the factories;

(b) the names of factories whose claims have been finalised and eligibility certificates issued indicating the dates thereof;

(c) the delay, if any, in finalising the cases and issue of eligibility certificates to each such factory and the reasons thereof;

(d) if the delay is on account of factories' inability to furnish certain data, is it not due to the fact that factories have genuine difficulties in collecting such data; and

(e) if so, cannot the Government evolve some simple procedure to avoid delays which are no causing harassment to factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). Two appendices (I & II) furnishing the details are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2647/78].

(d) and (e). The factories which claim to have incurred high cost in creating capacity—new or additional capacity—are required to furnish evidence in support of incurring high cost. Especially in respect of new sugar factories, the scale of incentives is linked to the f.o.r. cost of plant and machinery. Even in respect of expansions they should satisfy the criterion of having incurred an expenditure of above Rs. one crore on the expansion scheme. With a view to provide early relief by way of incentive, provisional eligibility certificates are issued to new factories after preliminary scrutiny. While all attempts are being made to process the case expeditiously, it has to be recognised that the factories should provide the necessary supporting data.

The proformae for furnishing data and filling the claims by the factories, which were evolved in consultation with the various Ministries including the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, are under continual review. With a view to simplifying the procedure further and to ensure that the mere payment of high price for plant and machinery, in respect of a new sugar factory, does not carry with it higher scale of incentive, it has been decided to calibrate the incentive, with effect from January 1, 1977, to the base price of the lowest order placed in the previous half year. This has also resulted in bringing down the price of plant and machinery.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as factories which have been given expansion, Government has given assurance that they will be given some facilities of excise rebate, etc. on the basis of Sampath Committee recommendations. But now the policy has undergone a complete change and I am afraid that Government is not keeping this assurance. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government would keep such an assurance and see that factories which have expanded at a high cost will be given adequate compensation or benefit on the basis of assurance and commitment of the Government.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Government is fully aware of its responsibility and we are considering different ways in which we can compensate these factories.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: General experience so far with the Food Department has been that there has been considerable delay involved in processing the cases. I do not know how red-tapism is being allowed to come in. Those who go and exert influence in the Department can get their cases through. Those who cannot, their cases are not properly attended to. Will the hon. Minister see that cases are attended to not because of influence but equity and justice should play in the administration of the Department?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It seems that the hon. Member is speaking from his past experience. Now, I can assure him that only equity will count in the Ministry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Take over of Coca Cola Exports Corporation, Faridabad

*410. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to take over the erstwhile plant of Coca-Cola Export Corporation, Faridabad by Government;

(b) if so, how Government propose to make use of the said plant; and

(c) full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) There is no proposal to take over the plant of Coca-Cola Export Corporation in Faridabad by Government. The Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. is, however, considering a proposal for the purchase of the Plant.

(b) and (c). The Plant has facilities for production of concentrates and caramel required by the Modern Bakeries for its beverage business. It also has a laboratory that can be used to meet Research and Development as also quality control requirements in connection with the activities of the Company.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

*413. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गत एक अथवा दो वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में हजारों अनधिकृत मकान बने हैं और यह कार्य अभी तक जारी है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बारे में अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करेगी ताकि लोगों को बाद में कोई असुविधा न हो ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार की नीति के अनुसार मार्च, 1977 से किसी नई अनधिकृत संरचना के निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं है ।

Price to Sugarcane Growers by Sugar Mill Owners

*415. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to ban on export of sugar and gur, the sugar mill owners are not able to offer remunerative price to the sugar-cane growers all over the country;

(b) what is the amount of loss suffered by both mill owners and the sugarcane growers arising from the above situation during the year 1977-78; and

(c) what is the total area on which no harvest has yet been done by sugarcane growers (State-wise) and the steps being taken by Government to safeguard the interest of both mill owners and sugarcane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no ban on export of sugar or gur. It is ascertained that on the whole sugarcane growers are being paid at the same level of prices as last year by the mill owners. The question of quantifying the loss suffered by mill owners and sugarcane growers due to this does not therefore arise. No precise estimate is available regarding the total quantum of sugarcane crop still remaining unharvested. However, this has been taken up with all the State Governments and it is learnt that the concerned State Governments are doing the needful in regard to surveying the total area wherein the harvest has not been done and to get the maximum amount of sugarcane crop crushed. The Government has also reviewed the entire sugar situation and has removed controls over prices, movement and distribution of sugar from 16-8-1978. This would maximise internal consumption and would also help the factories to dispose of the excess production of sugar. It is also expected that the factories would be in a position to expeditiously clear the dues to the sugarcane growers and also to absorb maximum amount of sugarcane in the coming season.

चावल की वसूली तथा परिवाहन के लिये अदायगी

*416. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान चावल की वसूली और परिवहन के लिये अदायगी की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान निम्नलिखित राज्यों में धान/चावल की वसूली और ढुलाई के लिए भुगतान कर दिया है :—

1. पंजाब
2. हरियाणा
3. आन्ध्र प्रदेश
4. मध्य प्रदेश
5. उत्तर प्रदेश
6. पश्चिमी बंगाल
7. असम
8. राजस्थान
9. हिमाचल प्रदेश
10. अरुणाचल प्रदेश
11. पांडिचेरी
12. मणिपुर

Vocational Courses in Delhi Schools

*417. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in *Patriot* dated July 17, 1978 captioned "vocational courses may go from this year"; and

(b) if so, the details and steps being taken to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, but the assertion in the news-item that the vocational courses may go from this year in Delhi schools, is not correct.

The press report mentions mainly the following factors for coming to the conclusion that the vocational courses may not be continued:—

(i) Lack of equipment in schools where vocational courses had been introduced;

(ii) Shortage of trained staff;

(iii) Lack of prospects for employment for the students of vocational stream due to lack of planned liaison with employment industry; and

(iv) Lack of interest of students in offering vocational courses.

The following steps are being taken to remove the causes for poor response of students to opt for vocational courses:—

(i) Funds for the purchase of equipment, consumable articles and library books to the tune of Rs. 8 lakhs were released by the Delhi Administration to all the vocational schools during 1977-78;

(ii) The textual guidance material was prepared by the Education Department of Delhi in collaboration with the Central Board of Secondary Education for the following vocational courses and supplied to the schools:

(a) Basic electrical technology

(b) Basic electronic technology

(c) Basic air-conditioning and refrigeration technology

(d) Accountancy and auditing

(e) Office management

(f) Dress making and designing

(iii) Part time teachers have been provided to the vocational schools and 96 teachers have been trained to teach the vocational subjects;

(iv) The question of recognition/equivalence of the vocational courses is being examined so that the turn out of vocational courses may be able to get suitable employment or further education;

(v) The various industries operating in the Union Territory of Delhi were approached by the Education Directorate of the Delhi Administration with a request to provide shop-floor training to the students of the vocational courses, though the response is not very encouraging as yet.

Baweja Committee Report on D.D.A.

*418. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date of receipt of Baweja Committee Report;

(b) why no action has been taken so far;

(c) whether any of the recommendations have been implemented;

(d) if so, the details thereto; and

(e) what specific steps Government propose to take to make the functioning of the DDA more efficient in the light of the recommendations of the Baweja Committee?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 8th June, 1978.

(b) An "Empowered Committee" has been appointed to examine the recommendations of the Baweja Committee and it is yet to submit its proposals for the approval of Government.

(c) to (e). In view of the reply given to Part (b) above, the question of implementing the recommendations/taking specific steps to make the functioning of Delhi Development Authority more efficient in the light of recommendations of Baweja Committee, at this stage, does not arise.

Abolition of Sales tax and Octroi duty on fertilizers

*419. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to issue directions to State Governments to abolish imposi-

tion of Sales tax and Octroi duty on fertilizers so as to make it available to the farmers at a cheaper rate; and

(b) if so, by what time the abolition of such duties will be effected?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of India have been requesting various State Governments to consider abolition of Sales Tax and Octroi duty on fertilisers.

(b) The Government of Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Maghalaya, Arunachal, Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Delhi and Chandigarh have already abolished Sales Tax on fertiliser. The State Government of West Bengal and Bihar, have either reduced the rate of Sales Tax or rationalised it. Other State Government are unable at present to lose this important source of revenue because of their own resource position.

Similarly, in case of Octroi duty, most of the States do not have any Octroi duty, others have been requested to consider the abolition thereof.

Houses for the Dependents of the retired/deceased Government employees

*420. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI V. S. ELANCHEZHIAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy that was extant for provision of Government accommodation to children of retiring/deceased Government employees,

(b) particulars of modification of the policy, if any and reasons therefor; and

(c) What new measures have been evolved to relieve hardships in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Dependents of those officers who were in occupation of General Pool accommodation and retired on or before 30th April 1978, are considered for *ad hoc* allotment provided they are otherwise eligible. This concession has been withdrawn in respect of officers retiring after 30th April, 1978. In case of officers in occupation of General Pool accommodation, who die while in service, their dependents are considered for *ad hoc* allotment provided they are otherwise eligible. The Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) was pressing for the withdrawal of the concession of *ad hoc* allotment to the dependents of retired officers as this had led to senior employees with 20 to 25 years of service being denied Government accommodation while employees with a few years of service get accommodation on retirement of their parents. The demand was considered reasonable and accepted.

(c) Various schemes are available to Government servants for constructing their own houses.

10+2+3 system of Education

*421. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 96 on the 17th July, 1978 regarding 10+2+3 system of Education and state:

(a) whether University academicians teacher and student organisations have been consulted and their views ascertained on the new structure of education; and

(b) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The July 1978 Conference of the Education Ministers of State and Union Territories resolved that the structure of school education should comprise of elementary, secondary and higher secondary stages of 12 years' duration. It further resolved that the Under-graduate stage of higher education may be of three years duration and that where a State Government so desire it can have two years' pass and a three years' Honours Course.

The clarity in the matter of different stages of school education brought out in the resolution of the Education Ministers' Conference does not in substance run counter to the already accepted 10 + 2 structure of school education. it was intended more to reiterate the obligation of the States in regard to provision of universal elementary education.

The 10+2+3 system of education, which was recommended by the Education Commission (1964—66) and incorporated in the National Policy on Education, 1968, was evolved after wide ranging consultations with several representative forums such as Central Advisory Board of Education, University Grants Commission, State Board of Education, Vice-Chancellors' Conference and Principals' Conference Primary School Teachers' Conventions, Conference of the All India Federation of Educational Associations, Conference of the Boards of Secondary Education, etc. The National Integration Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sampurnanand had also recommended that from the point of view of National Integration, the uniform pattern of 10+2+3 should be adopted for school and college education in all parts of the country.

However, the draft new national policy on Education which will include the question of structure of education will be debated in different forums and the Government consult different organisations before the draft policy is finally adopted.

चकबन्दी

*422. **श्री रामदेव सिंह :**
श्री पी० राजगोपाल नायडू :

क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में चकबन्दी के मामले में राज्यवार कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने समूचे देश में यह कार्य पूरा करने के लिये कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

विवरण

चौथी योजना के अन्त तक जितने क्षेत्र में चकबन्दी की गयी तथा पांचवीं योजना के दौरान के लक्ष्य तथा चकबन्दी किया गया और 1978–79 के लक्ष्य को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	चौथी योजना के अन्त तक चकबन्दी किया गया क्षेत्र	पांचवीं योजना के लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि				योग	1978–79 के लक्ष्य
			1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
आंध्र प्रदेश	3.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
असम			..		..	..	..	..
बिहार	3.00	10.00	0.10	0.11	0.55	1.75	2.51	उ०न०
गुजरात	12.07	6.66				..	2.74†	1.15
हरियाणा	1.83	0.60	0.10	0.02	उ०न०	उ०न०	0.12	उ०न०
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.33	0.08	0.15				0.15	0.16
जम्मू और कश्मीर								.
केरल								..
कर्नाटक	10.09	8.00	..		..	..	..	..
महाराष्ट्र	97.68	60.00	8.60	7.29	8.16	7.00	31.05	उ०न०
मणिपुर	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
मध्य प्रदेश	35.52	12.00	2.04	0.37	उ०न०	उ०न०	2.40	शून्य††
मेघालय							..	..
नागालैण्ड						..	..	..
उड़ीसा	..	17.00			0.31	1.75	2.06	1.23
पंजाब	91.26						..	..
राजस्थान	17.30				..	..	..	..
तमिलनाडु						..		..
त्रिपुरा		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
उत्तर प्रदेश	117.73	30.00	5.78	4.85	4.44	4.10	19.17	4.83
पश्चिम बंगाल			..	..	..	..	..	..
दिल्ली	0.87	..	0.02	0.02	0.44	..	0.18	..
	393.26	144.34	16.79	12.66	13.60	14.60	60.39	7.37

उ० न०—उपलब्ध नहीं ।

†—गुजरात–400 गांव जिनके अन्तर्गत 2.74 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र आया है । वर्ष-वार विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

††—इस समय कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है । राज्य सरकार ने चकबन्दी के कार्यक्रम को सर्वेक्षण और बन्दोबस्त के साथ जोड़ दिया है ।

Selection grade to teachers working in Ramjas, Schools, Delhi

*423. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have not been able to finalise the Selection Grade cases of trained Graduate Teachers working in the Ramjas Schools, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCAION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) It is for the Management of the Schools to finalise the Selection Grade cases of the Trained Graduate Teachers and send the same for approval of Director of Education, as these schools are aided institutions governed by the Delhi School Education Act/Rules 1973. According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration so far no such case has been sent by the Ramjas Schools to the Director of Education for approval.

(b) Question does not arise.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डिपुओं का बन्द होना

*424. **श्री मदन तिवारी** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पश्चिम बंगाल में अशोक नगर, ओखला सी० डब्ल्यू० सी०, दिल्ली और फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा स्थित डिपू कुछ समय से बंद पड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन तारीखों से तथा इसके कारण क्या हैं और इसके फलस्वरूप प्रत्येक स्थान पर कितने कर्मचारियों पर कुप्रभाव पड़ा;

(ग) प्रत्येक डिपू के पास खाद्यान्न का कितना-कितना स्टाक है और इसके रख-रखाव के लिये क्या प्रबंध किये गये हैं;

(घ) इन डिपुओं पर विभाग के कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ङ) क्या इन डिपुओं पर निगम की ओर से सीधे ही श्रमिकों से कुछ माह के लिये काम लिया गया परन्तु उन्हें कुछ भी अदा नहीं किया गया; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उक्त डिपुओं के उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जो इसके लिये उत्तरदायी हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) केवल दिल्ली में ओखला (केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम) और हरियाणा में फरीदाबाद के डिपो कुछ समय के लिए बंद किए गए हैं ।

(ख) तारीखें कारण और प्रभावित कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम, ओखला, दिल्ली ।	केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम प्राधिकारियों ने श्रमिक संकट के कारण 28-12-77 से डिपो बन्द कर दिया है । केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम, ओखला में नियुक्त श्रमिकों की संख्या सामान्यतया 30 से 35 के बीच थी ।
फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा ।	हैंडलिंग तथा ट्रांसपोर्ट ठेकेदार द्वारा कार्य पर रखे गये श्रमिकों, जोकि इस डिपो में काम करते हैं और जिनकी संख्या 50 से लेकर 100 तक है, द्वारा अपने को नियमित कराने के लिए आन्दोलन करने के कारण यह डिपो 1-4-78 से बंद कर दिया गया है।

(ग) इन डिपों में स्टाक की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम, ओखला	2,173 मीटरी टन
फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा	24,113 मीटरी टन

फरीदाबाद में स्टाक के रख-रखाव की देखभाल गुण नियंत्रक स्टाफ द्वारा की जा रही है । केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम, दिल्ली में स्टाक के रख-रखाव का कार्य केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम करता है

(घ) इन डिपो में खाद्य विभाग का कोई भी कर्मचारी कार्य नहीं कर रहा है ।

(ङ) फरीदाबाद और ओखला डिपों में श्रमिकों से सीधे कोई कार्य नहीं लिया गया था । अतः श्रमिकों का भुगतान रोकने अथवा उन्हें भुगतान न करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

Shopping Centres at Paschimpuri, New Delhi

3939. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two Shopping Centres consisting of about 40 shops constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in Pocket II of Janata Flats, Paschimpuri are lying vacant for a long period;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Government to open these Shopping Centres in the near future; and

(c) the likely time by which the Shopping Centres will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The two Shopping Centres comprise 30 shops.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that they are taking necessary steps to dispose of the shops.

(c) A couple of months.

Import of Fertilizers

3940. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers imported during the last year; and

(b) the quantity of fertilizer to be imported during the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The quantity of fertilizers imported during the last year (1977-78) was 28.74 lakh tonnes.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

Inter-State River Water Disputes

3941. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in regard to resolving inter-State river water disputes;

(b) by when each dispute is likely to be settled;

(c) whether the Central Government have made any estimate in regard to the loss in terms of production suffered by the concerned States on account of non-setting of these disputes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Central Government are taking any concrete steps to expedite settlement of these disputes;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether any time limit has been fixed to settle these disputes; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The main pending disputes relate to the use and development of waters of the Narmada, Godavari, Cauvery and Yamuna rivers.

The disputes relating to Narmada and Godavari waters are being adjudicated upon by the Tribunals set up under the inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. In the case of Godavari basin, concerned States agreed in December, 1975 on substantial allocation of Godavari waters for new projects. In the case of Narmada basin too, the States agreed in March, 1975 and again in April, 1978 to take up work on 8 smaller schemes in Gujarat and 9 smaller schemes in Madhya Pradesh. These agreements were reached pending the decisions of the Tribunals and without prejudice to

the claims of the party-States before the Tribunals.

With regard to the use and development of Cauvery waters, an Understanding was reached amongst the concerned States namely, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu at an inter-States meeting held by the Union Minister of Agriculture & Irrigation in August, 1976. In pursuance of this Understanding, two Committees namely, a Committee of Technical Officers and a Committee of Secretaries were set up. A number of meetings have been held by these Committees but they could not finalise their deliberations. An inter-State meeting was convened by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation on 5th August, 1978 to confirm the Understanding reached earlier and to take further steps for its implementation. The discussions were inconclusive and will be resumed in September, 1978.

Detailed studies about the Yamuna basin have been carried out in consultation with the concerned States and the matter is under discusion with them. Pending final decision, it has been agreed that the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana could proceed with the construction of Lakhwar-Vyasi multipurpose project and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Lift Irrigation Scheme respectively.

(b) The inter-State water disputes involve several complexities such as agreement with respect to availability of water, established uses for various purposes, assessment of reasonable requirements of the basin States for their existing, on-going and future schemes etc. Failing agreement by negotiations, Tribunals are set up to adjudicate upon the differences under the inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. Whereas every effort is being made to resolve the differences by negotiations as early as possible, it is not possible to fix any target date or to indicate any likely date for the settlement of water disputes. The decision of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal is, however, expected to be available within this month itself.

(c) and (d). Since available funds for irrigation projects have been fully utilised during the plan periods, it could be said that the disputes have not materially affected the development or resulted in any loss in terms of production for the country as a whole. There has, however, been delay in the undertaking of certain projects in the disputed basins affecting the development of specific areas.

(e) and (f). The position has been indicated in reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

(g) No, Sir.

Committee on Farm Mechanisation

3942. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up a Committee on farm mechanisation;

(b) if so, what are the details and objectives thereof; and

(c) by when this Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The desired information is given in the enclosed Office Memorandum with which the Committee was constituted.

(c) The interim report on combine harvesters is expected by end 1978 and the final report on both combine harvesters and tractors by mid-1979.

Statement

No. PAD/1-1(11)/78
Government of India,
Planning Commission.

New Delhi, the 19th June, 1978.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: *COMMITTEE ON FARM MECHANISATION.*

The Planning Commission has set up a Committee on Farm Mechanisation to analyse the effects of combine harvesters and tractors on employment, output and costs and to make policy recommendations on farm mechanisation on this basis.

2. The composition and terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:

Composition:

1. Shri B. Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commision...*Chairman.*

2. Prof. Raj Krishna, Member, Planning Commission.

3. Prof. G. Parthasarthy, Department of Economics, Andhra University, Waltair.

4. Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao, Director, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, Delhi.

5. Prof. Nilakantha Rath, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

6. Dr. D. S. Siddu, Professor and Head, Department of Economics and Sociology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

7. Dr. A. Vaidyanathan, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.

8. Prof. V. S. Vyas, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad

Terms of Reference:

1. To estimate the impact of combine harvesters and tractors on the area brought under cultivation, multiple cropping, levels of yield, losses due to crop damage, losses due to weather conditions, and

2. To estimate the requirements of labour with and without the use of combine harvesters and tractors for the concerned activities in crop production under various representative agro-economic conditions.

3. To estimate the capital and operating costs of combine harvesters and tractors to the farmer and to the national economy.

4. To assess the indirect costs and benefits of combine harvesters and tractors to the farmer and to the national economy.

5. To recommend a policy on the use of combine harvesters and tractors in different parts of the country.

3. The Chairman of the Working Group may, if deemed necessary, constitute sub-groups and also co-opt more members.

4. The non-official members of the Group or any of its sub-groups shall be entitled to T.A./D.A. as permissible to Grade I Officers of the Government of India or according to the T.A./D.A. rules of their parent organisations. They are entitled to travel by air at their discretion

Sd/-
(P. H. VAISHNAV)
JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To

All Members of the Committee (By name) Copy for information:

1. P.S. to Deputy Chairman.
2. P.S. to Member (K)/Member (R)

3. All Heads of Divisions in the Planning Commission.

4. Administration I/Accounts I.

Allocation for Development of Agriculture

3943. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Plan allocation for the development of Agriculture during the previous plans;

(b) whether agriculturists throughout the country are not satisfied with the allocations and have demanded more funds; and

(c) if so, steps including funds proposed in the Draft sixth Plan being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The public sector Plan expenditure/outlays for Agriculture and Rural Development and its percentage to the total Plan expenditure/outlay during the various Plan periods are given below:

outlays for Agriculture/outlay during the various Plan periods are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Plan period	Agriculture & Allied Sectors (including Irrigation)	Rural Development	Total Agriculture and Rural Development	Percentage of col. 4 to total plan outlay
1	2	3	4	5
First Plan . .	703	115	818	34·69
Second Plan	1016	364	1380	28·75
Third Plan	1803	660	2463	32·84
Fourth Plan	4511	1831	6342	39·88
Fifth Plan . .	9572	3349	12921	32·88
Medium-Term Plan (1978-83) .	19021	4115	23136	33·35

(b) and (c). The Government has accorded Primacy to Agriculture and Rural Development. Public sector investment in Agriculture and Rural Development during the Medium Term Plan (1978—83) has accordingly been stepped up to Rs. 23,136 crores from a provision of Rs. 12,921 crores in the Fifth Plan, representing an increase of as much as 79 per cent. The large step-up in investments in these sectors will bring substantial additional benefits to the agriculturists in the country.

Employment created under Food For Work Programme

3944. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the employment potential created during last year and expected this year as a result of labour intensive programme under Food for Work Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): According to the

information received from the State Governments so far the additional employment of 3,05,01,288 man-days was generated during the year 1977-78. This does not include the information from States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

For the current year a target of over 1 million tonnes of wheat for utilisation under the Food for Work Programme has been fixed. The programme of this order should result in generating additional employment of about 40 crores mandays reckoning at the rate of 2-1/2 kg. wheat per head per day on an average.

Industrial Housing Scheme

3945. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the allotment of accommodation to the workers after their retirement under the Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss due to supply of sub-standard fertilizers

3946. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered due to supply of sub-standard fertilizers to Government during the last three years; and

(b) the quantity of the sub-standard fertilizers disposed of during the same period, and the present stock of sub-standard fertilizers with the Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) During the last three years, no sub-standard fertiliser was supplied to the Government of India by any supplier and as such the question of loss to the Government on this account does not arise.

(b) During the handling at the ports and destinations, transit and storage, small quantities of fertilisers become sub-standard as a result of loss of nutrient. During the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, a quantity of 52092 tonnes of sub-standard fertilisers was disposed of. On 1st April 1978, the stock of sub-standard fertilisers was to the tune of 30,629 tonnes.

गुजरात की वर्ष 1978 के दौरान मंजूर की गई सिंचाई योजनाएं

3947. **श्री छगनसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात की किन-किन सिंचाई योजनाओं पर 1 मई, 1978 से 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक मंजूरी दी गई, उनमें से प्रत्येक योजना पर कितना परिव्यय होगा और प्रत्येक योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने एकड़ अथवा हैक्टर भूमि सिंचाई की जायगी ;

(ख) 1 अगस्त, 1978 को गुजरात की कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई योजनाएं विचाराधीन थीं तथा प्रत्येक योजना पर कितना परिव्यय होगा और प्रत्येक योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने एकड़ या हैक्टर भूमि में सिंचाई होगी तथा वे कब से विचाराधीन हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इन विचाराधीन योजनाओं पर कब तक मंजूरी दे दी जायेगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये कोई ऋण अथवा अनुदान देने का है, यदि हां, तो कब और कितनी तथा किस रूप में ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रथम मई, 1978 से 31 जुलाई, 1978 की अवधि के बीच गुजरात की किसी बृहद या मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना का अनुमोदन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रथम अगस्त, 1978 को केन्द्र के पास 5 बृहद सिंचाई परियोजनाएं नामश: वतरक, सिपु, जानकारी जलाशय, भदर (राजकोट) और नवगाम और 4 मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं नामश: हरनव चरण-दो, भदर (पंचमहल), मित्ती और वेनु-दो स्वीकृति के लिए पड़ी हुई थीं। इन परियोजनाओं की अनुमानित लागत, लाभ, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त होने की तारीख तथा जांच की वर्तमान स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) इन 9 परियोजनाओं में से, 2 मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं नामश: मित्ती और वेनु-दो को तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा अपनी 21 जुलाई, 1978 की बैठक में स्वीकृत किया गया और योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। अन्य 4 बृहद और 2 मध्यम परियोजनाओं के संबंध में राज्य सरकार से संशोधित रिपोर्ट/केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। सिपु परियोजना के बारे में हाल ही में प्राप्त संशोधित प्रस्तावों पर केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच हो रही है।

(घ) सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए धन की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने सम्पूर्ण विकासात्मक योजनाओं के ढांचे के अन्तर्गत ही की जाती है। राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह विकास के किसी विशेष सेक्टर या परियोजना से जुड़ी हुई नहीं होती है।

विवरण

म	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	लाभ ('000 हैक्टेर)	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग से प्राप्त होने की तारीख	जांच की वर्तमान स्थिति
1	2	3	4	5	6
बृहद					
1.	वतरक	1000.00	17.81	27-11-76	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई टिप्पणियों के उत्तरों की राज्य सरकार से प्रतीक्षा है।
2.	सिपु	2358.62	31.34	12-12-77	24 जुलाई, 1978 को राज्य सरकार से संशोधित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनकी जांच की जा रही है।
3.	जनखारी जलाशय	1030.34	15.546	28-2-76	राज्य सरकार से केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई टिप्पणियों के उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।
4.	भदर (राजकोट)	417.29	17.162	25-3-69	राज्य सरकार से केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई टिप्पणियों के उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	नवगाम,	29161.00	1527.00	फरवरी, 1964	परियोजना के प्रकार में परिवर्तन किया गया है और नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के पंचाट के बाद राज्य सरकार से संशोधित रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।
मध्यम					
1.	हरनव चरण-दो	90.35	3.44	28-2-73	इसमें अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलू निहित हैं । राज्य सरकार से संशोधित रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।
2	मदर (पंचमहल)	336.42	6.6	8-4-75	इसमें अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलू निहित हैं । राज्य सरकार से संशोधित रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।
3.	मित्ती	188.44	1.571	1-7-76	21 जुलाई, 1978 को तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई । योजना आयोग से स्वीकृति पत्र की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।
4	देव दो	324.77	5.285	28-2-77 6-6-78	कुछ शर्तों के साथ, जिन्हें शीघ्र ही राज्य सरकार को भेजा जा रहा है, तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा 21 जुलाई, 1978 को स्वीकृत किया गया ।

विभिन्न राज्यों में स्कूल और कालेज

3948. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिए, अलग-अलग, हाई स्कूलों और कालेजों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में उक्त संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) छठी योजना के लिए अभी तक संस्थाओं के लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गए हैं ।

विवरण

संस्थाओं की संख्या—1976-77

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	संस्थाओं की संख्या 1976-77					
	हाई स्कूल		उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल		कालेज	
	लड़कों के लिए	लड़कियों के लिए	लड़कों के लिए	लड़कियों के लिए	लड़कों के लिए	लड़कियों के लिए
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
आंध्र प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं है ।					
असम . .	1391	201	64	9	188	19
बिहार . .	उपलब्ध नहीं है ।					
गुजरात . .	1945	170	554	84	336	40
हरियाणा . .	860	184	77	22	151	64
हिमाचल प्रदेश .	440	23	75	21	60	1
जम्मू और कश्मीर .	1523	140	60	15	58	14
कर्नाटक .	1718	372	291	25	507	73
केरल	उपलब्ध नहीं है ।					
मध्य प्रदेश	..	..	1674	344	437	46
महाराष्ट्र	4504	320	325	122	817	121
मणिपुर	193	29	11	2	54	2
मेघालय .	127	21		..	17	2
नागालैंड . .	90		..	..	10	..
उड़ीसा .	1754	208	8	1	181	28
पंजाब . .	1168	251	175	70	200	71
राजस्थान .	806	159	415	71	202	43
सिक्किम .	5		6	..	1	
तमिलनाडु . .	2474	489	57	..	273	118
त्रिपुरा .	110	15	1	..	14	2
उत्तर प्रदेश .	1829	286	2024	398	1649	152
पश्चिम बंगाल .	उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह .	2		14	1	1	
अरुणाचल प्रदेश			24		1	
चंडीगढ़	25	6	3	3	11	6
दादरा और नागर हवेली	4		1		..	
दिल्ली		..	371	233	73	28
गोवा, दमन और दीव	210	17	8		25	3
लक्षद्वीप	7		2	..		..
मिजोरम	107	1	..		12	1
पांडिचेरी .	45	19	1	..	12	3

Proper water facilities in Sudershan Park, Motinagar, New Delhi

3949. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no proper water facilities in the entire F block of Sudershan Park, Moti Nagar, New Delhi and no water tap in the street for the benefit of general public has been provided by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir; F Block, Sudershan Park, is an unauthorised colony and water mains have been laid in lanes where prescribed amount of development charges have been paid by the residents. The same policy is applicable for the remaining lanes also. There public water Hydrants also exist in this colony.

(b) Does not arise.

Permission for addition to DDA Flats by allottees in Naraina

3950. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allottees and Welfare Agencies of DDA Flats in B & E Blocks of Naraina have made requests for making certain additions to the flats;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the DDA thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Welfare Agencies had requested for:—

(i) conversion of Chhajja into Balcony at first floor level;

(ii) conversion of front window into a door on ground as well as on first floor;

(iii) construction of 4th Wall of the Barsati;

(iv) raising the height of the front as well as rear boundary walls.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that permission to all these additions/ alterations has been given

ऊन का उत्पादन और कालीन उद्योग का विकास

3951. **श्री युवराज** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में ऊन का कुछ उत्पादन 1 करोड़ 20 लाख किलोग्राम है जिसका 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन राजस्थान तथा 3 प्रतिशत उत्पादन उत्तर प्रदेश में होता है ;

(ख) क्या भारत के कालीन पश्चिम जर्मनी, फ्रांस डेनमार्क, स्वीडन, इटली, इंगलैंड, अमरीका, कनाडा तथा आस्ट्रेलिया में बहुत लोकप्रिय हैं और इनकी मांग दिन दिनों बढ़ रही है ;

(ग) क्या 1980 तक 100 करोड़ रुपये के कालीन निर्यात किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(घ) क्या ऊन के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान न दिया गया तो कालीन उद्योग के विकास में गतिरोध पैदा हो जावेगा; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) भारत में कुल तीन करोड़ किलोग्राम से अधिक ऊन का उत्पादन होता है, जिसमें से 36 प्रतिशत ऊन का उत्पादन राजस्थान में तथा 6 प्रतिशत का उत्तर प्रदेश में होता है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 में 100 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के कालीनों के निर्यात किए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(घ) चूंकि ऊन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दिशा में उचित ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, अतः कालीन उद्योग के विकास को क्षति पहुंचने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

(ङ) ऊन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार ने एक बड़ा भेड़ प्रजनन फार्म स्थापित किया है । भारत सरकार सात बड़े भेड़ प्रजनन फार्मों को चलाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायता भी कर रही है, जहां से छोटे भेड़ फार्मों प्रजनकों तथा छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को संकर जनित व शुद्ध नस्ल के मेढ़े वितरित किए जाते हैं । इन प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप 1978-79 के अन्त तक ऊन का उत्पादन बढ़कर 3.4 करोड़ किलोग्राम हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Debt Relief to Agricultural Workers

3952. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are considering a plan to give debt relief to agricultural workers and poor peasants in States; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Guidelines were issued to the State Governments in August, 1975 for the enactment of legislation for liquidation of rural indebtedness of landless labourers, rural artisans, small and marginal farmers. This relief was to be initially moratorium, followed by scaling down or total discharge of non-institutional loans. The States and Union Territories have taken action for enacting appropriate legislation.

Staff quarters of Govt. of India Press Workers at Koratty

3953. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the staff quarters of the Government Press Koratty is worthless to live especially in the monsoons; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to improve the condition of these staff quarters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Some complaints were received about leakage in the staff quarters of Government of India Press, Koratty.

(b) Necessary repairs of the quarters are being carried out.

MIG Flats on Cash Down by D.D.A.

3954. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether lesser number of MIG flats were offered on cash down than hire-purchase by D.D.A. in Pankha Road while releasing MIG flats in different localities in March, 1978 as compared to the other localities like Rajouri Gardens and Lawrance Road;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the 5th flat on hire-purchase has not been accepted by the allottee now; and

(d) the action D.D.A. now propose to take to allot this flat on cash down basis from whose quota it was transferred to the Hire-purchase quota to accommodate the interested person?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Land to Modern School, Vasant Vihar, by D.D.A.

3955. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which land was allotted to the Modern School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi a colony of the Government servants Co-Operative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi and the manner in which the allotment was made;

(b) was the allotment made by the D.D.A. direct to the Modern School or through the above Society; and

(c) was there any stipulation that while admitting the children, the wards of members of the Society will be given preference, other things being equal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The allotment of land was subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The premium at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- per acre was to be paid within one month of the receipt of the letter.

(ii) Annual ground rent at the rate of 5 per cent of the premium was also to be paid.

(iii) The area was to be fenced effectively by proper railing and kept in neat and clean condition till the actual construction work was taken up.

(iv) Effective arrangements were to be made to ensure that no encroachment of the site took place.

(v) The school was to start functioning within two years of the date of allotment.

As regards the manner of allotment, the information is being collected.

(b) The allotment was made by the DDA direct to the Modern School under intimation to the Government servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

States having less than 5 Per Cent Irrigated Land

3956. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there are several States where less than 5 per cent land is irrigated;

(b) if so, in which State and in which district less than 5 per cent land is irrigated and what is the special scheme for these areas to come up to the State level average irrigated area; and

(c) what is the special scheme provision for these areas in State and district-wise this year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statement indicating the districts having percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area of less than 5 per cent and indicating the on-going major and medium projects and those proposed to be undertaken during this year to benefit these districts and also showing the proposed outlay on major and medium irrigation programme for these States is enslosed.

Statement

Statement showing the Districts having Percentage of Net irrigated Area to net Sown Area of less than 5 and on-going Major/Medium irrigation Products. Those proposed to be undertaken during 1978-79 in these Districts, and also showing the proposed Outlays on Major/Medium irrigation Programme for 1978-79, for these States.

State/Districts	Name of Scheme	Proposed outlay (Rs. crores) for the State
1	2	3
Assam		
1. Cachar		10·50
Bihar		
2. Giridh .	1. Konar Diversion . .	101·00
3. Ranchi .	1. Tajna Barrage 2. Paras Reservoir 3. Masaria Resevoir 4. Chirgaon Reservoir 5. Jaipur Reservoir 6. Kans Reservoir	
4. Dhanbad	. .	
5. Singhbhum	1. Janasai Reservoir 2. Nakati Reservoir 3. Palna 4. Largara 5. Jharjhara Reservoir 6. Murahir Reservoir	

1	2	3
Gujarat . .	. . . . .	78·25
6. Panchmahals	1. Kadana 2. Mahi Stage-I 3. Panam 4. Machhan nala 5. Wankleshwar Bhey	
Himachal Pradesh . .	. . . . .	2·07
7. Una		
Karnataka .	. . . . .	68·08
8. Bidar .	1. Chulkinala	
9. Bijapur.	1. Upper Krishna Stage-I 2. Ghataprabha Stage-I 3. Ghataprabha Stage-II 4. Ghataprabha Stage-III 5. Malaprabha Project	
10. Gulbarga	1. Upper Krishna Stage-I 2. Amarja 3. Soudagar Tank	
Madhya Pradesh .	. . . .	21·49
11. Sagar	1. Mansurwari	
12. Damoh.		
13. Jabalpur	..	
14. Hoshangabad	1. Hawa	
15. Surguja	..	
16. Raigarh	1. Hasdeo (Bango) 2. Putka 3. Kinkari	
17. Bastar .	1. Barunadi (Phase I)	
18. Guna .	1. Rajghat	
19. Vidisha	1. Kethan	
20 Jhabua .	—	
21. Rewa .	1. Bansagar	
22. Satna .	1. Bansagar	
23. Shahdol	1. Umrar 2. Johilla 3. Mahrai 4. Bansagar	
24. Panna .	..	

1	2	3
25. Raisen	1. Barna	
26. Sidhi	1. Kachan 2. Bansagar	
Maharashtra		111·94+ (16·28 EGS)
27. Greater Bombay		
28. Thana	1. Surya	
29. Kolaba	1. Kal 2. Ambavalley	
30. Ratnagiri	..	
31. Parbhani	1. Jayakwadi Stage-I 2. Upper Penganga 3. Jayakwadi Stage-II	
32. Buldhana	1. Paidag	
33. Rajura & Nanded	1. Upper Penganga 2. Jayakwadi Stage-II 3. Karadkhed 4. Kudala 5. Nagazari	
34. Akola	1. Nirguna 2. Motswanga 3. Pimpi Barwat 4. Uma	
35. Amravati	1. Sakhlinala	
36. Yeotmal	1. Upper Penganga 2. Taklinala 3. Waghadi 4. Goki 5. Lower Pus	
37 Wardha	1. Upper Wardha 2. Panchadhare 3. Dham	
Orissa		
38. Kalahandi	1. Sunder 2. Saipala 3. Upper Indravati	32·00

1	2	3
39. Koraput	1. Upper Kolab	
40. Keonjhar	1. Anandpur Barrage Ph-I 2. Remal	
41. Sundargarh	1. Sarafgarh 2. Talasara	
Rajasthan		66·42
42. Barmer	..	
43. Bikaner	1. Rajasthan Canal Stage-II	
44. Churu	Do.	
45. Jaisalmer	Do.	
46. Jhunjhunu	Do.	
47. Jodhpur		
48. Nagpur		
Uttar Pradesh		154·00
49. Chamoli		
West Bengal		23·44
50. Nadia	..	
51. West Dinajpur	1. Tista Barrage Project	
52. Cooch Behar		
53. Andaman Nicobar Islands		
54. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1. Damanganga Project	1·27
55. Laksha Deep	..	..

हुडको द्वारा नौएडा को वित्तीय आवंटन

3957. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री यू० एस० पाटिल :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) न्यू ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेन्ट आथोरिटी, दिल्ली की एल० आई० जी०/एम० आई० जी० आवास योजनाओं के वित्त पोषण के लिये 'हुडको' ने कितनी धन राशि नियत की है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने न्यू ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेन्ट आवास योजना सम्बन्धी नियमों पर अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त):(क) आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने अभी तक निम्न आय वर्ग/मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना या नौएडा की कोई अन्य योजना की वित्तीय व्यवस्था के लिये कोई धन/निधियां आवंटित नहीं की हैं । तथापि 99.32 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत की एक परियोजना जिसमें आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के लिये 679 तथा निम्न आय वर्ग के लिये 250 मकानों के निर्माण की योजना है, हुडको के विचाराधीन है, इस के लिये 81.60 लाख रुपये के ऋण का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

(ख) नौएडा आवास योजनाओं को प्रशासित करने वाले नियम केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित नहीं किये जाते हैं क्योंकि नौएडा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का उपक्रम है और आवास राज्य का विषय है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Shortage of Fertiliser in Backward Districts

3958. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of fertiliser in the backward districts in the country;

(b) whether Government have received complaints from small farmers from the backward districts about the shortage of fertiliser; and

(c) steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India has no such information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Carving of Plots in the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

3959. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 106 on the 17th July, 1978 regarding Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi and state:

(a) the number of members of the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi who had been given written assurance by the DDA and the number of those among them who had been registered for plots of 300 sqr. yds.;

(b) the number and size of plots carved out of the additional land for allotment to them and whether they are being given plots of the sizes for which they had registered themselves with the Society since 1959 etc. and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the additional land was allotted to the Society and what are the reasons for delay in the development and allotment of plots for the members?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Opening of Schools in Rural and Backward Areas of Maharashtra

3960. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of grants given to the State of Maharashtra last year for the purpose of opening schools in rural and backward areas;

(b) the details regarding the schools, multipurpose or otherwise opened in the State; and

(c) the details regarding the amounts of grant which has so far lapsed if any?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) This programme relates to State Plan and Central Assistance for State Plan Programmes is released for the Plan as a whole and not for different heads of development.

(b) Information is not available, It is being collected from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Forcible Transfers in C.P.W.D.

3961. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation forwarded

by a Member of Parliament in May 1978, regarding forcible transfers and change of residences and utter harassment of C.P.W.D. employees working in Parliament Division Circle No. 1 Indraprastha Bhawan, New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are their other grievances given in the representation; and

(c) what action Government have taken to remove their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No such representation is traceable. If the name of the Member of Parliament and the date of his forwarding letter is made available, the matter could be looked into.

(b) and (c). In view of the reply given in (a) above, the reply to parts (b) and (c) does not arise.

फलों के लिए फसल बीमा

3962. **श्री राजकेशर सिंह** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय फसल बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत कौन कौन से फल आते हैं और यह योजना किन-किन राज्यों में लागू है ;

(ख) उक्त योजना को लागू करने के लिये क्या-क्या शर्तें निर्धारित हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सेबों को भी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सेब-उत्पादकों को प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के समय राहत दिलाने के लिये कुछ वैकल्पिक उपाय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) इस समय देश में कोई फसल बीमा योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही है । भारतीय सामान्य बीमा निगम ने फसल बीमा की एक नई योजना तैयार की है, फिलहाल, नई योजना के अन्तर्गत फलों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) सेब उत्पादकों को प्राकृतिक आपदा के समय राहत सुलभ करने के लिए कोई विशेष उपाय परिकल्पित नहीं है ।

Irrigation Projects in Dhanbad, Bihar

3963. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number and location of existing and proposed major, medium and minor irrigation projects in the Dhanbad district of Bihar, facts in details;

(b) what is the cost involved and the acreage brought under irrigation at present or expected to be brought under irrigation after the completion of the proposed scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that major irrigation project with canal system is not suitable for the hilly region of Dhanbad and the present scheme of minor irrigation has also proved ineffective creating disappointment amongst the cultivators; and

(d) will the Government form a study team to devise a suitable way of irrigation in the hilly region of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). Government of Bihar have proposed two medium irrigation schemes in Dhanbad District of Bihar namely Gowai Irrigation Scheme and Khudia Irrigation Scheme. Gowai Irrigation Scheme is located across river Gowai, a tributary of river Damodar near village Amadhih in Dhanbad district. Khudia Irrigation scheme is located across river Khudia a tributary of Barakar in Damodar basin at a distance of about three miles north west of Gobindpur in Dhanbad district. Gowai Irrigation Scheme envisages construction of a barrage at an irrigating annually an area of 4940 ha. Khudia Irrigation Scheme envisages construction of a dam at an estimated cost of Rs. 124.284 lakhs for irrigating annually an area of 4533 ha. This area includes stabilisation of irrigation

from the existing Khudia weir situated two miles downstream of the proposed dam.

There is also one medium irrigation scheme, namely Gobai Barrage under execution in Dhanbad District. The latest cost of this barrage is Rs. 188.41 lakhs and the ultimate benefits from this scheme are 4950 ha.

Information about minor irrigation schemes has been called for from the State Government and will be laid down on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(b) After the execution of the above two proposed schemes, an area of 9473 ha. will be brought under irrigation at an estimated cost of Rs. 188.954 lakhs.

Potential anticipated to be created to end of 1977-78 from Gobai barrage under execution is 2400 ha. with ultimate potential of 4950 ha at an estimated cost of Rs. 188.41 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The terrain being undulating most of the irrigation potential is expected to come from medium and minor irrigation schemes. Minor irrigation scheme comprising Dugwells (of large diameter), storage schemes, lift irrigation schemes are feasible in this area and development of irrigation in this district through minor irrigation schemes is under consideration of the State Government. The Government of Bihar have already set up Bihar Hilly Area Lift Irrigation Corporation for the construction of lift irrigation schemes in the hilly areas of Bihar which includes the District of Dhanbad also.

North Eastern Hill University

3964. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1056 on 24th July, 1978 regarding reports about certain administrative and financial irregularities in the North Eastern Hill University and state:

(a) whether the Government are going to institute a Commission of Inquiry to look into those charges;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The allegation about administrative irregularities are under examination in this Ministry in consultation with the concerned authorities. With regard to the financial irregularities, the Comptroller & Auditor General of India has been requested to arrange a special audit of the Accounts of the University. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Slum Tenements in Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi

3965. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the slum tenements in New Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi, which have already been allotted to the slum dwellers, were completed in 1971-72;

(b) whether the decision of selling the slum tenements to the allottees on hire-purchase basis was taken on 2nd/3rd August, 1963;

(c) whether the prices are fixed when the accounts are finally closed and it takes 6 months to finalise the accounts after the completion of the construction;

(d) whether the accounts in respect of these slum tenements have since been finalised and the prices of these slum tenements have since been fixed; and

(e) if not, the solid reasons therefor in view of the answers to parts (a), (b) and (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, but due to disputes, claims of the contractors, arbitration or court proceedings etc. the finalisation of accounts are sometimes delayed.

(d) and (e). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that the accounts of the works of construction of 992 tenements at Ranjit Nagar have since been finalised but the Hindustan Housing Factory who constructed the tenements have not finally accepted the same in respect of escalation clause etc. and may seek arbitration which may affect the fixation of price of these slum tenements.

Release of Industrial Plots in Delhi

3966. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in releasing the industrial plots in Delhi from the Land Ceiling Act, 1976 and non-issuance of certificates to those whose land has been released under the Act for building purposes (industrial); and

(b) the facts in this regard and the steps proposed to be taken in releasing the said plots and issuing certificates to those already released and when this work is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Either the applicants for exemption do not hold valid title to the lands held by them or do not furnish the necessary documents called by the Competent Authority.

(b) Against 1383 applications for exempting industrial plots, 567 applications were disposed of. The Delhi Administration has been asked to expedite action on the remaining applications.

Import of Casein

3967. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 567 on the 3rd April, 1978 regarding import of casein and state:

(a) whether the casein has since been imported by the Indian Dairy Corporation; and

(b) if not, the reasons why the imported casein is much cheaper than the indigenous casein?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No casein has been imported by the Indian Dairy Corporation.

(b) The cost of indigenous casein is higher than imported supplies due to the fact that the cost of production of milk itself is higher and limited quantity is manufactured as compared to some of the exporting countries.

Afforestation in Jammu and Kashmir

3968. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for afforestation programme in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Apart from what the State Government is doing from its own plan and non-plan schemes, two

centrally sponsored social forestry schemes *viz.*, (i) Mixed plantation in Wastelands, Panchayat land etc. and (ii) Reforestation of Degraded Forests and Raising of Shelterbelts are under implementation in Jammu & Kashmir State. The Central grant released to the State for these schemes is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1976-77	1977-78
1. Mixed Plantations in Wastelands etc.	1.87	18.00
2. Reforestation of Degraded forests etc.	—	16.96

For 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 13.30 lakhs is proposed to be provided as Central grant for Reforestation of Degraded Forests and Raising of Shelterbelts scheme.

The State Government has been requested to formulate a project under another Centrally Sponsored Scheme *viz.*, 'Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in the Himalayan Region' under which afforestation and pasture development will be taken up alongwith other Integrated programmes.

In the State schemes for afforestation *viz.*, Economic Plantation and fuelwood plantation and Farm Forestry, the Fifth Five Year Plan targets and outlays are as under:—

	Financial	*Physical*
	(Rs. in lakhs	(ha.)
1. Economic Plantations	50.00	1.540
2. Fuelwood Plantations/ Farm Forestry.	35.00	2,700

Adult Education Programme through Universities

3969. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission is carrying on the adult education programme through Universities;

(b) if so, the places where these programmes are being carried on and the expenditure incurred thereon so far at each place; and

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of these programmes and whether Government propose to merge all these programmes with the comprehensive adult education scheme to be implemented by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the Universities conducting Adult/Continuing Education Programmes and the amount of grants released so far to them by the University Grants Commission are given in the attached Statement.

(c) The University Grants Commission has appointed a Standing Committee on Adult/Continuing Education which *inter alia* reviews periodically the implementation of Adult/Continuing Education Programme in the Universities.

The Commission has accepted the Government Policy Statement on Adult Education and the schemes operated by various universities are designed to conform with the broad frame-work of National Adult Education Programme and promote its overall objectives.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the University implementing the programme	Grant released so far by UGC
		Rs.
1	Andhra Pradesh	20,000·00
2	Aligarh	1,95,000·00
3	Bombay	89,993·77
4	G.B. Pant, Nanital	1,50,000·00
5	Jadavpur	80,000·00
6	Jammu	41,715·41
7	Madras	3,31,606·95
8	Baroda	2,21,000·00
9	Punjab	70,000·00
10	Poona	1,75,000·00
11	Jabalpur	35,000·00
12	Saurashtra	80,000·00
13	S.N.D.T. Women's	1,65,000·00
14	Kashmir	50,000·00
15	Kumaon	30,000·00
16	Gujarat	25,000·00
17	Sri Venkateswara	2,46,930·00
18	Gujarat Vidyapith	15,000·00
19	Indian School of Mines	35,000·00
20	N.E.H.U.	
21	Rajasthan	
22	Mysore	..

Enquiry into Jawaharlal Nehru University

3970. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) broad features of the report of the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Prime Minister into the Jawaharlal Nehru University affairs;

(b) whether a large number of teachers of the University have called the report motivated and an example of witchhunt;

(c) if so, reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) whether the Vice Chancellor has resigned at the behest of the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The report deals with allegations about arrest of students, irregularities in admissions, appointment of teachers, termination of services of employees without sufficient justification etc.

(b) According to the information received from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the University has not so far received any resolution from the teachers' association to suggest that the Report of the Prime Minister is motivated or is an example of witch-hunt.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government have not received any letter of resignation from the Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में घोटाले

3971. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 जून, 1978 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में करोड़ों रुपये के घोटाले हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या इन घोटालों के मामलों पर परदा डालने के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिनियम से गबन अथवा चोरी के लिये दण्ड आदि की व्यवस्था करने संबंधी धाराओं को ही निकाल दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि घोटाले के प्रकाश में आने पर भी न तो सम्बद्ध विभागीय अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई और न ही इन मामलों को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंपा गया; और

(घ) ऐसे घोटाले के कितने मामले प्रकाश में आए हैं और उनसे सम्बन्धित कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिनांक 16 जून, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स में एक समाचार छपा था ।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) पुनर्वास कालोनियों के कार्य में, जिसे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया गया था और जिसकी जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई है/की जा रही है, अनियमितताओं के मामलों की संख्या 17 है । उन अधिकारियों की संख्या जिनके विरुद्ध अब तक कार्यवाही की गई है, तीन है । उपर्युक्त में से दो मामलों में दोषी पाये गए ।

S.C./S.T. Staff in Education Deptt. of D.M.C.

3972. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the exact number of teachers, headmasters, school Inspectors, Senior School Inspectors, Asstt. Education Officers, in the Education Department, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Male and Female, General and Physical, Plan and Non-Plan and current duty charge categories;

(b) what is the number of SC/ST candidates; and

(c) what steps are taken to bring the representation of SC/ST to the actual mark of percentage provided by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to information

made available by Delhi Municipal Corporation the number of teachrs, headmasters, inspectors and Asstt. Education Officers, etc., are as follows :

	Total No. of posts	For men	For women	Holding qd hoc charge		Holding current charge		Remarks
				Men	Women	Men	Women	
Asstt. Education Officer (Gen.)	13(NP)	7	6	7	1	..	..	5 School Inspectors are looking after the AEO's work.
Asstt. Education Officer (Phy.)	1 (NP)	1	..		..	..	..	..
Sr. School Inspector (Gen.) .	5(NP)	3		2	1	1 (SC	..	One post is held on regular basis.
Sr. School Inspector (Phy.) .	11(NP)	Combined						Rest of the posts are filled up on regular basis.
School Inspector (Gen.) .	(38x7) NP P	24	21	4	7	6	2	Rest of the posts are filled up on regular basis 3 ladies and 3 gents S/C
School Inspector (Phy.)	[20+4) NP P	13	11					All are regular one male S/C.
H.Ms. (Pry.) . .	1450	..	..	..		..	..	All are regular
Asstt. Teachers (Primary)	12513		..	..	..		..	

P Stands for Plan.

NP Stands for Non-Plan.

	Male	Female
(b) A.E.Os	Nil	Nil
S.S.Is. (Gen.) . . .	1	Nil
S.S Is. (Phy.) .	Nil	Nil
S.Is. (Gen.) . 7	3	3
S.Is. (Phy.)	1	..
H.Ms.	46	32
Asstt. Teachers	567	331

(c) As far A.E.O's, U.P.S.C. has already advertised the posts against the S/C quota.

For other categories of posts quota reserved for S/C and S/T is filled up as per rules.

Names are invited through advertisement and also by requesting the Employment Exchange and several Scheduled Caste and S/T Organisations.

दिल्ली में लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों को सरकारी आवास का आवंटन

3973. **श्री हरि शंकर महाले** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 20 वर्ष से अधिक की सेवा कर चुकने के बाद भी लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों को सरकारी आवास का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों को आवंटित किये जाने वाले टाईप-II के क्वार्टर उच्च पदों पर कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों को अलाट किये जाते हैं;

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर सकारात्मक है, तो क्या सरकार कुछ सयम के लिये टाईप-I के क्वार्टर लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों को आवंटित करने के पक्ष में है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार टाइप—II के क्वार्टरों को खाली कराकर उन्हें उसके हकदार व्यक्तियों को अलाट करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) किसी अधिकारी की पात्रता उसके द्वारा ली जा रही परिलब्धियों के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाती है, न कि उस के पद की श्रेणी के आधार पर। वे सभी अधिकारी जिन की मासिक परिलब्धियां 500/-रुपये से कम है लेकिन 260/-रुपये प्रति मास से कम नहीं है टाइप-II क्वार्टरों के आवटन के पात्र नहीं हैं। ऐसे बहुत से कर्मचारी हैं जिन का सेवाकाल 20 वर्ष से अधिक है लेकिन उन्हें कोई सरकारी वास का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) टाइप-I क्वार्टरों का आवंटन 260/-रुपये प्रति मास से कम लेने वाले अधिकारियों को किया जाता है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Flats Allotted by D.D.A.

3974. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total number of flats of different categories, with their locations, allotted to the registered persons by the Delhi Development Authority during the year 1978 so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): 2062 flats of MIG, LIG and Janta were allotted in 1978 in the different colonies details as given below:—

S. No.	Name of the colonies	M.I.G.	L.I.G.	Janta	Total
1	Rajouri Garden	94	89	473	656
2	Safdarjang	12	..	..	12
3	Mukherjee Nagar	112	64	..	176
4	Pankha Road	9		263	272
5	Wazir Pur	20	48	..	68
6	Lawrance Road	25	12	..	37
7	Tamoor Nagar	..	65	..	65

S No.	Name of the colonies	MIG	LIG	Janta	Total
8	Prasad Nagar	..	24	..	24
9	Kalkaji	..	204	35	239
10	Malviya Nagar . .		..	346	346
11	Madangir .			121	121
12	Guru Nanak Colony . .			13	13
13	Pandu Nagar		..	25	25
14	Katwaria Sarai	..	..	8	8
	TOTALS . . .	272	506	1284	2062

Demolition in Motia Khan Iron Market, Delhi

3975. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for not demolishing one Motor Workshop while clearing Motia Khan Iron Market in 1976;

(b) is it a fact that this workshop belongs to a very close friend of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi; and

(c) action taken against the officials for not demolishing this workshop even after the change of Government in March, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

उर्वरक का उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियां

3976. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि के लिये उर्वरक का उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि उर्वरकों में अपेक्षित मात्रा में नाइट्रोजन और अन्य तत्व हैं; सरकार कम्पनियों पर क्या नियंत्रण रखती है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) उर्वरक उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियों के नाम बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) आवश्यक जिन्स अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत किये गये उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 की अनुसूची—I में सरकार ने विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों के बारे में विनिर्देश दिये हैं । उत्पादकों द्वारा उत्पादित तथा बेचे जाने वाले उर्वरक इन विनिर्देशों के अनुसार होने चाहिए अन्यथा उत्पादकों पर आवश्यक जिस अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकती है । राज्य सरकारों को फैक्ट्री क्षेत्र या उसके गोदामों अथवा थोक या खुदरा व्यापारियों से नमूने एकत्र करके प्रयोगशालाओं में उनके पोषक तत्वों का निर्धारण करने के लिए पर्याप्त अधिकार प्रदान किये गये हैं । उनको तलाशी लेने अभिग्रहण करने आदि के लिए भी शक्तियां दी गई हैं । आवश्यक जिस अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश को एक "विशेष आदेश" घोषित किया गया है ताकि तुरन्त मुकदमा चलाया जा सके ।

विवरण

कृषि हेतु उर्वरक करने वाली कम्पनियों के नाम

विशुद्ध नाइट्रोजन पूरक उर्वरक उत्पादित करने वाली कम्पनियां	उपोत्पाद के रूप में विशुद्ध नाइट्रोजन पूरक उर्वरक उत्पादित करने वाली कम्पनियां	मिश्रित उर्वरक उत्पादित करने वाली कम्पनियां	विशु फास्फेट उत्पादित करने वाली कम्पनियां
1.	2	3	4
(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र	(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र	(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र	(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र
1. गोरखपुर	1. बोकारो स्टील लि०	1. ट्राम्बे	1. बिहार स्टेट फास्फेट (सिन्द्री)
2. नामरूप एक्स०	2. हिन्द स्टील लि० भिलाई	2. ट्राम्बे 4	2. हिन्द जिन्क लि०, उदयपुर
3. दुर्गापुर	3. हिन्द स्टील लि०, दुर्गापुर	3. उद्योगमण्डल	3. हैदराबाद कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर
4. बरौनी	4. हिन्द स्टील लि०, राउरकेला	4. कोचीन 2	4. महाराष्ट्र एग्रो–इन्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन, बम्बई
5. नंगल	5. इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील, बनपुर	5. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लि०	5. एसोसियेटेड इन्डस्ट्रीज लि० असम
6. नांगल एक्स 0		6. सिन्द्री	6. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०
7. कोचीन 1	(ख) निजी क्षेत्र	(ख) निजी क्षेत्र	(ख) निजी क्षेत्र
8. हिन्द स्टील लि०, राउरकेला	टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील, जमशेदपुर	1. ई०आई० डी० पैरी एण्ड कं०	1. आन्ध्र फर्टिलाइजर लि० ताडेपल्ली
9. नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन		2. गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर लि०, बड़ौदा	2. आंध्र शुगर लि० टोंकू
10. नामरूप			3. निल स्टार्च प्रोडक्ट्स भावनगर
(ख) निजी क्षेत्र		3. कोरोमण्डल फर्टिलाइजर लि०, विजाग	4. अनीश कैमिकल एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर
1. श्रीराम कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज			5. भारत फर्टिलाइजर इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, बम्बई
			6. दिल्ली क्लाथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्ज, दिल्ली
2. इन्डियन एक्सप्लाजिव्स लि०,		4. जुआरी एग्रो कैमिकल, गोआ	7. धरमसी मोरारजी कैमिकल, कुम्हारी
			8. धरमसी मोरारजी कैमिकल, धम्बरनाथ
3. मंगलौर कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स, मंगलौर		5. सदर्न पैट्रो कैमिकल इन्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लि०, तूतीकोरिन	9. इ० आई० डी० रानीपेट
			10. गैम्मोन फर्टिलाइजर लि०

1	2	3	4
4. न्यू सेन्ट्रल जूट मिल्ज, वाराणसी		(ग) सहकारी क्षेत्र इन्डियन फार्मर्ज फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन लि0, काण्डला	11. कोटारी लि0 12. कृष्णा इन्डस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन, निदादावत 13. पोषक लि० 14. फास्फेट क० लि०, रिश्रा 15. रैलीज कैमिकल लि० कानपुर 16. शा वेलेस एण्ड क० आवदी 17. वेस्टर्न कैमिकल इन्डस्ट्रीज, लि० बम्बई 18. वैस्ट इन्डिया कैमिकल लि०, जोन, कलभोर । 19. जयश्री कैमिकल एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर 20. उड़ीसा कैमिकल एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर —उत्पादन नहीं कर रहे हैं ।] 21. चामुण्डी कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर, मुनीराबाद—उत्पन्न नहीं कर रहे हैं ।] 22. प्रीमियर फर्टिलाइजर कुडालोर 23. आदर्श कैमिकल एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर, उधना 24. कोयम्बतुर पायनिय फर्टिलाइजर्स, कोयम्बतूर 25. एफ० ए० सी० टी० अल्वाई ।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उर्वरकों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

3977. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री सुभाष आहुजा :
श्री यशदत्त शर्मा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने उर्वरकों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण है और उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि की स्थिति की अपरिर्यता तथा विशिष्ट आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करते हुए राज्य सरकारें राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में कृषकों के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए उर्वरकों के उपयोग अथवा संतुलित उपयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देती है । ये निर्णय राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी स्वयं की इच्छा से अपने बजट मे किए जाते हैं, जिनके लिए भारत सरकार के साथ पूर्व सलाह करने की अथवा स्वीकृति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

R.S.S. Teaching as part of Curriculum in Delhi Schools

3978. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that R.S.S. teachings have been made part of the curriculum in Delhi Schools; and

(b) if so, what is the attitude of the Government towards the inclusion of R.S.S. teachings in curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The Government has not received any such report.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Sectional Office of Central Board in Goa

3979. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5414 dated 4th April, 1978 on pollution caused by M/s Zuari Agrochemical at Sanocola, Goa and state:

(a) what action has been taken by Government for setting up of the sectional office of the Central Board in Goa; and

(b) whether any power has been delegated to the local Government in Goa under the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974, to enable them to check the growing pollution?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A Sectional Office of the Central Board for prevention and Control of Water pollution has since been set up at Panaji, Goa.

(b) Yes, Sir. Powers under sub-Section (1) of Section 20, Section 21 and Sub-Section (1) of Section 23 of the Water (prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1974, have been delegated by the Central Board to 5 officers of the Goa Administration.

Proposal for Amendment of Orissa Land Reform Act

3980. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has given some proposals recently for amending the existing Orissa Land Reforms Act;

(b) the nature of such proposals; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Some tentative proposals for amending the Orissa Land Reforms Act have been received from the State Government. The State Government, it appears, have not finalised these proposals and may do so after ascertaining the reactions of the Government of India. Earlier, in August, 1977 they had sent some proposals and have intimated that they have accepted the suggestions of the Government of India in most cases. Their recent proposals include two of the earlier proposals which the Government of India could not endorse and some new proposals. These proposals relate to change in the definition of "family" to bring it in line with the national guidlines, classification of land for ceiling purposes, extension of time for the Trusts to apply before the Tribunals, appointment of Receivers in case of disputes between landlords and tenants regarding raiyati rights, recovery of dues

of co-operatives from ceiling-surplus land compensation, reduction of time limit for review, and extending time limit for recovery of arrears of rent under the Orissa Land Reforms Act.

(c). These proposals are under scrutiny and the advice of Government of India will be communicated to the State Government in due course.

Cauvery Water Dispute

3981. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTLRE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in regard to the solving of Cauvery Water Dispute; and

(b) whether any new formula has since been prepared by the Central Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). An understanding amongst the concerned States namely. Karnatka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu with regard to the use and development of Cauvery waters was reached at an inter-State meeting held by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in August, 1976. In accordance with this understanding, two committees viz. a Committee of Technical Officers and a Committee of Secretaries were set up. A number of meetings have been held by these Committees but they could not finalise their deliberations.

An inter-State meeting was convened by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation on 5th August, 1978 to confirm the understanding reached earlier and to take further steps for its implementation. The discussions were inconclusive and will be resumed in September, 1978.

कृषि का विकास

3982. **श्री राम सेवक हजारी** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कृषि के विकास के लिये बिजली, सिंचाई और परिवहन सुविधाएं देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पिछड़े राज्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगामी तीन वर्षों के लिये कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और उसके लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ;

(घ) देश में कृषि के विकास के लिये सरकार ने वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये क्या नीति निर्धारित की है ; और

(ङ) क्या अगले तीन वर्षों में समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम स्वीकार करके कृषि के विकास की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सूरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कृषि के विकास के लिए बिजली, सिंचाई और परिवहन की सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, वे अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) सभी चल रहीं सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को शीघ्रता से पूरा करना ;

(2) वर्तमान सिंचाई प्रणालियों की उचित व्यवस्था और परिचालन ;

(3) अन्तर्राज्य नदी विवादों का निपटारा ;

(4) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम को जितना संभव हो सके अधिक से अधिक आगे बढ़ाना ; करीब 2.65 लाख पम्पसेटों को बिजली प्रदान की गई है ;

(5) अपेक्षाकृत अधिक क्षमता वाले राज्यों में भूमिगत जल विकास पर विशेषरूप से बल देना ;

(6) वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए स्वीकृत परिणाम के अलावा लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों के लिए 9 करोड़ रु० की अतिरिक्त योजना सहायता की व्यवस्था ;

(7) राज्यों से अनुरोध करना कि कृषि क्षेत्र में खासतौर पर अत्यधिक आवश्यकता वाले समय में, बिजली की कटौती नहीं की जानी चाहिए ;

(8) लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र] कार्यक्रम, आदि जैसी विशिष्ट परियोजना वाले क्षेत्रों में लघु सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए छोटे और सीमान्त कृषकों को आर्थिक सहायता देना ;

(9) ग्रामीण सम्पर्क मार्गों के निर्माण के लिए एक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना आरम्भ करना ।

(ख) और (ग) कृषि की दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए राज्यों के लिए पृथक कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन मध्यम अवधि की योजना तैयार करने में, कृषि विकास के लिए आवंटन और कार्यक्रम के निर्धारण करने में ऐसे राज्यों की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है । फिर भी, सरकार ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के विकास के लिए विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किये हैं । इन कार्यक्रमों में महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम यें हैं—सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, समेकित आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाएं, पवतीय क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम, मरुक्षेत्र विकास कायक्रम और लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी । इन कायक्रमों का लक्ष्य क्षेत्र और लक्षित वर्गों की विशिष्ट समस्याओं को हल करना है । वष 1978–83 के लिए मध्यम अवधि की योजना में ग्रामीण विकास के विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1,550 करोड़ रु० तथा पर्वतीय और जनजातीय क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए 800 करोड़ रु० की एक रकम की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(घ) से (ङ) सरकार कृषि विकास को प्रधानता देती है जिसका अभिप्राय यह है कि कृषि पर किये जाने वाले विनियोजन की आवश्यकतों को सर्वोपरि प्राथमिकता दी जानी है । गरीबी मिटाने, रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने और विकास के लाभों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों अ2र विभिन्न वग के लोगों तक पहुंचाने के लिए ग्रामीण विकास के जो उद्देश्य निर्धारित किये गये है, उसके व्यापक संदर्भ में कृषि विकास का अवलोकन किया जा रहा है । विकास कार्यक्रमों को इस दिशा में मोड़ा जा रहा है । 170 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधा के विस्तार के लिए एक दूरगामी और निर्धारित कायक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है । वर्षा पर निभर क्षेत्रों में बारानी खेती की प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रसार किया जा रहा है और एक बड़े मृदा संरक्षण एवं भूमि विकास कायक्रम को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है । अल्प आपूर्ति वाली जिन्सों खासतौर पर–दालों, तिलहनों और कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास-सकेन्द्रित किये जा रहे हैं । कृषकों को उचित मूल्यों पर आदान सप्लाई किये जा रहे हैं और उनके उत्पादक के लिए उन्हें लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने का आश्वासन दिया गया है । सड़क, बाजार, पेयजल की आपूर्ति आदि जैसी ग्रामीण अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है । भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम तेजी से अमल किया जा रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि अर्थ-व्यवस्था में विविधता लाने के विचार से पशुपालन, डेरी उद्योग, मात्स्यकी और वानिकी पर बहुत अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है । वर्ष 1978-83 की मध्यम अवधि की योजना के लिए पांच-वर्ष के परिप्रेक्ष्य से कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए नीतियां और कायक्रम तैयार किये गये हैं ।

Installation of Sugar Mills in Punjab

3983. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Punjab has represented for more sugar mills to be installed in Punjab; and

(b) if so, whether the request is being considered by the Union Government as a special case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The Working Group on Sugar industry has been reconstituted with enlarged terms of reference and its final recommendations are yet to be made. The final policy decision regarding future licensing in the sugar industry would be taken thereafter by the Government, as part of the exercise of finalising the Sixth Plan.

Publication of Books by and on Netaji

3984. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government decided to bring out cheap editions of the Autobiography of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and his book known as "Indian struggle";

(b) if so, the present position in regard to publication of these two books by the Government;

(c) whether Government also proposed to publish other books on Netaji and his activities; and

(d) if so, the present position in regard to implementation of such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A proposal to bring out a low priced publication is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Under the series "Builders of Modern India" Publication Division of the Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have brought out a biography of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in English. The Hindi edition is at the editorial stage.

No other proposal is under consideration.

Non-availability of Sugar with Fair Price shops in Delhi

3985. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the time sugar is not available with the fair price shop dealers in Delhi in spite of huge stock lying with the Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the matter to determine whether non-availability of sugar is due to deliberate default of the fair price shop dealers or due to non-supply thereof from the Central godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) As per information received from the Delhi Administration, levy sugar is always available with the fair price shops in Delhi. The Food Corporation of India also maintains adequate stocks of sugar in in its godowns at Delhi for timely supply to the fair price shops.

(b) Question does not arise.

खुले बाजार में चीनी का उपभोक्ता मूल्य

3986. **श्री शरद यादव** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष चीनी का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका खुले बाजार में चीनी के उपभोक्ता मूल्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) क्या जब तक खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्य राशन की चीनी के मूल्यों के बराबर नहीं आ जाते हैं तब तक चीनी का उत्पादन पर्याप्त माना जा सकता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चीनी का भरपूर उत्पादन होने के कारण खुले बाजार में मूल्य नरम चल रहे हैं ।

(ग) दोहरी मूल्य प्रणाली के अधीन, फैक्ट्रियों में उत्पादित चीनी के 65 प्रतिशत को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों पर वसूल कर लिया जाता है । शेष चीनी मुक्त बिक्री के प्रयोजन हेतु होती है और उसके मूल्यों का अन्दाजा बाजार में मांग और पूर्ति के नियम के आधार पर लगाया जाता है । लैवी मुक्त चीनी के मूल्य अनुकूलतम स्तर पर होने ही चाहिए ताकि उद्योग अपनी उत्पादन लागत पूरी कर सके और सक्षम बना रह सके । लेवी मुक्त चीनी के मूल्यों का औसत स्तर आवश्यक रूप से लेवी चीनी के मूल्यों के भारित औसत से काफी ऊंचा होगा क्योंकि लेवी चीनी के मूल्य का भारित औसत उद्योग द्वारा पैदा की गई चीनी की औसत उत्पादन लागत से कम होती है और उद्योग को चाहिए कि वे लेवी और लेवी मुक्त प्राप्तियों के बीच ही उत्पादन लागत को पूरा करें ।

Wheat Export through Kandla Port

3987. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased state:

(a) whether large quantity of wheat was exported through Kandla port during last two years;

(b) which country purchased this wheat and at what price;

(c) whether it is true that huge quantity was rejected; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTEY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Under the Agreement signed on 28th September 1977 between the Governmnts of India and the USSR regarding the return in kind of the balance quantity of 14.98 lakh tonnes of wheat loan received from the USSR during 1973-74, a quantity of about 2.47 lakh tonnes of wheat has been shipped from Kandla Port from 25th November 1977 to 8th August 1978. The USSR authorities have not rejected any stocks of wheat shipped on their account from Kandla port.

English medium higher secondary Schools

3988. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of English medium Higher Secondary Schools set up by Government in the country, State-wise;

(b) the central share of expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years; and

(c) when, where and how decision was taken to set up such schools with central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation

3989. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A proposal for setting up of a Fruit and Vegetable Products Development Corporation under the Department of Food is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). The details of the proposal are being worked out and the proposed Corporation will be set up as soon as a decision is taken in the matter.

Major Irrigation schemes during 1978-79

3990. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise names of the major irrigation schemes being undertaken in the country during 1978-79, the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the amount of expenditure to be incurred on each of these schemes during this year; and

(b) whether benefit of irrigation to agricultural land from any of these major irrigation schemes will be available during the next three years and if so, the names of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement giving state-wise names of 106 major irrigation schemes which would be under execution in the country during 1978-79 the amount of expenditure to be incurred/outlay recommended by the Planning Commission for 1978-79 and the schemes from which irrigation benefits will be available during the next three year, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See*

No. LT-2648/78]. Out of these, 72 projects would start giving full/partial benefits by end of 1980-81, as shown in the Statement.

Persons benefited from distribution of surplus Land

3991. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 147 dated 17th July, 1978 regarding "Estimate of Surplus Land and its Distribution" and state:

(a) state-wise number of persons who have been benefited from the distribution of surplus land;

(b) how many of the beneficiaries, (State-wise), are landless agricultural Labourers, small farmers and marginal farmers; and

(c) why the progress in regard to implementation of ceiling laws is slow?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of beneficiaries is appended. The National Guidelines recommended that while distributing surplus land priority should be given to the landless agricultural workers, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Various Ceiling laws have incorporated this suggestion. Under these laws, untenanted ceiling surplus lands are settled with landless persons, preference being given to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. In some cases, persons with very small holdings are also classified as landless persons.

(c) Progress in implementation is not sluggish everywhere, but the conflict of interests in land inevitable in a predominantly agrarian society creaes certain implements. This conflict accounts for litigations which have to be disposed of according to law and on the basis of evidence. This has on occassions taken considerable time. The absence of uptodate land records has also contributed to delays in implementation of land reform laws.

Statement

State/Union Territories	No. of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries	No. of Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries	No. of other beneficiaries	Total No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh . . .	66,841	22,256	42,687	1,31,784
Assam . . .	23,838	17,498	2,04,109	2,45,445
Bihar	67,463	14,871	55,101	1,37,435
Gujarat . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Haryana	4,840	Nil	3,880	8,720
Himachal Pradesh . . .	4,138	63	1,729	5,930
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	..	...	..	..
Karnataka	3,784	...	3,058	6,842

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala . . .	24,005	4,461	36,146	64,612
Madhya Pradesh .	5,393	10,118	7,572	23,083
Maharashtra	22,989	14,930	35,343	73,272
Manipur .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Orissa	22,535	27,536	18,331	68,402
Punjab . .	992	Nil	1,230	2,222
Rajasthan . .	10,863	3,839	11,357	26,059
Tamil Nadu	7,051	4	13,782	20,837
Tripura	83	13	294	390
Uttar Pradesh .	1,11,481		36,065	1,47,546
West Bengal	27,413	12,461	24,727	64,601
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	1,322	1,322
Delhi .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pondicherry	659	Nil	159	818
TOTAL	4,04,368	1,28,030	4,96,862	10,29,260

उत्तर प्रदेश में वयस्क शिक्षा कार्यक्रम

3992. **डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में वयस्क शिक्षा कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच हैं कि अशिक्षित महिलाओं की संख्या पुरुषों से अधिक हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम में महिलाओं की साक्षरता के बारे में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित हैं हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :(क) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले से ही चल रहे हैं । इन्हें राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिसे 2 अक्तूबर 1978 से समूचे देश में आरम्भ किया जा रहा है, और विस्तृत किया जाएगा ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य अन्य बातों के साथ साथ 2 अक्तूबर, 1978 को कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ होने से लगभग 5 वर्षों अन्दर 15–35 आयु वर्ग की सारी निरक्षर आबादी को सम्मिलित करने का हैं । इस लक्ष्य में उत्तर प्रदेश की इसी आयु वर्ग की निरक्षर आबादी शामिल है जो 1971 की जन गणना के अनुसार 187.13 लाख महिलाओं सहित 178.47 लाख हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में निरक्षर महिलाओं के लिए विशिष्ट प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों की भी परिकल्पना की गई हैं । क्योंकि कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, अत: यह आशा की जाती हैं कि वे निरक्षर महिलाओं की जरुरतों को पूरा करन के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देने के सम्बध में और ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे ।

सपरेटा पाउडर की कमी का दूध की सप्लाई पर प्रभाव

3993. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :**
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सपरेटा पाउडर और बटर आयल, जो अधिकांशतया विदेशों से आयात किये जाते हैं, की कमी के कारण बड़े शहरों में सरकारी डेरियों के माध्यम से दूध की सप्लाई की स्थिति के गम्भीर रूप से बिगड़ने की आशंका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 तक सपरेटा पाउडर और बटर आयल के मासिक औसत आयात के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ग) देश के बड़े शहरों और कस्बों में वि. अ. सरकारी डेरी योजनाओं को ये वस्तुएं सप्लाई न किये जाने अथवा सीमित मात्रा में सप्लाई किये जाने के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान सपरेटा पाउडर और बटर आयल प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या प्रबंध किये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा बटर आयल की सप्लाई की स्थिति में हाल ही में सुधार हुआ है तथा बड़े शहरों में सरकारी क्षेत्र की डेरियों के जरिये दूध की सप्लाई में भारी कमी होने की आशंका नहीं है ।

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 तक सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण की कुल प्राप्ति 2463 मीटरी टन थी । इस अवधि में बटर आयल प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) इन जिंसों की प्राप्यता के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र की डेरियों को सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा बटर आयल की सप्लाई जारी रखी गई ।

(घ) विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम तथा यूरोपियन आर्थिक समुदाय से सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा बटर आयल की उपहार में प्राप्त होने वाली सप्लाई वर्ष 1978-79 की बकाया अवधि के दौरान प्राप्त होने की आशा है । भारतीय डेरी निगम को भी देश में उत्पादित 7000 मीटरी टन सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण खरीदने के लिये अधिकृत किया गया है ।

World Bank Aid for Upper Krishna Irrigation Project

3994. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid promised by World Bank to the Upper Krishna (Irrigation) Project in Gulbarga District of Karnataka;

(b) how much of it has been actually received and released to the project; and

(c) the progress made by the Project so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) IDA, an affiliate of the World Bank has agreed to provide a credit of US. $ 126 million for the Upper Krishna project.

(b) No amount has been received so far as the credit has not vet become effective.

(c) The following progress has been made so far:-

Works on the Narayanpur and Almatti Dams and on Narayanpur Canals are in progress. ICB tenders for Rajankollur and Gundalgre Tunnels have been inivted.

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास योजना पर व्यय

3995. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान अब तक समेकित ग्रामीण विकास योजना पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ख) इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किस प्रकार और कहां तक किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वित के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को अभी तक 2,989 लाख रुपये की धनराशि बंटित की गई है ।

(ख) समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम केवल हाल ही में शुरू किया गया है । अतः इतनी जल्दी यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि इस अवस्था में कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने में विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकियों का कहां तक उपयोग किया गया है ।

हस्तिनापुर कालोनी में बसाये गये लोगों के लिये आवास

3996. **श्री कैलाश प्रकाश** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हस्तिनापुर कालोनी और गांव में बसाये गये लोगों की कृषि भूमि को गंगा

नदी से कटाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और गांव के निवासी उसके परिणामस्वरूप फिर से बेघरबार हो गये हैं और इस बारे में क्या योजना तैयार की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा वह कब तक बनाई जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

HUDCO's scheme in Bijapur, Maharashtra

3997. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the construction of houses under HUDCO Scheme in Bijapur; and

(b) if so, the number of houses likely to be constructed and when the construction work is expected to be over if the work has already commenced?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

कड़ाना बांध के निर्माण के कारण वहां के लोगों को मुआवजा दिया जाना

3998. **श्री होरा भाई** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बांसवाड़ा जिला और डूंगरपुर के उन लोगों को मुआवजा दिया गया है जिनकी जमीन और मकान कड़ाना बांध के निर्माण के कारण डूब गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्तिम कौन सी तारीख तक सभी प्रभावित लोगों को मुआवजा दिया जा चुका है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन लोगों को कब तक मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है जिनके मकान डेक वाटर के रूप में डूब गए थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने गांवों के लोगों को मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Installation of Statues in Delhi

3999. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to install statues of Dr. Rajendra Prasad at Vijaya Chowk and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in front of the Red Fort in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have selected any site for installing a statue of Mahatma Gandhi other than in the Town Hall Complex; and

(c) if so, the time by which these statues are likely to be installed at these places?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any time limit as the statue of Mahatma Gandhi has yet to be fabricated and landscaping to be yet done.

Threat to Prawn Resource due to Mechanised Fishing

4000. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the

news item in the *Financial Express* dated July 20, 1978 that mechanised fishing has affected prawns catch in Cochin; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no evidence that the mechanised boats are depleting the prawn resources although in certain areas including Cochin exploitation of prawn has reached optimum level. There has been no proposal from the Kerala Government to impose temporary ban on catching prawn or "Thelly" shimps. The price of fish would depend on several factors. Government is aware of clash of interest between the traditional and mechanised fishing boats. A Committee has been constituted to examine this problem and its report is awaited. In the meantime, guidelines have been issued to the maritime States for demarcation of fishing zones for different categories of fishing boats.

Financial Assistance to Post-Graduate Centre at Gulbarga

4001. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the financial commitments made by the University Grants Commission to the Post-graduate Centre at Gulbarga of the Karnataka University;

(b) what is the actual assistance given to the Centre by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the shortfall in U.G.C. assistance has created a difficult financial position for the Karnataka University; and

(d) if so, in what manner the Commission propose to help the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission, development programmes at a total cost of Rs. 53.59 lakhs including Rs. 4.44 lakhs as spill over from the previous plan, were approved by the Commission for the Post-graduate Centre at Gulbarga during the Fifth plan period.

(b) to (d). The responsibility for drawing and utilising the entire amount sanctioned by the Commission is that of the University. However, the University has so far drawn only Rs. 3.70 lakhs on account of spill over schemes and Rs. 13.07 lakhs on new programmes in the Fifth Plan. As and when the progress of expenditure on approved schemes is reported by the University, further instalments of grants would be sanctioned within the total ceiling of assistance approved for each scheme.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए स्वीकृत की गई सिंचाई योजनाएं

4002. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान अन्तर्राज्यीय सिंचाई योजनाओं सहित स्वीकृत सिंचाई योजनाओं के नामों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं; प्रत्येक योजना में कितना धन लगाया गया है; उन पर के द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं से कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई की जायेगी और कितना क्षेत्र जलमग्न होगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान योजना आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को दो वृहद और 22 नई मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें अनुमोदित की गई हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें स्कीमों के नाम, उनकी अनुमानित

लागत, अब तक किया गया खर्च, अन्ततः लाभ और जलमग्न क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, उनको तैयार करने और कार्यान्वित करने का कार्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है । वृहद/मध्यम सिंचाई कार्य के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था राज्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत की जाती है । मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की गति में तेजी लाने के लिए 1977-78 के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य को 11 0 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता दी गई है ।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश की 1977-78 के दौरान अनुमोदित नई वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें
(लाख रुपये/हजार हैक्टेयर)

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत	1977-78 के अन्त तक किया गया व्यय	अंततः लाभ	एफ०टी०एल० पर जलमग्नता हैक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4	5	6
एक-वृहद् स्कीमें					
1.	बराईपुर एल०बी०सी०	1840.00	13.00	43.85	शून्य
2.	अपर वेनगंगा	5060.00	1425.53	105.20	4953.31
	कुल—एक	6900.00	1438.53	149.05	
दो—मध्यम स्कीमें					
1.	बघयानाला ताल	163.61	164.74	2.3	118.21
2.	झीरुमनदी व्यपवर्तन	39.61	..	2.7	शून्य
3.	जरमोरा ताल	190.35	29.35	3.0	उपलब्ध नहीं
4.	नेहालेसारा ताल	196.02	196.02	4.5	212.58
5.	बल्लार जलाशय	267.00	13.00	5.6	546.04
6.	मतिया मोती नाला	161.52	—	4.0	876.00
7.	पिपरिया ताल	389.79	14.00	6.4	720.61
8.	चोरबोरारी ताल	64.97	29.60	0.8	111.33
9.	कोडार जलाशय	396.68	31.17	16.2	2397.00
10.	समशेरपुरा ताल	57.61	—	1.1	187.00
11.	रामपुर खुर्द	150.64	—	3.2	469.23
12.	नकतारा बांध	46.86	12.00	0.5	90.58
13.	अमकोई बांध	60.10	12.00	0.6	148.00
14.	झुमका नाला	196.21	23.40	2.6	351.00
15.	मांद व्यपवर्तन	289.21	48.00	14.6	शून्य
16.	बिलासपुर व्यपवर्तन	95.20	19.36	5.5	शून्य
17.	घूंघटा व्यपवर्तन	182.63	43.53	10.9	शून्य
18.	उर्मिल दक्षिण तट नहर	640.70	—	7.7	शून्य
19.	धोलावत ताल	468.25	18.00	6.5	597.00
20.	मझगांव ताल	130.46	99.05	1.7	162.77
21.	साहिब खेड़ी	103.00	18.00	1.5	398.00
22.	शिवनाथ व्यपवर्तन	42.00	13.80	2.6	शून्य
3.	चुब—दो	4332.92	785.02	124.7	

Agreement with Builders Board for Housing Scheme in Delhi

4003. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between the Ministry and the builders board had been reached for the implementation of the housing scheme in Delhi;

(b) if so, do Government not consider it advisable to extend similar schemes to other big cities to relieve housing shortage; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). On an experimental basis, a scheme to involve private builders in promotion of housing stock in the Capital, on the terms and conditions laid down by the Government, is being formulated.

Its extension to other big cities will depend upon the success of this experiment.

Expansion of Rann of Kutch

4004. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Rann of Kutch is expanding;

(b) if so, steps being taken so far to stop the expansion; and

(c) the future programme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There is no evidence that Rann of Kutch is expanding. However, it has been reported by the State Government of Gujarat that there are problems of salinity ingress along the Rann of Kutch.

(b) and (c). The Government is aware of the problems of Rann of Kutch area and in view of this a three-man FAO Team visited this area in 1965 at the initiative of the Government of India and subsequently in 1966 an Indian Team of Experts had also visited this area for remmending suitable measures for productive utilization of the agricultural land of Rann of Kutch. Based on the recommendations of these Teams, the Government of Gujarat has already started afforestation and pasture development programmes in this area.

Under the Afforestation Programme an area of 28,697 hectares has been planted upto the end of 4th Five Year Plan to serve as a buffer green belt and to protect the marginal fields against deposition of fine salt laden dust particles. In the 5th Five Year Plan the target for planting of 5000 hectares of additional area was fixed with an outlay of Rs. 41.29 lakhs. The State Government has considered that six taluks of Banaskantha district namely, Vav Santalpur, Diodar, Tharda, Radampur, Kankraj and two taluks of Mehsana district, namely Sami and Harij are in the process of desertification because of the absence of vegetation. These taluks are covered under the scheme "Improvement of areas affected by the Rann of Kutch" under the Desert Development Programme launched by the Department of Rural Development in 1977-78 with an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

छोटे शहरों का विकास

4005. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बड़े शहरों पर जनसंख्या के दबाव को कम करने के विचार से छोटे शहरों के विकास के कार्यक्रम को प्रारम्भ किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में कुल कितने शहरों का विकास किया जायेगा; और

(ग) कितने शहरों का विकास प्रथम वर्ष में प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा और सारी योजना को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) एकीकृत नगरीय विकास के शहरों, जिनकी जनसंख्या तीन लाख है और अधिक है, के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता देने का एक कार्यक्रम चल रहा है । 50 हजार तथा अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले शहरी क्षेत्रों को इसमें शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). विकसित किए जाने वाले शहरों की कुल संख्या तथा वे जिन्हें प्रथम वर्ष में आरम्भ किया जा सकता है, निधियों की उपलब्धता और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई व्यवहार्य योजनाओं पर निर्भर करता है ।

Panchayat Raj Committee

4006. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panchayat Raj Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details and Government's decision thereon; and

(c) if not, by when it is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGAION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By the end of this month.

Central Government Accommodation for Employees of Delhi Administration

4007. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minster of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Delhi Administration are also being allotted residential accommodation by the Estate Office;

(b) is it also a fact that they are being allotted the accommodation by Delhi Administration also out of the accommodation built by Delhi Administration irrespective of the fact that they are sharing the accommodation of the Estate primarily meant for Central Government employees;

(c) reasons for favourable treatment and double benefit given to the employees of Delhi Administration;

(d) reasons for the Director of Estates not taking the charge of accommodation built by Delhi Administration while he is providing the accommodation to their employees; and

(e) whether the employees of Delhi Administration with a service of 8 to 10 years have got the Quarters allotted by Delhi Administration while Central Government Employees with a service of 20 to 30 years could not get accommodation so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a). The employees of some of the offices of Delhi Administration are eligible for allotment of General Pool accommodation.

(b) to (d). Employees of Delhi Administration, working in offices located within the eligiblity zone are eligible for allotment from the General Pool, as percentage of satisfaction in the Delhi Administration Pool of accommodation is lower than the percentage of satisfaction in the General Pool. However, employees of Delhi Administration, are entitled to only one quarter either from the General Pool or from the Delhi Administration Pool.

(e) In the case of type I quarters, Delhi Administration, has covered priority date upto 30th May, 1968, whereas in the General Pool the priority date is covered upto 18th December, 1962. In respect of types II, III, IV and V quarters, the priority dates covered in the Delhi Administration pool are behind the priority dates covered in the General Pool.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और उससे सम्बद्ध कालेजों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों का प्रवेश

4008. **श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन :**
श्री राम लाल राही :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और उससे सम्बद्ध कालेजों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के प्रवेश के लिए कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो पंजीकरण सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध लागू करने के क्या कारण हैं और

(ख) क्या तब तक पंजीकरण जारी रखने का विचार है, जब तक कोटा पूरा न हो जाय और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार स्थानों की कुल संख्या का 15 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित उम्मीदवारों के लिये तथा 5 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित होता है । इन स्थानों का अन्तर्बदल किया जा सकता है । विश्वविद्यालय अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को यह सूनिश्चित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय रूप से पंजीकृत करता है कि प्रत्येक कालेज में उपलब्ध स्थानों के 20 प्रतिशत कोटे में उन्हें दिए गए कालेजों में दाखिल किया जा सके ।

(ख) यद्यपि अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से संबंधित उम्मीदवारों के पंजीकरण की अन्तिम तारीख 25 जुलाई, 1978 तक बढ़ा दी गई थी, विश्वविद्यालय अभी भी ऐसे छात्रों के मामलों पर विचार कर रहा है जो उस तारीख तक अपना नाम पंजीकृत नहीं करा सके और उन्हें 20 प्रतिशत कोटे में कालेजों की आवंटित कर रहा है ।

छठी योजना के दौरान गुजरात में लघु और मध्यम कृषक योजनाओं की मंजूरी दिया जाना ।

4009. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गुजरात में सूरत, बलसाड़ और डांग जिलों के लिए कुछ योजनायें बनाकर विशेष रूप से लघु और मध्यम कृषक योजनायें बना कर उसके लिए किसी धनराशि को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मंजूरी दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कृषि मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). लघु / सीमन्त किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को विकास का लाभ देने के लिए सूरत तथा बलसाड़ जिलों में लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । मुख्य रूप से शुरू किए गए कार्यक्रम, कृषि, सहायक धंधे डेरी, मुर्गीपालन, सूअरपालन तथा बकरी पालन से संबंधित हैं । इसके अलावा, लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी तथा कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत सूरत जिले के 16 खण्डों तथा बलसाड जिले के 14 खण्डों में गहन खण्ड विकास हेतु एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया जा रहा है । चालू वर्ष में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रतिखंड 5.0 लाख रुपए का परिव्यय सुलभ किया गया है जिससे लघु/सीमान्त किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को लाभ होगा । आशा है कि गहन खण्ड विकास का कार्यक्रम पूरी छठी योजना के दौरान जारी रहेगा । हाल ही में, यह निर्णय भी लिया गया है कि उपदान के लाभ खुदे कुओं, नलकूपों, पम्प-सैटों विद्युत मोटरों की आपूर्ति, डीजल इंजनों, पुराने कुओं की मरम्मत, उठाऊ सिचाई आदि जैसी लघु सिचाई योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों को भी उपलब्ध कराये जाने चाहि जिन्हें लघु विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास आदि जैसे विशेष कार्यक्रमों में से किसी के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है । राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे राज्य भू-जल निदेशालय की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् क्षेत्र आधार पर शुरू किये जाने वाले लघु सिचाई कार्यों पर उपदानों हेतु निधियों की आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन करें । डांग जिले को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया जायेगा । सरकार द्वारा कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए कोई विशिष्ठ योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है लेकिन कृषि श्रमिकों को लघु विकास एजेंसी द्वारा शुरू किए गए पशु-पालन जैसे कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत लाभभोगियों के साथ शामिल किया जाता है ।

Loss of Foodgrains

4010. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of wastage and loss of foodgrains has been increased from 0.52 lakh tonnes to 6 lakh tonnes since 1st April 1978 some of which are lying damaged and unfit for human consumption in different godowns of F.C.I. and huge portion has been lost in transit by contractors;

(b) whether by surprise checks by Vigilance and Security Division it has been found that some officials are involved in the malpractices and some cases were filed against them and the contractors; and

(c) whether the cases started against some officials have been dropped as a result of intervention of high authorities and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). No Sir. The quantity of damage foodgrains unfit for human consumption has decreased from 0.52 lakh tonnes to 0.45 lakh tonnes between the period from 1-4-78 to 1-7.78. During this period, 0.26 lakh tonnes of damaged foodgrains was issued as cattle and poultry food.

No report has been received of abnormal loss of foodgrains in transit by transport contractors. However, any transit loss/shortage is recoverable from the transport contractors in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract.

(b). There have been no surprise checks by vigilance and security division during the period mentioned. In any case, no malpractices by officials or contractors in respect of wastage or damaged foodgrains came to notice during this period.

(c) Question does not arise.

C.P.W.D.'s Role in Construction

4011. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the precise part played by CPWD in the construction activities;

(b) the value of the constructions during last three years and the value of the constructions made entirely through departmental efforts at all stages; and

(c) whether the C.P.W.D. is conforming to the norms of modern building organisations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The C.W.P.D. is responsible for the completion of the projects on turn-key basis and provides the entire planning and designing and implementation of the contracts for execution of projects.

(b) the value of the construction during the last three years is given as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

1975-76	4592.85
1976-77	7002.89
1977-78	9544.58

Details of the value of construction done entirely through departmental efforts are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Autonomous Colleges

4012. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise scope of the scheme for giving the status of autonomous colleges for educational institutions with power to confer their own degrees;

(b) the number of colleges which have declared autonomous so far; and

(c) whether the scheme applies also to technical institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER-: (a) The scheme is intended to

give autonomy in the matter of determination of curricula, courses of study, evaluation methods and other related matters, to selected colleges affiliated to universities. The status will be conferred by the university concerned in accordance with the relevant provisions in their Acts. Such colleges will not, however, award their own degrees which will continue to be awarded by the University concerned.

(b). It has been agreed to confer autonomy under this scheme on 13 colleges so far, one affiliated to Ranchi eight to Madras and four to Madurai universities.

(c). Yes, Sir.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पुनर्वास बस्तियों पर व्यय

4013. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों अर्थात् 1975 से 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान पुनर्वास बस्तियों के निर्माण और विकास पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक कालोनी पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) अपेक्षित वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान खर्च की गई राशि निम्नलिखित है :—

(i)	1975–76	2,12,33,964 रुपये
(ii)	1976–77	10,07,63,087 रुपये
		12,19,97,051 रुपये

(ख) प्रत्येक कालोनी पर किये गये खर्च की राशि संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976–77 के दौरान पुनर्वास कालोनियों के निर्माण और विकास पर प्रत्येक जे० जे० कालोनी पर खर्च की गई राशि का विवरण ।

(आकड़े रुपयों में)

क्रम सं०	जे०जे० कालोनी का नाम/योजना	1975–76	1976–77	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	
1.	मंगोलपुरी जे० जे० कालोनी	4,44,297	1,78,22,736	
2.	त्रिलोकपुरी	13,41,583	83,69,018	
3.	नन्द नगरी	20,29,053	47,50,594	
4.	खिचड़ीपुर	28,15,494	88,67,628	
5.	गोकलपुरी	8,61,141	11,54,368	
6.	दक्षिणपुरी	42,09,946	73,44,777	
7.	शकरपुर	37,16,143	37,60,824	
8.	रणजीत नगर (टेनामेंट्स)	44,152	781	
9.	ख्याला	18,29,968	18,95,651	
10.	नांगलोई	9,32,647	10,63,766	
11.	सीलमपुर	2,05,285	2,77,643	
12.	सैयद उल जैद	61,884	7,819	
13.	चौखण्डी	7,38,165	7,44,477	
14.	एन०जी० रोड़	6,79,507	11,54,861	
15.	खानपुर	6,44,881	5,48,040	

1	2	3	4
16.	तिगड़ी	15,237	1,00,773
17.	पाण्डव नगर	3,967	3,382
18.	वजीरपुर	82,133	18,566
19.	मादीपुर	2,074	13,840
20.	गाजीपुर (डेरी कैटल)	2,86,859	19,43,575
21.	हस्त्यसाल	814	—
22.	विभिन्न जे० जे० कालोनियों में टेनामेंटों का निर्माण	2,15,702	36,330
23.	इलैक्ट्रिकल वर्कस	39,017	2,64,081
24.	हार्टीकल्चर वर्क्स	34,015	9,03,636
25.	कासकाजी	—	1,10,927
26.	हैदरपुर	—	18,15,718
27.	ज्वालापुरी	—	1,25,051
28.	शाहजादा बाग	—	8,887
29.	पटपड़ गंज	—	4,34,953
30.	जहांगीरपुरी	—	1,81,08,251
31.	सुलतानपुरी	—	1,16,54,997
32.	निम्मतपुरी	—	60,74,395
33.	नई सीमापुरी	—	13,82,732
		2,12,33,964	10,17,63,087

--कालोनीवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये पांचवीं योजना के दौरान मंजूर की गई सिचाई परियोजनाओं पर कार्य

4014. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह** : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कितनी सिचाई परियोजाओं को मंजूरी दी और इन परियोजनाओं से किन किन जिलों को लाभ पहुंचने की आशा है;

(ख) कितनी सिचाई परियोजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है, कितनी पर पूरा हो गया है और कितनी ऐसी हैं जिन पर कार्य अभी तक शुरू नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) उन पर काम अब तक शुरू न करने के क्या कारण हैं और उन पर कब तक काम शुरू कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1974-75 से 1977-78 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश को 19 सिचाई परियोजनाए अनुमोदित स्वीकृति की गई थीं ।

जिन जिलों को इन परियोजनाओं से सिचाई लाभ-प्राप्त होने की संभावना है वे ये हैं — नैनीताल, बरेली, रामपुर, सहारनपुर, मुजफ्फर नगर, मेरठ, बुलन्दशहर, अलीगढ़, मथुरा, आगरा, एटा, फरुखाबाद, मैनपुरी, इटावा, कानपुर, फतहपुर, इलाहाबाद, मुरादाबाद, बिजनौर, मिर्जापुर, ललितपुर, लखीमपुर-खेरी, अल्मोड़ा, टिहरी गढ़वाल और हमीरपुर ।

(ख) इनमें से 18 परियोजनाओं पर कार्य चल रहा है ।

(ग) कुछ कठिनाइयों के कारण उमरहार पम्प नहर को हाथ में नहीं लिया जा सका । कठिनाइयों का पता लगाया जा रहा है और उन्होंने इस परियोजना को चालू वर्ष के दौरान हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

Pay Scales of Draftsmen Grade III

4015. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the 2nd and 3rd Pay Commissions particularly with regard to the pay scales of Draftsmen Grade III having obtained a 2 years' diploma in D/Manship (Civil and Electrical);

(b) whether the recommendations so made have been implemented fully; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this gross anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Second Pay Commission had recommended the scale of Rs. 110—200 for Draftsmen, Tracers etc. who were required to do simple work, and for whom the prescribed qualification for recruitment was Matriculation and some experience of drawing work. For the next higher grade for which a Diploma in Draftsmanship was the minimum qualification, a scale of Rs. 150—240 was considered appropriate.

The Third Pay Commission had made some specific recommendations saying that "all the posts which are now in the scale of Rs. 110—200 should be brought on to the scale of Rs. 260—430. In the Pots and Telegraphs Department (outside its Civil Engineering Wing) where the prescribed qualification for the grade of Rs. 110—200 is Matriculation with a Diploma in Draftsmanship, the duties in these posts should be examined to see if any of the posts would deserve to be placed in the next higher grade." The Commission did not make any specific recommendation that the Draftsmen Grade III of C.P.W.D. possessing a 2 years' Diploma in Draftsmanship should be given a higher scale of pay.

(b) and (c). Draftsmen Grade III were given the pay scale of Rs. 110—200 as recommended by the Second Pay Commission for Draftsmen for whom the prescribed minimum qualification for recruitment was Matriculation with some experience. The minimum educational qualification for recruitment to the post of Draftmen Grade III was revised in August 1965 as Certificate or Diploma in Draftsmanship of not less than two years duration from recognised institution. Demands were made by the Staff Side for revision of the pay scale to Rs. 150—240 as recommended by the Pay Commission for Draftsmen with this qualification. The request was considered by the Government but could not be acceded to. It was decided then that the report of the Third Pay Commission be awaited.

On the basis of the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission, the scale of the Draftsmen Grade III in C.P.W.D. was revised from Rs. 110—200 to Rs. 260—430. As the present qualification for recruitment to the post of Draftsmen Grade III in the C.P.W.D. is a 2 years Diploma in Draftsmanship, the Staff Side made a demand in the Departmental Council (JCM) of the Ministry of Works and Housing for upward revision of the existing scale of pay of this post and also the consequential revision of the scales of pay of the Draftsmen Grade II and Draftsmen Grade I. The demand was not agreed to because, or analysis it was observed that Draftsmen Grade III in the C.P.W.D. perform routine duties like tracing and drawing whereas Draftsmen in the scale of Rs. 330—560 in the Railways and Military Engineering Service have higher duties and responsibilities. The Ministry, therefore, is of the view that the duties of Draftsmen Grade III in the C.P.W.D. are not comparable with the duties performed by similar categories in other Ministres and Departments of the Government of India.

However, the question was referred to a Committee set up by the Departmental Council of the Ministry and it will again come up for discussion in the next meeting of the Departmental Council (JCM) of the Ministry.

Problems of Rural Youth

4016. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise problems of rural youth identified as a result of the studies on youth welfare development; and

(b) the concrete steps taken during the last two years to evolve a strategy for meaningful development of rural youth for participation in nation building activities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). While no specific studies have been under-taken to identify the precise problems of rural youth, it is generally recognised that the problems of student and non-student rural youth are lack of educational opportunities including lack of opportunities for vocational training, unemployment, lack of recreational facilities and absence of leadership. To meet the needs of the rural youth both student and non-student, the Department of Education is implementing the following schemes:—

(i) The Scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras, which was launched in 1972 caters primarily to the needs of the rural youth involving them in meaningful activities like adult education, vocational training, sports and games, cultural activities and social service.

(ii) The Scheme of National Service Scheme is meant to involve the first degree student youth in meaningful developmental activities with special emphasis on activities relating to rural reconstruction. Special camps are held in rural areas in which non-student rural youth are also associated.

(iii) Under the scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of youth, the organisations are encouraged to involve youth in rural areas in development projects such as health and nutrition, modern techniques in agricultural soil testing etc. Assistance is also given to these organisations for running camps for training youth leader and for setting up work centres where skills such as weaving, handicrafts, soap making etc. are upgraded.

(iv) Under the Scheme of Adventure Programmes both the rural and urban youth are being encouraged to take up activities like cycling, mountaineering, rock climbing, swimming, sailing, etc.

Extent of the Grant of Housing Loans

4017. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to give loans to employees in the local bodies, semi-Government institutions and Government Aided Institutions for building their own houses;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) since when this scheme has been introduced?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Agro-Service Centres

4018. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agro-service centres established throughout the country so far and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) the precise assistance given by such centres for purposeful development efforts by small farmers; and

(c) concrete results noticed as a result of monitoring of the activities of such centres selected on a random sampling basis and the scope for improvement identified?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 2,947 agro-service centres have been established and about Rs. 237.35 lakhs spent upto June 30, 1978 under the scheme operated by the Ministry.

(b) These centres have, through custom-hiring made it possible for the small farmers to avail themselves of the benefits of expensive agricultural machinery otherwise beyond their means.

(c) The surveys conducted on selected centres reveal that a majority of them are concentrating on the custom-hiring of tractors and that there is scope for them to diversify their activity so as to become in due course a composite source providing as many agro-machinery services and inputs to the farmers as possible.

Foreign Assistance for Projects in drought prone-areas

4019. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some countries (foreign) have come forward to give financial and other technical assistance to irrigation projects in the drought prone areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) whether Government have selected the serious drought-prone areas for the purpose of implementing the scheme during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, no specific proposals for financial and other technical assistance only for irrigation projects have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) However, under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, foreign agencies are assisting area development programmes including the creation of additional irrigation facilities as per statement 'A'. In addition to this, I.D.A. aid is being received for certain irrigation projects. The benefit under these projects will percolate to certain drought prone districts also as per statement 'B'. Under the Maharashtra Irrigation II, some projects are being proposed to International Development Agency. The details may be seen at Statement 'C'.

'Statement 'A'

S. No.	Foreign Agency	State	D.P.A.P. districts covered	Outlay for irrigation (Rs. in lakhs)
1	I.D.A.*	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	71·69
2	I.D.A.	Maharashtra	Sholapur	195·40
3	I.D.A.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	149·60
4	I.D.A.	Katrnataka	Bijapur	274·76
5	I.D.A.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	116·82
6	I.D.A.	Rajasthan	Nagpur	95·35
7	E.E.C.**	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	356·58
8	E.E.C.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	182·97
9	E.E.C.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	211·36
10	West Germany***	West Bengal	Bankura	144·38

*Agreement operative upto June, 1980.

**Agreement operative upto April, 1979

***Agreement operative during the Vth Plan period.

Statement 'B'

Sl No.	Foreign Agency	Name of the Project	State	Drought prone Districts covered	Amount
1	I.D.A.	Nagarjunassagar Project	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda Guntur Prakasam	$ 145 m.
2	I.D.A.	Periyar-Vaigai	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	$ 23 m.
3	I.D.A.	Upper Krishna Project	Karnataka	Bijapur Gulbarga	$ 126 m.
4	I.D.A.	Orissa Medium Irrigation Project.	Orissa	Phulbani	$ 58 m.
5	I.D.A.	Gujarat Medium Irrigation Project	Gujarat	Panchmahals Surendranagar Jamnagar	$ 65 m.
6	I.D.A.	Haryana Modernization Project	Haryana	Rohtak Mohindergarh	$ 111 m.

Statement 'C'

S. No.	Foreign Agency	State	Scheme	District covered
1	International Development Agency	Maharashtra	Kukadi	Ahmednagar
				Pune
				Sholapur
2	Do.	Do.	Bhima	Sholapur
3	Do.	Do.	Krishna	Satara
				Sangli
4	Do. .	Do.	Warna	Sangli

National Cotton Board

4020. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received a representation from the Chairman, Indian Cotton Development Board for forming a National Cotton Board; and

(b) if so, Government's response to the same with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not received any formal proposal from the Chairman, Indian Cotton Development Council for the Constitution of a National Cotton Board. However, the Chairman, in his speech delivered at 15th meeting of the Indian Cotton Development Council on the 15th and 16th July, 1978 had advocated setting up of a central agency like the National Cotton Board to deal with problems concerning development of cotton. Proposal in this behalf will be given due consideration as and when received in this Ministry.

Prices of Hessian Sacking and other main Jute Manufacturers

4021. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

The monthly prices of hessian, sacking and other main Jute manufacturers which DGS&D had approved durig 1975-76 to 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The information required is furnished in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2649/78].

[Note: (a) The rates indicated are the average monthly prices for the items of jute manufacturers paid by DGS&D.

(b) Nil entry indicates that no orders were placed by DGS&D during the particular month.

(c) Where more than one tender was floated in a particular month the average rates decided against each tender have been separately indicated hence the multiple prices for certain months.].

सीलमपुर, दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

4022. **श्री मनोहर लाल :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यमुनापार क्षेत्र में न्यू सीलमपुर, शाहदरा में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बस स्टाप के निकट एक गुरुद्वारा है तथा क्या गुरुद्वारा के पीछे तथा इसके चारों ओर एक बड़ा पार्क है जिसमें अनेक व्यक्तियों ने अनधिकृत झुग्गियों का निर्माण किया है जिसके कारण वहां गन्दगी फैल गई है तथा उक्त गुरुद्वारे के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां इन झुग्गियों का निर्पाण पुलिस से सांठ-गांठ के साथ किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस पार्क से झुग्गियों को कब तक हटाया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Merger of Employees of Ganga Basin Resources Organisation with Central Water Commission

4023. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the merger of non-gazetted employees of Ganga Basin Resources Organisation with Central Water Commission; and

(b) if so, whether seniority of services will be maintained properly?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After merger of the cadres, the seniority of employees will be determined in accordance with the principles laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms).

Solution to stop Exodus of Refugees from Dandakaranya Project

4024. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Central Refugee Council, Calcutta had submitted certain concrete proposal to solve the problem arising out of the mass exodus of refugees from Dandakaranya Development Project into West Bengal;

(b) whether on the basis of their proposals the Dandakaranya Project Authorities have submitted certain basic recommendations to the Government of India; and

(c) if so, reaction of the Government to those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Enquiry into loss to State Farms Corporation at Jawalgera Raichur (Karnataka)

4025. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4316 on 27th March, 1978 regarding loss to State Farm Corporation, Raichur, due to cotton crop and state:

(a) whether an enquiry conducted into the loss incurred in Central State Farms Jawalgera, Raichur (Karnataka) due to cotton crop has been completed; and if so, details thereof; and

(b) action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. However preliminary material with regard to cotton crop 1977-78 at Central State Farm, Jawalgera has since been collected but the complete enquiry is likely to take some more time.

(b) Does not arise

Pay Scales of College Librarians and D.P.Es in Punjab

4026. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether college librarians and D.P.Es on the recommendation of the U.G.C. and the Ministry of Education Government of India, had been enjoying the parity of pay scales with the College lecturers since 1959;

(b) whether Government recommended similar pay scales to College Librarians and D.P.Es on the line of teachers as has previously been recommended by the U.G.C. from time to time;

(c) on what basis the parity was established and disturbed afterwards;

(d) whether Government followed the principle of uniform pay scales to College Librarians and D.P.Es as has been done in the case of College lecturers on the basic norms of "equal pay for equal work"; and

(e) whether Government have recommended the revised pay scales for College Librarians and Lecturers of Punjab equal to the college lecturers and Librarians of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). In the past revisions, Librarians and physical education personnel were included in the scheme aparently to upgrade their scales of pay which were very low. During the 1966—71 revision, teachers, librarians and physical education personnel were all placed in scales of pay which by and large, corresponded to those obtaining in most of the organised services under Government.

The revised salary scales aproved by Government from January 1, 1973 for university and college teachers are a definite improvement on their existing scales. While considering the revised scales for librarians and physical education personnel, the Sen Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission had taken note of the parity which existed earlier, but felt that the nature of work and duties, workload, responsibilities and, above all, the minimum educational qualifications of a lecturer are materially different from those of a director of physical education. The Committee also observed that in the past, due attention was not given to the fact that if qualifications and job requirement are aproximately the same, the scales of pay should also be the same. The revised scales for librarians and physical education personnel aproved by the Government on the recommendations of the UGC are therefore on the basis of the standard replacement scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission for corresponding categories of Central Government employees, and are not based on parity with the scales of pay of teachers. These revised scales are with reference to the scales of pay existing on December 31, 1972 and no distinction has been made, as between Universities and Colleges located in different States and Union Territories.

Indo-Iraq discussions for Irrigation Project in Iraq

4027. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Iraq discussions were held recently

for setting up a Water Research Centre and Consultancy Service for major irrigation projects in Iraq; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Indo-Iraq Joint Commission last met in November 1977. Recently, when the Minister of Agriculture & Irrigation visited Iraq in July 1978, various matters regarding Indo-Iraqi co-operation in the agriculture and irrigation sector were discussed with Iraqi authorities.

(b) Water and Power Development Consultancy Service(I) Ltd., a Government of India Undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Irrigation, has undertaken consultancy contracts for the following projects:—

(i) Consultancy contract for the Water Research Centre at Baghdad signed in November 1975.

(ii) Consultancy contract for the Amarah Irrigation and Drainage Project signed in October 1977.

For construction of buildings for Water Research Centre at Baghdad, a competitive bid has been submitted by Engineering projects India Limited, a Government of India Undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Industrial Development. Final decision in this regard has yet to be taken by the Iraqi authorities.

Dates of priority in Allotment of Government accommodation

4028. CHAUDHURY RAM GOPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is wide difference in the priority dates covered in (i) the general and other pools; (ii) among different types in the same pool; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken by Government to rectify it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). This Ministry has no information about the priority dates covered in the pools maintained by other Ministeries. In the general pool,, there is difference in the priority dates covered in different types of quarters. This difference in priority dates is due to the ratio between demand and availability in each type of quarter. Government has undertaken a crash programme to construct a large number of houses, on completion of which the position will improve.

Lower rate of interest on loans to Adivasis

4029. SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:
SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering measures for lowering the rates of interest on the loans being disbursed through cooperative organisations for the upliftment of Adivasis and their protection from exploitation; and

(b) whether it will be better to disburse all kinds of Government grants through cooperative organisations to strengthen these organisations and whether Government will lay down policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) With effect

from 1st March, 1978, the primary co-operative agricultural credit societies have reduced the rates of interest on short-term loans for agricultural production and on medium-term loans by about 1 per cent to 1½ per cent on the average. This has been possible due to the withdrawal of the tax on interest by the Government of India and the reduction in the rate of interest on refinance from the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India has also reduced the refinance rates from marketing advances and fertilizer distribution by 3 per cent and 2 per cent respectively with effect from 1st June, 1978. In the context of the differential rate of interest by the commercial banks, the R.B.I. advised the state cooperative banks to introduce concessional rate of interest to the weaker sections in the rural areas to the extent possible. According to the available information, some of the state Governments like Gujarat ,Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have introduced concessional rate of interest for small and economically weak farmers including Adivasis on loans through cooperative credit societies. These rates vary between 9-11 per cent as against normal rates of 11-13 per cent. The Reserve Bank of India had set up a Study Group on Interest Rates in the cooperative short and medium-term credit structure. The Report of the Study Group has been presented to the Reserve Bank of India recently. Its recommendations are under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India. Another Committee has also been set up by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (A.R.D.C.) to go into the interest margins and the rates of interest in the land development banks. This Committee has just started its work.

(b) Credit and marketing activities in the tribal areas are being organised increasingly on cooperative lines as a protective and as well as a developmental measure. Large-sized multi purpose societies are being organised for this purpose. For promotion and depelopment of these cooperatives, Government assistance including grants is provided to them in accordance with the approved pattern of assistance.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

4030. **श्री उपसेन :**
श्री चतुर्भुज :
श्री मही लाल :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माणों को गिरानें के बारे में 17 अप्रैल, 1978 के अताराकित प्रश्न सख्या 6947 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या न्यायालय ने इस बीच कोई निर्णय ले लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त अनधिकृत निर्माण को गिराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) मामला न्यायाधीन होने के कारण इस स्थिति में आगे कोई कार्रवाई करना संभव नहीं है ।

Co-operative Housing Society at Patpatganj, Delhi

4031. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative Housing Societies, out of 42 such societies allotted land by the Delhi Administration in Patpatganj area across Yamuna, New Delhi which have been allowed Group Housings also in addition to plots for their members;

(b) in case the answer to (a) above is affirmative the relevant provisions of the act and rules under which such society or societies have been allowed to allot plots to some and group housing to others in the same society; and

(c) the number and dates of such a notification amending the relevant provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1972 and the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973 framed thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKADAR BAKHT): (a) Two.

(b) Such matters are not governed by the Cooperative Societies Act and/or the rules made thereunder. For such purposes the societies are required to have their bye-laws amended.

(c) Does not arise.

Revised Project Report of Sindh Project, Shivpuri

4032. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted the revised detailed project Report of Sindh Project of Distt. Shivpuri to the Central Water Commission on 7th December, 1977;

(b) if so, whether the scheme is still under consideration of the Commission and the State Government have not yet received comments of the Water Commission; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Government to ensure speedy examination of the schemes submitted by the Government and the likely date by which the scheme will be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Madhya Pradesh Government submitted Volume I & II of the Project Reports in December, 1977. Volume-III of the report was submitted to the Comimssion only in February and May, 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) the examination of the Project is done as expeditiously as possible. Scrutiny has to be carried out by the different specialist Directorates of the Central Water Commission, the Water Management Division of the Department of Agriculture and Plan Finance. Comments are sent to the State Governments for compliance and in certain cases further clarifications might be needed. Discussions are also held between the officers of the Centre and the States. The Project is then placed by the Central Water Commission before the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission for clearance.

Depending on the data furnished in the Original project report and the speed of compliance to the comments by the State, a project takes from six months to over 2 years for clearance. The importance of detailed scrutiny of the projects at the initial stage itself has been stressed by a number of committees which have gone into the vexed issue of ever-increasing cost of projects and numerous revisions with consequent delay in their implementation and realisation of benefits. Keeping in view the large number of projects being received for scrutiny, one more Technical Examination Directorate has been created recently in the Central Water Commission.

Reopening of Division of Sutlej Water Issue

4033. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the 'Times of India' dated the 25th July, 1978 wherein it has been stated that Punjab Government have moved New Delhi to re-open the question of division of the Sutlej Waters between the two States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as agreed by the Punjab Government earlier, SYL in the territory of Punjab has not been constructed by Punjab State;

(c) whether Haryana State have also approached the Central Government to persuade Punjab to construct the SYL in the territory of Punjab; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to resolve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Although the news item in 'The Times of India' of July 25, 1978, refers to the division of Sutlej waters between Punjab and Haryana, actually the matter appears to pertain to the division of the surplus waters of Ravi and Bias rivers. The Government of India had decided in March, 1976 to apportion 3.5 MAF of these waters to Haryana and an equal amount to Punjab on the completion of Thein Dam on the river Ravi. Soon thereafter in June, 1976, Government of Punjab represented against this order.

(b) In the Punjab territory survey work for alignment has been taken up and Land Aquisition proceedings initiated for 5 Km. length of the canal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Various matters concerning the Sutlej Yumuna Link Canal Project have been considered at several meetings with the officers of the two States, and the States have also held bilateral discussions. The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana on 11th August, 1978 to resolve the outstanding issues. At this meeting, the capacity of the Link Canal was conveyed to the two States, and pending the Central Government decision on the representation of Punjab of the March 1976 decision of the Central Government, referred to in (a) above, it was decided that a meeting at Officers level would be convened shortly by the Department of Irrigation to consider the possible alignments of the proposed Canal in Punjab territory.

गांधी हरिजन उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, ब्रह्मपुरी शाहदरा, दिल्ली

4034. **श्री गोविन्द बुंदा** : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना पार गांधी हरिजन उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, ब्रह्मपुरी, मुख्य मार्ग, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-32 में बच्चे वर्षा के कारण जा नहीं पाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि स्कूल में दो फुट से अधिक पानी जमा हो जाने और स्कूल के आस-पास तीन-चार फुट पानी जमा हो जाने के कारण वर्षा के मौसम में बच्चों की शिक्षा हमेशा प्रभावित होती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा के मामले में कोई कार्यवाही की है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

(घ) क्या पांचवीं श्रेणी तक के बच्चों को इस स्कूल में भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है और क्या उक्त बच्चों को मैदान में कीचड़ में बैठना पड़ता है ; और

(ङ) क्या मंत्रालय ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा **संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी)** : (क) से (ङ) : दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई सूचना के अनुसार गांधी हरिजन उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय, ब्रह्मपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली को 30.4.1978 से आगे मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 20 तथा इसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अधीन इस स्कूल के प्रबन्ध को अपने हाथ में लेने की कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है। छात्रों को कठिनाई से बचाने के उद्देश्य से उन्हें निकटवर्ती स्कूलों में खपाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

प्रबन्धकों ने अब उच्च न्यायालय में समादेश-याचिका दायर कर दी है तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन को इस स्कूल के प्रबन्ध को अपने हाथ में लेने से रोकने के लिए आदेश प्राप्त कर लिए हैं।

Fall in Gur Prices

4035. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the price of *Gur* has fallen considerably in all Agricultural Markets all over India; and

(b) what are the measures Government propose to take to help Gur producing cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) During the period October, 1977 to June, 1978 at the Centres is Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Pondicherry the wholesale prices of gur did not go below Rs. 100/- per quintal. At the other centres the prices had fallen below Rs. 100/- per quintal a few times during this period.

(b) Gur comes within the unorganised sector of sugarcane products. It is practically a cottage industry and the Government has no direct control over this sector. However, in order to help to a certain extent the producers of gur as well as cultivators supplying sugarcane, Government has already taken the following measures:—

(i) All restrictions of the export of gur have been removed.

(ii) Government agencies like Food Corporation of India and NAFED had purchased gur as a measure to prevent prices falling very low.

(iii) Margins on bank credits for gur have been reduced.

Transfer Policy in Central Warehousing Corporation

4036. SHRI CHHABI RAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present transfer policy being followed in Central Warehousing Corporation;

(b) whether any policy of transfer has been adopted in respect of S/C & S/T employees in Central Warehousing Corporation; and

(c) what necessary measures have been taken by Government to ensure the equality to S/C & S/T employees in this regard and to protect them from being harassed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PATAP SINGH): (a) The Central Warehousing Corporation have laid down some broad guidelines for transfer of staff, under which officers under managerial class (Group B and above) are transferable any-where in India, normally after a period of 3 years, except where an earlier transfer is necessitated on administrative considerations. Group C employees other than LDCs are transferable within a region and transfers in such cases can be made outside the region only on account of administrative exigencies. As regards LDCs and employees of the corresponding ranks in the warehouses, the transfers are normally restricted within the state of domicile of the incumbent. Transfers outside the native state are restricted on administrative ground. In the case of Group D employees, transfers may not be normally ordered and when considered necessary, they are restricted within the state of domicile. Mutual transfers are agreed to subject to administrative convenience and suitability of employees.

(b) and (c). For all the employees in the Corporation including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees, a uniform policy of transfers is being followed. No Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employee has been harassed or discriminated against, in the matter of transfer or any other matter.

Physical Survey of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

4037. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has made an announcement in May, 1978 regarding physical survey of the unauthorised colonies in Delhi with a view to regularise them;

(b) if so, the details of the announcement;

(c) whether this announcement is in confirmity with the policy detailed in February, 1977;

(d) whether Government's policy is to take steps such as physical survey etc. of all the colonies for preparing a layout plan and then suggest changes in the Zonal Master Plan, DDA has left out Laxmi Nagar—J Extension etc. in Trans-Jamuna area for the purpose of physical survey;

(e) if so, the details of the areas which have been left out in Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur and Pandav Nagar;

(f) whether these left out areas will also be surveyed;

(g) if so, the details; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are furnished in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Physical surveys etc. has already been started in areas including Laxmi Nagar-J Extension in Trans-Jamuna area. Change of land use will be considered with reference to the provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Plans.

(e) to (h). Do not arise.

Statement

Delhi Development Authority

Second step towards regularisation of unauthorised colonies

1. D.D.A. have already started physical survey of 76 colonies namely—Shakarpur Village, Shakarpur Blocks A to M, School Block 1, II, Ganesh Nagar I, II, Aruna Park. Vijay Chowk. Jagat Park. Guru Nanak Pura. West Laxmi Nagar Market, Kundan Nagar, Krishan Kunj, Krishan Kunj Ext., Guru Ram Das Nagar, Guru Angad Nagar East, Guru Angad Nagar West, Laxmi Nagar Block A to P, Ramesh Park, Guru Amar Das Nagar, Aram Park/Nagar, Gonda, Arbind Nagar, V. Block Arbind Nagar, J-Block Arbind Nagar, H. Block Arbind Nagar, C. Block Arbind Nagar, Ganwri Ext. South Ganwri Village Extn., A. Block Ganwri Ext., Gautam Nagar, Arbind Mohalla, Jagjit Nagar, Usman Pur, Kaitwara, T. Block Gautam Puri, Brahm Puri West, X-Block Brahm Puri, Jai Prakash Nagar, Jagjivan Nagar, Naya Gaon, Ganwri Village, Garhi Mohalla, Gavri, Bhajan Pura, R & D Block, Jai Prakash K. Block Gali No. 20, K-Block Gali No. 1 (Ganwri & Gonda), K-Block North Gonda, Subhas Mohalla, B-Block Ram Gali (North Gonda) Kacchi Colony, Vijay Colony, Noor Allahi Colony, Mojpur Ext. Maujpur, Gonda, Chohan Banger, Brahm Puri East, Zaffrabad, Pandav Nagar, Jyoti Colony, Gobind Puri, Gobind Puri Ext., Shyam Nagar, Sant Nagar, Amrit Nagar, Bharat Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Arjun Nagar, Garhi & Extn. Prakash Mohalla, Amrit Puri, Jogabai Extn. Ashok Nagar, Gaffor Nagar, Noor Nagar, Dr. Zakir Hussain Colony, Batla House, Lajwanti Garden, Nangal Rai Extension.

2. Individuals residing/having plots/built-up properties in these colonies are required to submit the following within two months of the issue of this notice to A.T.P. II Branch on 10th Floor, Vikas Minar, New Delhi:—

(a) Floor-wise building plans and height of buildings which are already stand constructed, duly certified by Licenced/Registered Architect in a scale of 1:100.

(b) Whether the building is being used for any other use than residential, i.e. commercial, industrial etc.

(c) Ownership documents of the plot/building-power of attorney/registration, duly attested by Mem-

ber of Parliament/Metropolitan Council/M.C.D. or a Gazetted Government Officer.

(d) No. of bonafide families residing within the Building/property.

(e) Location of individual property/building in the survey plan.

(f) A declaration on the performa given below duly attested by Class-I Magistrate or Oath Commissioner.

DECLARATION

Declaration of Shri

S/o Shri

R/o Delhi/

New Delhi.

I the above

named deponent do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:—

1. That I am the bonafide resident of unauthorised colony (Name)

having construction bearing block No.

Plot No. Municipal

Number, bounded by

in the North, in the

east, in the

South in the west, I am holding Delhi Administration, Ration Card No. (Details.

2. That I am appending herewith a certified copy of the documents/plans as asked in the public notice published in this regard.

3. That I do/do not possess any vacant-land house in the name of self/wife/any other dependent in the Union Territory of Delhi covered under the Urban Ceiling Act, 1976. The details of such land/houses are enclosed.

4. That in the event of the aforesaid plot, house of land been declared as excess by the competent authority under the Urban Land (Ceiling and regulation Act, 1976), I shall abide by the decision of the competent authority under the Act.

5. That the documents/plans/information submitted by me are correct and nothing has been concealed.

DEPONENT

PLACE DATE

VERIFICATION:

I, the above said deponent do hereby solemnly affirm and say that the above declaration/statement given by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed therefore.

DEPONENT

3. Individuals residing/having plots/built-up properties are requested to deposit first instalment of development charges at the rate of Rs. 5/- per mt. of the area under his/her possession alongwith plan to be submitted as asked at (a) above.

4. This is not applicable for the residents living in villages.

Sd/-

(R. S. GUPTA)

A.T.P. (II)

Refund of Excess amount charged by D.D.A.

4038. SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 771 dated 27th February, 1978 regarding refund of excess amount charged by DDA and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of the difference between

the 'Disposal Cost' and 'Cost finally charged' was accounted for under 'Family Planning' head; and

(b) if so, considering the declared policy of the present Government in regard to excesses connected with family planning during emergency, whether Government would consider sympathetically refunding to the allottees the above mentioned amount?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Provision for resolving disputes by National Sports Organisation

4039. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many National Sports Organisations have included in their constitutions a provision for resolving disputes through arbitration; and

(b) what action has been taken against such of those organisations which have not complied with this directive of the Education Ministry before May 31, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Three.

(b) On requests received from a number of National Sports Federations and on the recommendation of All India Council of Sports and other National Sports Federations have been given time upto 31st December, 1978 to take necessary action in this behalf.

Government Quarters in Rama Krishna Ashram Marg area, New Delhi

4040. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge mass of construction debris is lying and the conditions of roads/lanes and bye-lanes is very unsatisfactory and there is a mass growth wild vegetation in the area of newly constructed Type I Quarters (Clive Square) Block K. and Type II Quarters in Block C: (Albert Square) D.I.Z. area of Rama Krishna Ashram Marg, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have received any representation forwarded by a member of Parliament in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the action Government have taken thereon;

(c) whether these quarters have no cross ventilation and substandard material have been used in the construction of these quarters and the concerned Chief Engineer gave an assurance to the residents of these areas to get the defects removed immediately; and

(d) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take to develop parks and lawns in these areas and to make the quarters liveable?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a). No, Sir. Roads and bye-lanes have been constructed with water bound macadum. New Delhi Municipal Committee is currently laying services like sewerage, water supply and electricity. This activity damages the road surface which will be repaired bitumen carpet provided after the work of N.D.M.C. around these quarters is over. The surroundings where these constructed quarters are occupied have been cleared of the building materials. Building material is lying only in the area

where the construction activity is still going on.

(b) Yes, Sir. The representation mention *inter-alia* about drains for balconies and staircases, warping of doors, numbering of quarters, inadequacy of water supply, provision of dust bins, provisions of additional fans in the quarters, provision of sweepers for common areas and faulty working of enquiry office. The points have already been examined and remedial action is being taken wherever necessary.

(c). Area of ventilation is adequate and in keeping with building bye-law. Materials used in the work are not substandard. Minor defects in buildings are being attended to.

(d) The whole area is under redevelopment. As soon as the building activities are over, the development of parks and lawns will be taken up.

Shortage of D.M.S. Milk

4041. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.M.S. is unable to cope with the milk supply in Delhi at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The installed handling capacity of the D.M.S. is 3.75 lakh litres of milk per day and the demand for milk in Delhi substantially exceeds the installed capacity of the D.M.S. Therefore second dairy with a handling capacity of 4 lakh litres of milk per day has already been set up at Patparganj.

उत्तर प्रदेश में मुर्गी पालन, सुअर-पालन, भेड़ भैंस तथा संकर नस्ल की गाय पालन की योजनाएं

4042. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किन किन स्थानों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन मुर्गी पालन और सुअर पालन तथा भेड़, भैंस और संकर नस्ल की गाय पालने की योजनायें चल रही हैं।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : केन्द्रीय अथवा केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित क्षेत्र में उपर्युक्त किस्म की महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं का उल्लेख नीचे दिया गया है :—

1. एक बड़ा भेड़ प्रजनन फार्म (भैंसोरा, जिला वाराणसी)।
2. छोटे/सीमान्त किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को लाभ पहुचाने वाले विशेष पशु-पालन व उत्पादन कार्यक्रम निम्न-लिखित रूप से क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे हैं :—
   (क) संकर जनित बछड़े/ओसर पालना (लखनऊ, कानपुर, मेरठ, राय-बरेली, मुजफ्फरनगर, प्रतापगढ़, और मथुरा जिले)।
   (ख) कुक्कुट, पालन (लखनऊ, कानपुर, मेरठ, हमीरपुर, बांदा, जालौन, वाराणसी, गोरखपुर, मुरादाबाद, मिर्जापुर और इलाहाबाद जिले)।
   (ग) सुअर पालन एकक (मेरठ, प्रताप-गढ़, हमीरपुर तथा बदायू जिले)।
   (घ) भेड़ पालन योजना (वाराणसी, मिर्जापुर, बांदा, जालौन, इलाहा-बाद, जौनपुर तथा हमीरपुर जिले)।
3. साहीवाल नस्ल के पशुओं के लिए नस्ल परीक्षण एकक (चक गंजारिया, लख-नऊ)।
4. डानिडा, सहायता के अन्तर्गत हिमित बीर्य केन्द्र (चक गंजारिया, लखनऊ)।
5. शुद्ध नस्ल के होलस्टीन फ्रेशियन पशुओं के रख-रखाव के लिए केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म (प्रदेश नगर, लखीमपुर खीरी)।
6. क्रमशः हरियाणा तथा मुर्रा नस्ल की गायों और भैंसों के सम्बन्ध में 2.2 दूध अभि-लेखन केन्द्रों वाली केन्द्रीय पशु-यूथ पजीकरण योजना (मेरठ, बुलन्दशहर तथा मुजफ्फरनगर के पश्चिमी जिलों में।

मोतीलाल नेहरू इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, इलाहाबाद के अधिकारियों द्वारा अनियमितताओं के समाचार

4043. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपातकाल में मोतीलाल नेहरू इंजीनियरिंग कालेज इलाहाबाद के अधिकारियों द्वारा अनियमितताओं, की गई ज्यादतियों और भ्रष्ट प्रथाओं के बारे में केन्द्रीय विधि मंत्री को मई, 1978 में एक ज्ञापन पेश किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश गुप्तचर विभाग ने कालेज की अनेक महत्वपूर्ण फाइलों को जांच के लिए अपने कब्जे में लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई जांचों के क्या परिणाम निकले ; कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी पाया गया और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की गई जांच चल रही है ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा शीश महल का निर्माण

4044. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने पर्यटकों के लिए 6 करोड़ जमीन पर लगभग 6 लाख रुपये की लागत से शीश महल का निर्माण किया है तथा यह 8 वर्षों से खाली पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इसका उपयोग करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) इसकी देखरेख में प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पर्यटकों के लिए शीश महल नाम के किसी भवन का निर्माण नहीं किया है । तथापि, 1971 में फिरोजशाह कोटला के पीछे रिंग रोड पर रोज गार्डन में लगभग 1.5 लाख रुपये की लागत से एक 'ग्लास पैनल्ड' रेस्टोरेन्ट का निर्माण किया गया था । बाग का क्षेत्र लगभग 5 एकड़ है ।

(ख) रेस्टोरेन्ट का आबंटन कर दिया गया और उसके शीघ्र ही चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ।

(ग) रोज गार्डन के अनुरक्षण पर खर्च लगभग 65,000 रुपये प्रतिवर्ष है ।

संकर जाति की काली मिर्च

4045. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) काली मिर्च फसल संवर्धन योजना के अधीन किन राज्यों ने संकर जाति की काली मिर्च की फसल उगाई है ; और

(ख) क्या काजू, काली मिर्च और नारियल के संकर बीज पैदा किये गये हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में बांटे गये हैं और इन बीजों का उपयोग किन स्थानों पर किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत 8 राज्यों (केरल, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, तथा उड़ीसा) तथा दो संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (अंदमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह तथा गोवा) ने काली मिर्च की संकर किस्म की फसल उगाई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

"Inter-State Sugar Movement Ban Likely"

4046. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the news item Captioned "Inter-State Movement Ban Likely" published in the Business Standard Calcutta dated the 4th July, 1978, and state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to reimpose ban on Inter-State movement of sugar which was lifted about six months back;

(b) whether it is a fact that the levy sugar is being diverted from Bihar to the free sale market in Calcutta; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to check this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There have been representations to the effect that there is some leakage of levy sugar into the open market. The matter was taken up with all the State Governments, including Bihar, in April and May, 1978 emphasising the imperative need to take necessary measures for stopping the leakage of levy sugar into free market.

Minor Irrigation and Land Development Project under 'Food for Work' Programme

4047. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the minor irrigation and land development projects that are being undertaken in each State and how much additional land is likely to become available for cultivation as a result of 'Food for Work' programme during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Information has been received from State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Mizoram only. A statement based on the information received from these State Governments is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing Minor Irrigation and Land Development Projects under 'Food for Work' Programme

S. No.	States	No. of Projects		Additional area of land benefited by irrigation and land development schemes	
		Minor Irrigation (Nos)	Land Dev. (Nos)	Irrigation (Hect.)	Land Dev. (Hect.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	Nil	1,330	Nil
2.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.	450	2,685
3.	Karnataka	167	N.A.	42,000 (served by [maintenance)]	1,586
4.	Kerala . .	274 new& 116 old Minor Irrigation Scheme.	Nil	4,000	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Orissa	N.A.	Nil	17,000	Nil
6	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Rajasthan	87	Nil	19,000	Nil
8	Uttar Pradesh . .	40	Nil	4,800	Nil
9	West Bengal	N.A.	Nil	41,947	Nil
10	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

"77 Sweetened carbonated water without flavours"

4048. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is "77 sweetened carbonated water without flavours"; and

(b) if there are what are the flavours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). No, Sir.

(b). The flavour blend contained in '77' is a formulation developed by CFTRI which is their trade secret.

Loss due to short-landed Fertiliser

4049. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Fertilizers short-landed during the last three years; and

(b) whether any action has been taken to recoup these losses; if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The quantity and value of fertilizers short-landed during each of the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Quantity short-anded	Value
	Mt.	Rs. in lakhs
1975-76 . .	29,421·803	568·00
1976-77 .	8,712·762	86·1
1977-78 . .	13,328·594	98·1

(b) Action has been taken to recover such losses in accordance with International Maritime Practices and Laws. In addition, stricter controls at the loading and unloading ends have been imposed to minimise such losses.

Short-landings are inherent in shipment of fertilizers especially when imported in bulk. A statement showing the results of action taken in these cases is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing fertilizer shorthanded, its value and action taken thereon for the last three years (i.e. 1975-76 to 1977-78)

(Figures are in lakhs)

Action Taken	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	No. of cases involved	Amount involved	No. of cases involved	Amount involved	No. of cases involved	Amount involved
1. Dropped . . .	72	264·9	25	24·6	4	1·95
2. Referred to Arbitration (India and Abroad) .	29	103·4	21	22·1	17	19·19
3. Suits filed in India	66	133·5	13	18·0	4	10·25
4. Settled .	19	17·7	15	8·4	1	0·21
5. Under examination .	11	47·6	7	13·0	66	66·57
	197	568·0	81	86·1	92	98·17

Demand from Gujarat for revision of criteria for small irrigation scheme

4050. SHRI DHARMASINBHAI PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government had sent a demand to the Central Government for revision of the criterion in respect of small irrigation schemes; if so, when and the nature of the demand;

(b) whether this demand of the Gujarat Government has been accepted; if so, when and how the details thereof; and

(c) the criterion followed previously for sanctioning small irrigation scheme and the criterion followed now?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. No demand was received from Gujarat Government for the revision of criterion in respect of minor irrigation schemes.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Minor irrigation hitherto included schemes costing individually less than Rs. 25 lakhs in plans and Rs. 30 lakhs in hilly areas. This financial criterion has been changed. The Planning Commission intimated to the State Governments in January, 1978 that irrigation projects having a culturable command area upto 2000 ha. may be classified as minor irrigation schemes. The revised classification is applicable with effect from the annual Plan of 1978-79.

Proposals for irrigation projects from Orissa

4051. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry asked the Government of Orissa to survey, investigate and prepare the project report of the major and medium irrigation projects in tribal sub-plan areas of that State;

(b) names of the medium irrigation projects received by his Ministry and how many of them cleared for execution in current financial year; and

(c) allocation made by the State and Centre for these projects according to the sub-plan policy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current financial year, 2 medium irrigation projects—Kanjhari Project and Harbhangi Project—were received in Central Water Commission. Kanjhari Project has been considered acceptable by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in its meeting held on 21-7-1978 and approval of the Planning Commission is awaited. Harbhangi Project is under examination. In addition, another medium project viz. Remal Project was received earlier in April 1976 and replies of State Government to comments of the Central Water Commission are awaited.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are executed and financed by the State Governments. Central Assistance to State Plan is given in the form of block loans and grants, which is not related to any individual sector of development or project.

The Government of Orissa have indicated that an allocation of Rs. 555.00 lakhs has been made by them for execution of 10 medium irrigation projects in the Tribal sub-Plan 1978-79. These include Kanjahri and Remal Projects also.

Rural and Tribal area development scheme in Orissa

4052. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) schemes sanctioned and likely to be sanctioned for the Rural and Tribal Area Development of Orissa State by the Government of India;

(b) allocation provided by the Centre as central assistance for these schemes for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(c) funds provided by that State for these schemes; and

(d) achievement made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) At present, a number of Rural and Tribal Area Development Schemes, such as, Intensive Rural Development (IRD), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Development of primary rural markets and Wholesale regulated markets in backward areas. Whole Village Development Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme, Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Tribal Area Development (TAD), Command Area Development (CAD), and Soill conservation schemes, are in operation in Orissa State. In addition, Integrated Tribal Development Programme (I.T.D.P.) in Orissa is also administered by Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefit of tribals.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

(i) *Intensive Rural Development (IRD) Programme*

(b) Each of the 114 blocks covered under IRD Scheme in Orissa State is to receive Rs. 5 lakhs for intensive development in addition to the normal level of funding under SFDA, DPAP and CAD Programme. While each of the 69 SFDA blocks and 30 CAD blocks will get Rs. 5 lakhs as central assistance, the 15 DPAP blocks will receive Rs. 4 lakhs each by way of central assisance. The balance Rs. 1 lakh per DPAP block is to be provided by State Government.

50 per cent of the proposed outlay for 1978-79 of Rs. 5 lakhs per block has already been released in favour of the State Government. The balance will be released after review of progress of operation of the programme.

(c) Government of Orissa will have to provide Rs. 1 lakh for each of the 15 DPAP blocks allocated to that State during 1978-79.

(d) Since the programme has been started very recently, the time for assessing the achievement has not arrived. No assessment of the achievement can be made at this stage.

(ii) *Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P.)*

(b) and (c) The outlays approved for Orissa under DPAP are the following:

	Rs. in lakhs 1977-78	1978-79	Remarks
(i) Normal DPAP	374·87	351·46	The outlay is to be shared at 50:50 both by Centre & State.
(ii) Medium irrigation schemes	148·85	..	Given as 100% central grant.
(iii) Intensive development blocks	..	60·00	At the rate of Rs. 4 lakhs per block, the Centre has allotted Rs. 60 lakhs for 15 blocks. at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh per block the State Govt. has to contribute Rs. 15 lakhs. Thus the total outlay comes to Rs. 75 lakhs.
	523·72	411·46	

The Government of India have released Rs. 200 lakhs in 1977-78 to the State Government under normal DPAP and Medium irrigation scheme. For 1978-79, the Centre has released so far Rs. 102.14 lakhs as a first batch of releases. Under medium irrigation, amount of Rs. 98.85 lakhs is available for release during 1978-79.

(d) The achievement of the physical programmes under DPAP till December, 1977 are as shown below:—

I. *Normal DPAP*

(i) Area brought under soil conservation	869 Ha.
(ii) Number of demonstrations	9663
(iii) Area covered under crop demonstrations	1713 Ha.
(iv) Area covered under Plantations	4973 Ha.
(v) Area acovered under extensions forestry	120 Ha.
(vi) Area brought under Pasture Development	114 Ha.
(vii) Milch animals distributed	41
(viii) Irrigation potential created during Fifth Plan	5964 Ha.
(ix) Beneficiaries	40,000 persons
(x) Employment created	42·47 lakhs mandays.

II. *Medium Irrigation Scheme*

The Scheme is in progress.

III. *Intensive Deveopment Blocks Scheme:*

The Scheme has just been started.

(iii) *Agricultural Marketing*

(b) No specific allocation is made State-wise. Central assistance is released on the basis of proposals received from State Governments. During 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs was released to Government of Orissa under this scheme (10 lakhs for the development of 10 rural markets and

Rs. 6.00 lakhs for 2 wholesale regulated markets located in I.T.D.P. areas).

(c) Information not available.

(d) Information not available.

(iv) *Whole Village Development Programme*

(b) A sum of Rs. 4.46 lakhs has been released to the State Government of Orissa during 1977-78 to finance this scheme in three districts of the State.

(d) State Government has not furnished any information with regard to physical and financial achievements.

(v) *Applied Nutrition Programme*

(b) An amount of Rs. 10,66,000/- was released to Orissa in 1977-78 under Applied Nutrition Programme. It is proposed to release Rs. 14,14,000/- to the State as Central assistance towards Applied Nutrition Programme in 1978-79. The State has 37 new/ongoing/post operational blocks during 1978-79, and is thus required to provide Rs. 18,87,000/- @ Rs. 51,000 per block.

(c) The total number of Applied Nutrition Programme blocks covered in the State so far is 147 (including the blocks allotted during 1978-79).

(vi) *Small Farmers Development Agency*

(b) During 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 285.38 lakhs was released to seven SFDA Projects located in Orissa. During the current financial year 1978-79, sanctions for an amount of Rs. 41.47 lakhs has already been issued. Proposals for 6 SFDA Projects are at present under consideration.

(d) The SFDA programme was started in 1971-72. Since inception, upto March, 1978, as many as 5,98,034 participants were identified, of which 5,42,392 were enrolled as members of Cooperative Socities. The number of beneficiaries covered under Minor Irrigation and Animal Husbandry is 109051 and 32058 respectively.

(vii) *Tribal Area Development (TAD)*:

(b) An amount of Rs. 121 98 lakhs was released to the four Tribal Area Development Projects located in Orissa during 1977-78. During the current financial year 1978-79 (upto 10 August, 1978), a sum of Rs. 54.50 lakhs has already been released to these TDAs, as against the budgeted allocation of Rs. 125 lakhs.

(c) Funds provided by Orissa State for this scheme to the four TAD Projects amounted to Rs. 12.18 lakhs in 1977-78. Similar information for 1978-79 is not yet available.

(d) As against the targetted level of 2,40,000 tribals of deserving categories for entire project period, 1,65,103 tribals have already been identified by 31st March, 1978, constituting about 68 per cent of the targetted level. A total of 1,33,413 tribals have already benefited under various TAD Programmes undertaken so far.

(viii) *Intergrated Tribal Development Programme—Ministry of Home Affairs*

(b) and (c). For the year 1977-78, the special central assistance actually released was Rs. 770.15 lakhs and the anticipated flow from the State Plan was Rs. 3360.00 lakhs. The tribal subplan for Orissa for the years 1978-79 has already been discussed and the final figures of special central assitance and flow from the State Plan are Rs. 960.00 lakhs and Rs. 4751.59 lakhs respectively.

(d) Information regarding the physical achievements made in the sub-plan areas of Orissa is not yet available.

(ix) *Command Area Development (CAD) Programme—Department of Agriculture*

(b) This programme is concerned primarily with the development of the Command areas of selected irrigation projects which are primarily 'rural' in

nature. The benefits from the programme are applicable equally to tribal and non-tribal population. Central assistance provided to the State of Orissa during 1977-78 and administrative approvals/allocations issued for 1978-79 in respect of grant, loan, equity-capital and Special Loan Account (SLA) for ineligible farmers are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Grant	Equity capital	Loan	SLA	Total
1977-78	17·25				17·25
1978-79	181·00*	..	10·00	5·00	196·00*

*Including Rs. 150·00 lakhs for intensive development of 30 blocks under the IRD programme in the selected Command Areas.

(d) Three Command Area Development Authorities have been set up. Some work has been done in respect of topographical survey, soil survey, preparation of farm plans etc. In addition, the State has done some work with regard to the construction of field-channels. With the subsidy provided by the Government of India for the small and marginal farmers, some OFD works has been done on the fields of such farmers.

(x) *Soil conservation Scheme—Department of Agriculture*

Amount sanctioned and utilised under Central sector/Centrally Sponsored soil conservation schemes in Orissa during 1977-78 and 1978-79 are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs) 1977-78			1978-79			Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
		Govt. of India's share	State Share	Total	Govt. of India's share	State share	Total	1977-78
1	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchment of Hirakund, & Rangali-Mandira@ .	84·17 (50% grant) 50% loan)	Nil	84·17	90·00	Nil	90·00	81·24
2	Central sector scheme of Strengthening/Creation of State Soil Survey Organisation @@ . .	10·46	10·46	20·92	7·63	7·63	15·26	15·60
3	Central sector Scheme of Pilot Project for Control Shifting cultivation@@@	5·212	Nil	5·212	13·006	Nil	13·006	4·81

Note: Figures for amount spent during 1978-79 are not yet available.

@Initially entire funds are provided as central assistance. Part of the funds are flowing to the tribals except in the case of Machkund where the entire funds are utilised for tribals.

@@Part of these funds are utilised for the tribals.

@@@Entire funds are utilised for tribals.

(xi) *Centrally Sponsored Social Forestry Schemes*

(b) The following amounts of central grant have been sanctioned for the following centrally sponsored social forestry schemes currently in operation in Orissa for rural/Tribal area development for 1977-78 and 1978-79

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	1977-78	1978-79
1. Mixed plantation on Waste land and Panchayat lands etc. . .	5·02	37·50
2. Re-forestation of degraded forests and raising of shelter-belts including coastal shelter-belts	3·55	115·25

(c) This information is not available with us.

(d) Complete information is not available so far in this regard.

(xii) *Animal Husbandry*

(b) Allocations made for animal husbandry schemes are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	1977-78		1978-79
	Allocation made as Central assistance	Actual funds released	Allocation made as Central assistance
1	2	3	4
Centrally sponsored special project for Cross-bred calf rearing programme	9 00	11 00	11·00
Central sector scheme for setting up Poultry, piggery and sheep units	20·00	10·00	40·00

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme the State is supposed to meet one third of the expenditure on subsidy to agricultural labour and 50 per cent to Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and 50 per cent towards the expenditure of the staff at Hqrs, but the exact expenditure figures have not been received from the State.

(d) Achievement made so far :

(i) Calf rearing	3383 beneficiarie have been iden. tified and benefited
(ii) Pig production	936 units established.
(iii) Poultry production	2194 units established.
(iv) Sheep production . r	Nil as project recently taken up.

(xiii) *Minor Irrigation*

(b) The Central Ground Water Board is operating the Central sector covering the whole country. The names of the Scheme is Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources. For Orissa, the figures for 1977-78 and 1978-79 are given below:

Sl. No.	Particular	1978-79	1977-78
1	Area to be surveyed	6000 sq. kms.	12,639 sq.kms
2	No. of bore holes-drilled/being drilled	10	3
3	Amount for surveys	Rs. 180,000	379,170
4	Amount for drilling bore holes	Rs. 700,000	3 lakhs

(c) Since it is a central sector scheme, there is no contribution from the State Govt.

(d) Total achievement upto March, 1978 is 77,328 sq. km. ground water survey and 73 boreholes.

(xiv) *Gobar Gas Plant*

(b) and (c). During the year 1977-78, a total sum of Rs. 0.39 lakhs was released for setting up of gobar gas plants in Orissa State through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Subsidy amount for the plants set up in 1978-79 will be released on receipt of claims. The pattern of Central assistance in this regard is 50 per cent of the capital cost of the plants set up in hill and tribal areas. In other areas it is, 25 per cent of the cost of small plants and 20 per cent of the cost of all other sizes of plants.

(d) The number of gobar gas plants set up in Orissa State during 1977-78 is 76 plants. Progress reports are awaited for the number of plants set up during 1978-79.

(xv) *Crops*

The allocations made by the Central Govt. for different schemes are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	1977-78	Amount sanctioned for 1978-79
1	2	3
A. *Centrally Sponsored*		
1. Development of Pulses	4·96	12·77
2. Development of Sugarcane	0·90	1·38
3. Development of Oilseeds	4·54	7·67
4. Intensive Cotton Distt. Programme	3·45	4·71

1	2	3
5. Intensive Jute District Programme	11·62	12·90
6. Integrated Dryland Agricultural Farming	7·85	6·02
7. Development of VFG Tobacco	0·53	0·57
8. Development of Coconut	1·50	1·54
9. Development of Cashewnut	15·31	38·84
10. Development of Horticulture	2·78	3·80
11. Strengrhening and reorganisation of Extension Administration in the State	35·00	46·35
12. Farmers' Training and Education in HVP districts	9·20	7·63
B. *Central Sector*		
13. Minikit Programme of Rice	22·95	28·00

The above amounts represent the grants being paid by the Govt. of India to the Govt. of Orissa for providing suitable incentives etc. by way of subsidies on certain basic inputs, carrying out demonstrations, provision of additional staff etc., to the farmers for taking up the programme over the targetted areas. All the above schemes, except at 11above, are fully financed by the Govt. of India. For scheme at 11 the State Govt, has sanction an amount of Rs. 15.46 lakhs for 1978-79. Similar information for 1977-78 is not available.

(xvi) *Agricultural Machinery*

(b), (c) and (d). Central scheme of setting up of agro-service centres by engineer enterpreneurs for providing machinery hiring, servicing and other technical services and for input distribution, and the scheme of demonstration and popularisation of improved implements and waterlifts, would benefit the rural areas. So far 40 agro-service centres have been set up and the expenditure incurred since inception of the scheme in 1971-72 till 31.3.1978 is Rs. 4.82 lakhs.

As far the scheme for introduction and popularisation of implements and waterlifts to be operated in the State of Orissa during 1978-79, it envisages the supply of 72 sets of implements and 27 nos. of water lifts costing Rs. 1.46 lakhs for demonstration against 100 per cent grant. An amount of Rs. 10.39 lakhs will also be provided for popularisation of these implements through incentives of subsidy on S.F.D.A. pattern. The benefit from this scheme is restricted to small and marginal farmers.

(xvii) *Major and Medium Schemes—Deptt of Irrigation*

(b) Following major and medium irrigation schemes are sanctioned and/ continuing in tribal areas of Orissa:

	Name of Project	Latest estt. cost in lakh Rs.	Benefits in Rs. '000 ha.	Date of approval by Planning Commission
1.	Kalo	452·22	5·58	25-7-72
2.	Khadkei	483·70	8·98	16-11-73
3.	Nesa	122·73	N.A.	16-11-73
4.	Pilasalki	300·00	N.A.	21-1-74
5.	Sunei	810·00	N.A.	24-10-75
6.	Talsara	265·00	N.A.	2-2-77
7.	Sarapgarh	140·00	N.A.	2-2-77
8.	Bandapipli	356·00	N.A.	27-6-77
9.	Remal	532·00	1·32	Likely to be sanctioned
10.	Kanjhari	1000·00	9·20	
11.	Harbhangi	958·00	10·00	
12.	Potteru	560·00	18·00	

There is no central assistance for these schemes in 1977-78 and 1978-79.

(c) Funds provided by the Orissa State for these schemes in 1978-79 are as under:

	Name of Project	Estimated cost in* lakhs Rs.	Allocation 1978-79 in lakhs Rs.**	Remarks
1.	Kalo	452·22	67·00	*As per information supplied by Orissa Govt.
2.	Khadkei	483·70	50·00	
3.	Pilasalki	300·00	80·00	
4.	Nesa	122·73	50·00	
5.	Sunei	810·00	100·00	** As per information supplied by Orissa State.
6.	Talsara	265·00	50·00	
7.	Sarapgarh	140·00	40·00	
8.	Bandapipli	356·00	98·85	
9.	Kanghari	1000·00	20·00	
10.	Remal]	532·00	100·00	

(d) No information is available.

(xviii) *Agricultural Research*

(b), (c) and (d). Three Centres of the All India Coordinated Research Projects in Fisheries have been sanctioned for Orissa State Government as per details given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	V Plan outlay	VI Plan (Proposed)
1.	Composite Fish Culture and Fish seed Production, Kausalyagang	1·67	3·422
2.	Brackishwater Fish Farming, Balugaon . . .	1·69	4·86
3.	Utilisation of Trash Fish, Kujang	2·07	4·215

As regards project at serial No. 1 above, the Centre was originally located in Jeypore and subsequently shifted to Kausalyagang. Composite fish culture was successfully undertaken at this Centre, by stocking the ponds with fingerlings of catla, rohu, mrigal and the common carp and the work is in progress. The fish obtained from these experiments are being handed over to the State Government.

In the Project on Brackishwater Fish Farming, experiments have been taken up in the culture of brackishwater species like the mullets, milkfish and prawns in order to determine their food requirement and to study the rate of growth, etc. Along with these studies, survey of brakishwater seed resources are also being undertaken. The centre is located at Balugaon.

In regard to the project on Utilisation of Trash Fish, the Centre started functioning in Kujang towards the latter half of the Fifth Plan. A laboratory for the methods of utilizing uneconomical varieties of fish has been organised and some experiments are under way.

गेहूं का प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन

4053. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विश्व के अन्य देशों की तुलना में भारत में गेहूं का प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन कितना होता है ; और

(ख) गेहूं का प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का क्या नये उपाय करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1974 से 1976 के वर्षों में विश्व के गेहूं पैदा करने वाले अन्य देशों की तुलना में भारत में गेहूं की प्रति हैक्टार पैदावार दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) सिंचित क्षेत्र तथा रासायनिक उर्वरकों की खपत में वृद्धि के साथ साथ गेहूं की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के अलावा, भारत में गेहूं की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिये प्रस्तावित अन्य उपायों में ये उपाय भी शामिल है :—(1) राज्य/सामुदायिक दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से दो हानिकारक खर-पतवारों अर्थात् फालरिस माइनर तथा जंगली जई का निर्यंत्रण एवं उन्मूलन ; (2) गेरुई के चक्र को रोकने के लिए गेरुई से प्रभावित होने वाली किस्मों के बदले गेरुई निरोधी किस्मों की बुवाई करना, (3) बड़े रोगों की निरोधी गेहूं की किस्मों का विकास करने के लिए प्रजनन कार्य को तेज करना, (4) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए गेहूं की अल्पावधि व शीत-सहृय किस्मों का पता लगाना ताकि बाद में गेहूं की फसल की बुवाई सम्भव हो सके, तथा (5) पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए, जहां उत्तर-पश्चिमी मैदानी क्षेत्र की तुलना में शरद ऋतु कम अवधि की होती है, उपयुक्त गेहूं की अल्पावधि किस्मों का पता लगाना ।

विवरण

विश्वों के गेहूं पैदा करने वाले प्रमुख देशों में 1974 से 1976 तक गेहूं की प्रति हैक्टार पैदावार ।

(प्रति हैक्टार किलोग्राम)

देश	1974	1975	1976
1	2	3	4
भारत	1,172	1,338	1,410
अर्जेन्टीना	1,410	1,616	1,561
कनाडा	1,488	1,800	2,112
चीन (एफ)	1,276	1,367	1,387
फ्रांस	4,614	3,873	3,760
इटली	2,612	2,711	2,682
पाकिस्तान	1,248	1,320	1,413
तुर्की	1,258	1,593	1,919
अमरीका	1,841	2,062	2,089
रूस	1,406	1,068	1,630
आस्ट्रेलिया	1,367	1,401	1,348

(एफ) खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन का अनुमान ।

स्रोत : खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन का उत्पादन ग्रन्थकोश, 1976 जो भारत को छोड़कर अन्य देशों के लिए है । भारत के मामले में 1974, 1975 तथा 1976 के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए आंकड़े क्रमश : कृषि वर्ष 1973–74, 1974–75 तथा 1975–76 के सम्बन्ध में है ।

खेल-कूद कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्यों से केन्द्रीय सहायता

4054. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या युवकों में खेलकूद के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न करने के लिए विभिन्न खेलकूद कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1976–77 और 1977–78 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है

राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय

और 4055. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या **निर्माण आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनेक कार्यालय अब भी किराये की पुरानी इमारतों में स्थित हैं और उनकी मरम्मत और किराये पर भारी अपव्यय करना पड़ता है;

(ख) ऐसी इमारतों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को अपने उक्त कार्यालयों को नव निर्मित इमारतों में स्थानान्तरित करने की योजना है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

देश में छोटे नगरों का विकास

4056. **श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे नगरों के विकास के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लिए जाने वाले नगरों के नाम क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त योजना पर कार्य आरम्भ कब होगा तथा वह कब तक पूरा होगा ; और

(घ) उक्त विकास योजना पर कितना परिव्यय होगा ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (घ). छोटे नगरों के विकास के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं बनाई गई है । तथापि, तीन लाख से अधिक की आबादी वाले नगरों के विकास की एक योजना नगर विकास आरम्भ करने के उद्देश्य से, जिसमें भूमि अधिग्रहण, स्थल और सेवाएं, पानी की सप्लाई, सीवरेज और अन्य अर्ध संरचनात्म सुधार आ जाता है, पहले ही एकीकृत नगर विकास परियोजना को केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत निष्पादित की जा रही हैं । छोटे आकार के नगरों को भी इसमें शामिल करने के लिए योजना के लिए मार्ग-निर्देश पुनरीक्षित किए जा रहे है ।

Planning wing at Government of India Press, Koratty

4057. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish a planning Wing of Government Press, Koratty is not implemented so far;

(b) if so, the reasons; and

(c) whether it is a fact that damaged machines have not been replaced and the reasons for such indifference to the Koratty Press?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). A proposal for creation of a Planning Cell is under consideration.

(c) No. Sir.

Motorable road in D.D.A. flats in Punjabi Bagh extension Delhi

4058. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision for constructing a motorable road on the embankment of the Najafgarh Drain on the side of D.D.A. Janta Flats—Paschimpuri, Punjabi Bagh Extension and its adjoining areas in West Delhi;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to get the motorable road constructed on the embankment; and

(c) the likely time by which the motorable road will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Embankment on Najafgarh Drain

4059. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the embankment on the Najafgarh Drain on the side of DDA Janta Flats-Paschimpuri, Punjabi Bagh Extension and its adjoining areas in West Delhi is built of mud and it could not withstand the onslaught of flood waters during August, 1977;

(b) if so, whether the Government to pave the embankment with stone or bricks; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Due to unprecedented rainfall in the Sahibi Basin during August 1977, flood flows in the Najafgarh Drain exceeded the designed capacity of the Drain. The

bank was overtopped in a number of reaches including those in the Paschimpuri and Punjabi Bagh areas.

(b) and (c). It is not proposed to provide stone or brick pitching as it would not ensure protection against breaches due to overtopping However, the embankment has been strengthened and rasied by 0.67 metres above the water leved attained last year.

Enhanced sale price of M.I.G., D.D.A. flats at Rajouri Gardens (Mayapuri)

4060. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA had offered for sale MIG flats in Rajouri Gardens (Mayapuri), Delhi at the price of Rs. 60,000/-;

(b) whether other MIG flats with same plinth area in the same area had been sold recently at the price of Rs. 70,000/- and above;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 132 MIG flats were offered by the DDA recently at prices ranging between Rs. 59,700/- and Rs. 72,000/-.

(b) MIG flats were offered in this area in 1976 at prices ranging between Rs. 69,000/- and Rs. 72,000/-.

(c) The disposal price was fixeed in 1976 with reference to the pricing policy in vogue at that time.

(d) The new pricing policy the DDA has introduced in 1978 envisages the disposal prices of flats at comparatively cheaper rates.

Help sought by States for Flood

4061. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of help sought from various States to fight flood situation, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of help rendered by the Centre;

(c) whether Government will consider to re-organise Flood Control Board to save the country from floods every year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Government of India have received requests from the State Governments of Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for deputation of Central Teams for assessment of damage done by floods. A Central Team has already visited the flood affected areas of Eastern U.P. The same Team is on a visit to the affected areas of Western U.P. Central Teams would be visiting Bihar, Rajasthan and Punjab shortly. Further action will be taken on receipt of the reports of the Central Teams. In the meanwhile, Government have allocated 15,000 tonnes of wheat to Uttar Pradesh and 5,000 tonnes of wheat to Bihar as grant for distribution as gratuitous relief in the affected areas.

c) There is no proposal at present to re-organise the Central Flood Control Board. However, the Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and the meeting of the Central Flood Control Board are being held at the same-time, and a decision to this effect has been taken in the meeting of the Board last year. Government is not aware of any proposal of the State Governments for re-organising their Flood Control Boards.

(d) Does not arise.

Cultivation of Dates (Khajur)

4062. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to start commercial cultivation of dates (Khajur) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research does not propose to start commercial cultivation of Dates. ICAR is, however, intensifying the research work on Dates with a view to identifying superior varieties and management mathods for commercial cultivation.

(b) The I.C.A.R. has sanctioned a research scheme entitled "Research on some selected fruits in the Semi-Arid areas in India". This Project also includes research on Dates. Recently, UNDP has given financial support to the I.C.A.R. to import suckers of important commercial varieties of Dates and also for training of Horticulturists in Date cultivation. The support for research in Date palm will be provided to four centres namely, 1. Regional Fruit Research Station, Abohar (Punjab), 2. Certral Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur Rajasthan), 3. Research Station, Beochwal, Bikaner (Rajasthan) and 4. Fruit Research Station, Mundra (Gujarat). These four centres will pursue a common programme of research work regarding date palm cultivation in India. Under this programme, the first instalment of 500 suckers of date palm of four cultivars namely, 1. Hilawi. 2. Khadrawi. 3. Barhee and 4. Medjool are expected from California shortly. These suckers will be planted at different locations to assess their performances. Later, the multiplication of the promising cultivars will be made and the suckers distributed to commercial growers of the country.

MIG flats constructed by D.D.A.

4063. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered persons under 1st and 2nd registration schemes who have not been given flats under MIG scheme of the D.D.A. as on 31st December, 1977;

(b) the number of MIG flats likely to be offered for allotment from August to December, 1978—colony-wise separately;

(c) the number of flats allotted out of turn under MIG category from April, 1977 till date —colony-wise— names of the allottees and the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether this has adversely affected the registered persons awaiting allotment since December, 1971 and the relief which Government propose to give to such persons on account of rapidly rising cost of construction?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Rehabilitation of Tribals in Gujarat

4064. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct houses for the tribals to rehabilitate them in tribal areas in Gujarat State;

(b) whether any recommendation has been made by the Gujarat State in this direction; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Government of Gujarat has not proposed construction of houses for the rehabilitation of tribals in tribal areas. There is, however, a housing plan separately for tribal areas in the Tribal Sub-Plan of the State. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rupees one crore during 1978-79 for the construction of houses in Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the State of Gujarat.

Education System in India

4065. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 21st July, 1978 regarding chaotic condition of education system in India; and

(b) if so, what are the reactions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is nothing in the news item to indicate that they consider the conditions of education system in India chaotic. The news item has spelt out the problems and difficulties of education system in India as well as other countries. Government are aware of these problems and have taken note of them in their efforts to improve our educational system. The National Policy Resolution itself is being reviewed only in this context with a view to integrate education directly with the developmental efforts of the country.

Availability of sugar in villages and backward areas

4066. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANYALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that surplus sugar production in the country has become problem for the Government as far storage etc., is concerned;

(b) if so, whether Government is also concerned about the growers for getting them favourable price of their produce and also the consumer to supply him sugar at cheaper rates;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard; and

(d) whether he is aware of the fact that in spite of all these surpluses the common man in the village and backward areas does not get sugar at all or get it at very high prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) This year's all time record production of an estimated 65 lakh tonnes of sugar does create a concurrent
case of the sugar mills. So far as the sugar stored by the Government agencies, no such problem of storage has arisen.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To enable the sugar factories and khandsari industry to absorb as much sugarcane as possible and pay the cane prices at the last year levels and for the consumer to get sugar at fixed low price, a number of steps have been taken as per statement attached. Apart from this, in an effort to assist the sugar industry in liquidating the huge stocks of sugar produced and also to enable them to pay the cane dues to the sugarcane growers, Government has taken a decision to remove controls on prices movement and distribution of sugar with effect from 16-8-1978.

(d) Monthly quotas of levy sugar based on projected population of each State as on 1-4-1978 are allotted to the State Governments for public distribution. The releases are made to ensure a minimum per capita availability of 425 grams per month and the State Governments have been advised to treat rural urban population in a similar manner for the purpose of distribution of levy sugar.

Statement

1. All restrictions on the export of gur have been removed.

2. Government agencies like Food Corporation of India and NAFED had purchased gur as a measure to prevent prices falling very low.

3. Margi
gur and khandsari manufacturers/ traders have been reduced.

4. Some State Governments have reduced the purchase Tax on Sugarcane at the instance of the Central Government.

5. Stock limits of khandsari dealers have been enhanced to 5,000 quintals.

6. Export of khandsari and sugar has been permitted.

7. Continuous monitoring is done and contact maintained with the State Governments to keep the cane arrears under check.

8. The Sugarcane (Control) Order has been amended w.e.f. 2-2-78 to provide for 15 per cent interest on delayed payments of cane, price which is comparable to commercial rates of interest. Another amendment has been made to the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 making a statutory provision regarding the rebate in respect of cane supplied at purchase centres of khandsari units from the minimum cane price fixed for them by some of the State Governments like U.P., Andhra Pradesh and Haryana.

9. Provision has also been made in the Sugarcane (Control) Order for the transfer of unpaid cane price itself at the end of the sugar year to the Collector of District with the stipulation that payments will be made to bonafied claimants and amounts still remaining at the end of the three years from the end of the relevant sugar year will become part of the consolidated fund of the State and the same will be utilised by the State Government as far as possible for the development of sugarcane.

10. A scheme has been notified on 28-4-1978 for giving a rebate in excise duty to encourage and enable the sugar factories to crush beyond 30th April, 1978.

11. Export of 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1978 has been permitted.

12. Credit limits to sugar factories to enable them to carry additional production has been enhanced.

13. So far as the consumer is concerned a major portion of the sugar Produced is supplied through Fair Price Shops at a fixed rate which is lower than the market rate of sugar.

Konha Dogari Dam

4067. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Konha Dogari Dam built recently at a cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs in Birgudi village in Sihava block of Raipur District collapsed recently due to heavy rains;

(b) whether any inquiry has been held in the matter;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to bring to book persons responsible for this state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA). (a) to (d). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have intimated that the earthern bund of the Konha Dogari Project built by them recently at a cost of Rs. 3.26 lakhs breached in a narrow gap near the sluice portion, that an enquiry was conducted by Superintending Engineer, that the concerned Assistant Engineer and Sub-Engineer were held responsible for the damage and that the cost of repairs would be recovered from them.

Shops for SC/ST's and unemployed in the underground shopping complex Connaught Place, New Delhi

4068. SHRI MAHI LAL:
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some percentage of underground shops built by DDA in Connaught Place have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if so, what procedure will be adopted for allotment; and

(b) whether Government will issue instructions to DDA to adopt such a procedure for allotment that the shops should be allotted to such persons in whose family there is no one in permanent job and none is having a shop, if so, the procedure proposed to be adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Delhi Development Authority has not built any underground shops in Connaught Place.

(b): Does not arise.

Parliament House Annexe building

4069. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the construction of Parliament House Annexe showing the original estimate, revised estimate and final estimate and the amount incurred on (i) furnishing, (ii) furniture and (iii) air-conditioning ;

(b) whether the present air-conditioning arrangement caters to the need of a limited number of persons only, that is, refreshment room, Post Office and State Bank, etc. if so, the consideration which weighed with the Government for partly air-conditioning this building;

(c) the manner in which the furniture and other equipment were purchased and agency through which these were purchased;

(d) whether any reports of bungling and fraudulent transactions have been made to Government, if so, whether Government have ordered a CBI inquiry and if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) whether cemented ceilings from 2nd to 5th floors have not been polished though this work was included in the contract and approved; if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Rs. 2,47,59,645, Rs. 3,46,37,708, Rs. 3,71,62,617 were original, revised and final estimates respectively for Parliament House Annexe building. Expenditure on furiture and furnishing was Rs. 25,43,274 and on air-conditioning Rs. 46,76,000.

(b) The area air-conditioned was decided by the Administrative
rity viz., Lok Sabha Secretariat and the system caters to the basement,

ground and first floors. Besides the Refreshment Room, Post Office and State Bank, air-conditioning is also provided in Minister's rooms, Speaker's rooms, all Committee rooms, Party Meeting Room and Auditorium etc.

(c) Furniture was purchased from reputable firms after calling tenders. Other equipment was purchased through recognised agencies.

(d) No such reports have been received and therefore an enquiry by CBI is not necessary.

(e) The ceiling in some area is not plastered. Such plastering was not included in the contract.

Charges against former Vice-Chairman, D.D.A.

4070. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Jagmohan's charge", former Vice-Chairman, DDA appearing in *Hindustan Times* of 7th July, 1978;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is open to a serving officer, though under suspension to cast such wild aspersions on Government; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a): A news-item appeared in the *Hindustan Times* (Delhi Edition) dated 7th July, 1978.

(b) to (d). The matter is under consideration.

Voluntary agencies in integrated rural development programme plan

4071. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government visualise an important and even a crucial role for voluntary agencies in the planning and implementation of well-knit and integrated rural developments plans;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in the said direction;

(c) strategy and concrete proposals of the Government to tackle this problem meaningfully, effectively and in time; and

(d) area of freedom and scope for experimentation and innovation to the voluntary agencies in carrying out their work in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commission to suggest guidelines for formulation and implementation of block level plans and programmes for integrated rural development by participation of voluntary organisations. The Committee has given its report which is under examination.

(c) The strategy and concrete proposals of the Government will be formulated after guidelines suggested by the Sivaraman Committee are fully examined and a final view taken on them.

(d) It will be decided in conformity with the guidelines suggested by the said Committee.

Prices of baby food

4072. SHRI AHMED HUSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of companies in the co-operative sector, Foreign controlled firms and private firms manufacturing baby food; and

(b) the steps Government have taken and/or proposed to take to check the prices of baby food and to check the high profit making on baby food by these companies and what action is being taken to make available the products of these companies and by setting up cooperative sector companies at cheaper rates during the coming International Children's Year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) There is no statutory control on prices of baby food. Government, however, keep a watch on the price of baby food by different manufacturers. Encouragement is also being given to co-operatives so that baby food manufacturing capacity in the coopetive sector increase and is able to influence price levels.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Location	Sector
1	Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited	Anand	Co-operative
2	Mehsana District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Limited	Mehsana	Do.
3	Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation Limited .	Moradabad	Do.
4	Sabarkanta District Co-operative Milk Producers Limited	Palanpur	Do.
5	Dalmia Dairies Limited	Bharatpur	Private
6	Alvitone Laboratories .	Madras	Do.
7	Vitalone Research Institute . . .	Madras	Do.
8	Indian Dairy Entreprenurs Agriculture Company Limited	Raniwada	Do.
9	Haryana Milkfoods .	Pehowa	Do.
10	Food Specialities Limited .	Moga	Do.*
11	Glaxo Laboratories Limited .	Aligarh	Foreign Controlled
12	Hindustan Lever Limited .	Etah	Do.
13	Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation Ltd..	Hyderabad	State sector

*Indian company with foreign equity less than 40.%

शराब बिक्री के दिन कम करने से उत्पन्न स्थिति

4073. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में शराब बिक्री के दिन कम करने के कारण अब शराब बेचने वाली दुकानों पर हमेशा भीड़ रहती है और असामाजिक तत्व इस स्थिति का फायदा उठा रहे हैं और तरह-तरह की अप्रिय घटनायें घटती रहती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रतप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी दिल्ली प्रशासन से एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

Interest shown by foreign countries in rural development

4074. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether other countries have shown keen interest to reorient our development plans to speed up rural development; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). While several countries have shown interest in our development plans to speed up rural development, they have not suggested any reorientation of these plans.

Number of SC/ST students studying abroad

4075. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian students studying abroad and the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them; and

(b) the number of students who were sent by Government abroad during 1977-78 for studies and the number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Latest information is not available. However, in 1973 there were 15160 Indian Students studying abroad. Information regarding the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not available. However, under the Scheme of Scholarships administered by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Home Affairs, 1043 scholars are at present studying in institutions abroad, out of whom 43 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Out of 301 candidates awarded scholarships, 12 belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

L.I.C. loans to Maharashtra for drinking water schemes

4076. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have asked for loan for drinking water from L.I.C. in 1978-79;

(b) if so, is it a fact that L.I.C. did not give loan to Government of Maharashtra as per the demand of Government of Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not giving the loan?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The L.I.C. has not taken a decision in the matter so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Memorandum on long term loan from Maharashtra Cooperative Land Development Bank, Bombay

4077. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Maharashtra Cooperative Land Development Bank, Bombay has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister regarding long term loans; and

(b) the reaction of Government to the proposals contained in the said memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Memorandum submitted by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd., to the Prime Minister has raised four issues. The position in respect of each of these is as follows:

1. *Need to reduce rates of interest and extend period of repayment*

The Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation has set up a Committee to study interest rates for term lending in the agricultural sector in India with particular reference to the needs of the Land Development Bank. The Committee has just commenced its work.

The repayment period normally relates to the repaying capacity generated by the investment undertaken. At present longer repayment schedules for small farmers are available particularly for minor irrigation in the loans given by the LDBs. Generally, such a long period for repayment as 25 years may not be justified with reference to returns on investments.

2. *Built-in arrangement to take care of natural calamities.*

A proposal for establishing a Stabilisation Fund for long term loans is under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India. The RBI has sought the views of the State Governments.

The Central assistance to States for natural calamities is not in the form of advances; it does not include any provision for write-off of any institutional loans. However, under the scheme of SFDA, the Govt. of India have been providing a Risk Fund to Land Development Banks.

3. *Exclusion of areas of advances under drought prone areas and SFDA schemes from the RBI's discipline of lendings:*

Modification to the formula of regulating advances with reference to recovery is being considered by the Debenture Norms Committee in the RBI. It is expected that the advances to the weaker sections in special programmes will not be hindered after suitable amendment to the formula.

4. *Schemes for educated unemployed.*

The State Governments have already been requested to amend the Acts relating to land development banks to enable them to lend without insistance on land mortgage security; a charge on land to be known as "Gehan" has been thought of as a substitute. Normally, for the subsidiary activities like dairy, poultry, sheep breeding, etc., medium-term loans rather than long-term loans are required. The cooperative banks can give such loans without insisting upon land mortgage security, particularly, if they are drafted on a project basis. Lending for diversified purposes by LDBs is being encouraged, particularly with ARDC refinance. Guarantee from the Central Government for term credit is not feasible.

Threat of pollution to Taj Mahal

4078. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological survey of India is concerned about the continuing threat of pollution to Taj Mahal; and

(b) if so, the remedy contemplated by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India is already seized with the problem.

(b) With a view to curbing the existing level of pollution, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to close down two power houses and shift the foundries which have been identified as primary source of pollution. The railway authorities have also been addressed to use diesel locomotives in their shunting yard to reduce the level of atmospheric pollution resulting from coal based locomotives. The Survey has recently set up a small cell at Agra to make observation of the pollution and to take remedial measures for chemical preservation of the monuments in and around Agra.

Cost of introducing prohibition in Meghalaya

4079. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAVA:
SHRI D. B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Meghalaya Government has informed the Centre to bear the cost of introducing prohibition in the State because of the revenue loss;

(b) whether similar demands have been made by other States also; and

(c) the names of those States and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. It has been decided by Government of India that the States be compensated to the extent of 50 per cent of the established loss of excise revenue resulting from the introduction of prohibition in each year, commencing from 1978-79, treating the actual excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base. The compensation will be paid upto 1983-84.

Encroachment on sites and monuments of Archaeological Deptt.

4080. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7005 on the 17th April, 1978 regarding Encroachment on sites and monuments of Archaeological Deptt. and state:

(a) what is the future outcome of the efforts so far made by Government of India for removing the 28 encroachments made on the sites and monuments of Archaeological Department;

(b) what special efforts are made since 17th April, 1978 and which State Governments responded and which did not;

(c) since when each of the above 28 encroachments have been made and the nature of encroachment; and

(d) when Government of India expect to have all the above encroachments removed from the sites and monuments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Out of twenty-eight cases of encroachment reported earlier, two have been cleared fully and one partially.

(b) These cases are being pursued by the Archaeological Survey of India. The Survey is addressing the Chief Secretaries concerned afresh in each case.

(c) The exact date of encroachment in all the cases individually cannot be ascertained as some of them relate to over five years.

(d) It is difficult to anticipate the time by which all the encroachments will be removed fully for it is dependent on the action by the respective States in which these monuments are located.

Pay scales of Librarians in Colleges and Universities

4081. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7807 on the 24th April, 1978 regarding pay scales of Librarians in colleges and universities and state:

(a) since when the matter is under review of Government in consultation with the University Grants Commission of the several representations of University and college librarians demanding parity in their revised pay-scales with those of Teachers;

(b) whether Government have taken the decision;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the efforts made during the period of last three months and when the decision shall be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The matter was under consideration in consultation with the University Grants Commission since July, 1977. After considering the matter carefully, the Commission expressed the view that the functions and qualifications of librarians and physical education personnel are different from teachers and therefore their salary scales should be decided on merit and not on the basis of parity. Since the revised scales already approved for these categories of personnel are the standard scales obtaining in organised services under Government, and the principle of parity with teachers has not been accepted, there is no possibility of revising the earlier decision.

Furnishing of suites in Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi

4082. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of suites in the Vithalbhai Patel House have not been re-furnished for the past ten years;

(b) if so, what is the period of refurnishing the suites; and

(c) whether special furnishing has been done to a large number of suites occupied by non-eligible people?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Suites in Vithalbhai Patel House were furnished in 1965 when the building was constructed. Complete refurnishing is not required to be done. Whenever any item of furniture becomes unserviceable, it is replaced.

(c) No special furnishing has been done in any suite by the Government.

Assessment of damage of crop due to rain

4083. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy loss has been sustained to the standing crop in the country due to heavy rains in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have assessed the loss; and

(c) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Heavy rains in the catchment areas and river basins of the major river systems in the northern and eastern parts of the country have inundated large tracts and have caused damage to standing crops. According to the reports sent by the State Governments upto 10th August, 1978, the extent of damage to kharif crops in terms of cropped area affected and, in some cases, also the estimated value of produce lost is given in the statement below in respect of States where the damage to crops is considerable:—

S. No.	State	Extent of cropped area affected (Lakh hects.)	Estimated value of produce destroyed (Rs. in crores)
1.	Assam	0·19	N.A.
2.	Bihar	4·08	26·14
3.	Punjab . .	0·15	2·53
4.	Rajasthan	2·81	N.A.
5.	Uttar Pradesh	6·72	N.A.

N.A.=Not available.

2339 LS—8

Outlay on Special Programme for Rural Development

4084. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have made a plan for some special Central Programmes for Rural development schemes of the country with an outlay of Rs. 265.01 crores for the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the Programmes;

(c) when it will come in force; and

(d) the estimated outlay for the same for 1979 and 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(d) The estimated outlay for the schemes have not been worked out yet.

Statement

1. *Small Farmers Development Agencies Programme (SFDA)*

A special programme for small and marginal farmers, and agricultural labourers was introduced during the Fourth Plan. At present, 169 Small Farmers Development Agencies registered under the Registration of Societies Act are functioning in the country. Each Agency is expected to cover approximately 50,000 beneficiaries during the project period. Small farmers are those who have holdings between 2.5 and 5 acres of dry land, and marginal farmers with holdings upto 2.5 acres of dry land. For irrigated areas, the limits are lower depending upon the conversion ratio under the State Land Ceiling Legislation. The agricultural labourers are those who have a permanent homestead and

derive more than 50 per cent income from agricultural pursuits. The main emphasis in the project area is on crop husbandry, animal husbandry, and dairy programmes, poultry, sheep and piggery development.

The Fifth Plan outlay for the programme was 174.43 crores out of which grant-in-aid of Rs. 94.73 crores had been released by the end of December, 1977 and Rs. 91.76 crores has been reported to be utilised thereof. During the current year, there is an approved plan provision of Rs. 115 crores of which Rs. 65 crores will go towards the ongoing SFDA Programme, and the balance Rs. 50 crores will be utilised for intensified development of selected 1093 blocks under the Programme of Integrated Rural Development.

Till December, 1977, the Agencies identified 136.30 lakhs participants out of whom 57.26 lakhs were enrolled as members of cooperatives. The benefits of minor irrigation were extended to 5.68 lakhs farmers and Animal Husbandry Programme has covered 5.14 lakhs beneficiaries. The adoption of improved agricultural practices has benefited 42.35 lakh participants. Thus, the total beneficiaries have been 53.17 lakhs small/marginal farmers, and agricultural labourers.

2. *Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)*

DPAP is an area development programme designed to reduce the impact of drought over a period of time through a package of infrastructure and on-farm development activities, including irrigation, soil and moisture conservation, afforestation, pasture development, live-stock development, and extensive of dry land farming technology.

The programme is in operation in 74 districts spread over 13 States. An amount of Rs. 76.48 crores has been approved for 1978-79 which includes provision for development of 322 selected DPAP Blocks @ Rs. 4 lakhs per Block under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Till December, 1977, additional irrigation potential covering 1.80 lakh hectares had been created; 1.75 lakh hectares have been covered by afforestation, and 90,000 hectares have been developed as pasture. In addition, 7.46 lakhs of small and marginal farmers, and landless labourers have also derive benefit from the programme.

3. *Tribal Areas Development Programme (TAD)*

Eight Tribal Development Agencies located in (1) Srikakulam distt. of Andhra Pradesh; (2) Singhbhum district of Bihar; (3) Dantewada and Konta Tehsils of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh; and (2) Ganjam, Koraput, Keonjhar and Phulbani districts of Orissa received assistance under this programme for development of agriculture and horticulture, soil conservation, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, strengthening cooperatives and relief from indebtedness. The total approved outlay for the Fourth and Fifth Plan period was Rs. 16.20 crores of which 14.09 crores expenditure has been reported till 31-3-1978. For the year 1978-79, the budget provision has been fixed at Rs. 253 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 94.09 lakhs has already been released.

As against the total targeted level of 4.75 lakhs tribal participants, 3.27 lakhs have already benefited by the end of December, 1977. 58,773 acres of irrigation potential have been created and 19479 acres were reclaimed for settling landless tribals. 11,686 pairs of plough bullocks were also distributed.

4. *Hill Area Development Programme*

Three Hill Development Projects; one each in Pauri Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal in Uttar Pardesh, and the third in Nungba sub-division of Manipur are functioning covering a total population of over 6 lakhs. The main strategy in these projects is watershed management through integrated

development of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, and other infrastructural facilities in the sphere of minor irrigation, land development, link roads, markets etc. The revised outlay for the Fifth Plan has been placed at Rs. 290 lakhs of which Rs. 202.34 lakhs have been released till 31-3-1978. Against a budget provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for this year, an amount of Rs. 34.50 lakhs has already been released.

5. *Desert Development Programme*

This programme is being implemented since 1977-78 in the deserts of Rajasthan, Gujrat, Haryana, as well as the cold deserts of Ladakh in Jammu & Kashmir, and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh. The programme contents include afforestation, grass land development, dune stabilisation, ground water development, water harvesting structures, rural electrification, and development of agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry. A sum of Rs. 6.10 crores was allocated for 1977-78 and scheme worth Rs. 6.64 crores were approved. This year there is a provision for Rs. 20 crores.

6. *Area Planning for Full Employment under the Scheme of Integrated Rural Development*

The strategy adopted for Integrated Rural Development is decentralised micro-level block planning, with emphasis on individual beneficiary schemes meant to benefit the small farmers, marginal farmers, share-croppers, tenants and landless labourers with a view to raise their income level by providing them with full employment.

Under this programme, 300 blocks which are not covered by any of the special programmes of SFDA, DPAP, or CAD will be selected for intensive development at an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs per year. Every year, such 300 new blocks will be selected for a period of 5 years starting from 1978-79. In selecting the Blocks, it is proposed to select at least one block in each district not covered by any of the special programmes. Also weightage will be given in selection to blocks with more than 20 per cent Ssheduled Caste population in them. The list of Blocks is being finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission and the State Governments. The budget provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 20 crores.

7. *Scheme of Utilisation of Foodgrains for generation of gainful Employment*

This programme popularly known as Food for Work Programme was started in April, 1977 as a non-Plan scheme. The scope of the programme has now been enlarged to include on-going Plan and Non-Plan items and new items of capital works besides maintenance of public works. Various other constraints which were felt in the initial implementation of the scheme were also removed. Wheat is being made available to the State Governments free of charge as an additionality to their resources to be utilised for payment of part or whole of the wages of rural workers engaged on creation of productive works and durable community assets in rural areas. The works eligible under the programme include major, medium, and minor irrigation works; flood protection, drainage, and anti-water-logging works; soil and water conservation and afforestation works on Government and community lands including social forestry; maintenance and construction of roads, constructions of drains, field-channels etc., school buildings in rural areas, and community centres belonging to Government and local bodies etc. The scheme did not make much progress during 1977-78 but picked up momentum afterwards.

During 1977-78, 2.04 lakh MTs of wheat were allocated to different States. During 1978-79, it is proposed to allocate 12.30 lakh MTs of wheat among 16 State Governments. Against this, 3,73,200 MTs of wheat has already been released for the first quarter ending June, 30, 1978. The budget provision during 1978-79 is Rs. 30 crores which would need to be augmented.

Moral Education in Schools

4085. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce a scheme to impart moral education in schools throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether any suggestions have been sought from the State Governments in this direction;

(c) the response from the States;

(d) whether this scheme is being launched in any State; and

(e) if so, the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). The matter of imparting normal and spiritual education through school system has been considered by various Commissions and Committees appointed by the Government of India. Recently a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ishwarbhai Patel had been appointed to consider the curriculum for the Ten-Year School. The recommendations of the Committee were considered by the Conference of Boards of Secondary Education held in February, 1978 and the Conference recommended that moral education, which is important for all round development of a personality, should also find a place in the Ten-Year School Curriculum. The recommendations of the Conference have been communicated to the State Governments for implementation. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has also constituted a Working Group on Moral and Spiritual Education to evolve guidelines for imparting moral and spiritual education in schools, as had been suggested by several Commissions and Committees appointed by the Government of India for this purpose.

Chairman of Indian Dairy Corporation

4086. SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the reasons as to why the Indian Dairy Corporation is not being managed by a full time Chairman to ensure its smooth working as is being done in all important Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The need has not been felt for a full time Chairman for the Indian Dairy Corporation. The existing arrangement of having a part-time Chairman of the Indian Dairy Corporation is working quite satisfactorily.

Stock of Skimmed Milk Powder

4087. SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much stocks of skimmed milk powder and butter oil are available in big cities like Calcutta and Delhi to maintain milk supplies in those cities and for how many days the milk supplies to those cities can be ensured on the basis of the stock available;

(b) how much quantity the Indian Dairy Corporation was to get of skimmed milk powder and butter oil under the World Food Programme gift scheme and how much of the same has already been received and how much is yet to be received and when the balance quantity is expected to be received; and

(c) is it a fact that the international agencies are deliberately not supplying the skimmed milk powder

and butter oil to force the Indian Dairy Corporation to buy the same at commercial prices in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The total stocks of skimmed milk powder and butter oil available with Calcutta and Delhi Milk Schemes including stocks under issue or in transit, were estimated on 1-8-78 as under:-

	SMP (MT)	Butter Oil (MT)
1. Calcutta .	478	312
2. Delhi . .	778	514

SMP stocks are adequate to meet the requirments upto 25th August, 1978 and butter oil stocks are adequate to meet the requirements upto middle of September, 1978. In the meantime, further shipments of SMP and Butter Oil are expected.

(b) The position of receipts of skimmed milk powder and butter oil from WFP as on 30th June, 1978 is as under:-

	SMP (MT)	Butter Oil (MT)
1. Commitment .	1,26,000	42,000
2. Received upto 30-6-78 .	1,00,969	34,571
3. Balance .	25,031	7,429

Balance commodities have started arriving and the entire committed quantity of skimmed milk powder and butter oil is expected to be received by the 30th June, 1979.

(c) No, Sir. There is no reason to believe that International agencies are deliberately delaying shipments of skimmed milk powder and butter oil.

. Reduction in the rate of interest on term loans for Agricultural purposes

4088. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has instructed all banking Institutions to lower further the interest on all term loans given for agricultural purposes;

(b) whether any decision has been taken by the Government that some percentage of the bank deposit collected from the rural areas should be re-deployed in those areas; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). The Reserve Bank of India have reduced the rate of interest of medium-term advances to State Cooperative Banks with effect from 1st March, 1978 to 6½ per cent instead of 7½ per cent per annum. Consequently, the rate of interest for the ultimate borrower has also been reduced by about 1 per cent by the Cooperative Bans. As ar as the commercial banks are concerned, the the Reserve Bank of India have advised them to charge interest at not more than 10½ per cent on term loans with a maturity period of not less than three years for minor irrigation and land development purposes, and 11 per cent for other purposes to the ultimate borrowers. The land development banks have also been advised to follow the same pattern of interest rates.

(b) and (c). In order to step up the increase in banks advances to the farmers and weaker sections of the rural community, instructions have been issued to the commercial banks by the Reserve Bank to deploy 60 per cent of the total deposits mobilised by them in the rural and semi-urban areas in those areas itself.

Abolition of Dual Pricing System of Sugar

4089. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the dual pricing system of sugar; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in the matter for removing this system and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government has decided *inter-alia* to discontinue the dual pricing system of sugar from 16-8-1978 and a statement to that effect has been made on the Floor of the House on 10-8-1978.

Funds to States for Floods

4090. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to individual States for measures against floods for 1978-79;

(b) funds out of total allotment of funds utilised upto July 20, 1978, and how much work has been done in individual States; and

(c) the overall policy of Government for meeting floods during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). As per discussions held with the State Government, an amount totalling to Rs. 109.26 crores has been agreed to as outlay for 1978-79 under the Flood Control sector of States and Union Territories.

In addition, under the Central Sector an outlay of Rs. 17.31 crores is provided towards flood control, details of this are given in the enclosed statement. As the State Governments concerned carry out the schemes required for flood control, information regarding expenditure utilised upto 20th July was called for from the State Governments. Replies have been received only from the Punjab and Delhi and this information is also included in the statement enclosed.

The working group set up to recommend the outlay for the Medium Term Plan for 1978-83, while recommending a provision of Rs. 680 crores under the flood control sector, has suggested: expediting the on-going works, carrying out co-ordinated work in inter-State Schemes, monitoring the works so as to acheive targets decided upon, provision of adequate funds for carrying out requisite maintenance of completed works, and undertaking soil conservation works and afforestation in the river basins.

Statement

Statement of Plan Outlay on Flood Control Programme during 1978-79 agreed to by the Planning Commission during Annual Plan discussions, 1978-79 and expenditure incurred up to 20th July.

S. No.	Name of States	Agreed outlay in Rs. crores	Expenditure upto 20th July as reported in Rs. crores
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4·85	N.R.
2.	Assam	3·50	N.R.

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	19·00	N.R.
4.	Gujarat	3·50	N.R.
5.	Haryana	18·82	N.R.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0·13	N.R.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3·50	N.R.
8.	Karnataka	1·00	N.R.
9.	Kerala	2·00	N.R.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0·51	N.R.
11.	Maharashtra	0·06	N.R.
12.	Manipur	0·70	N.R.
13.	Meghalaya	0·25	N.R.
14.	Nagaland	0·05	N.R.
15.	Orissa	3·00	N.R.
16.	Punjab	9·50	2·275
17.	Rajasthan	2·93	N.R.
18.	Sikkim	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	0·83	N.R.
20.	Tripura	0·60	N.R.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14·00	N.R.
22.	West Bengal	15·53	N.R.
UNION TERRITORIES			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands		N.R.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0·14	N.R.
3.	Chandigarh		N.R.
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0·0005	N.R.
5.	Delhi	4·477	1·023
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0·10	N.R.
7.	Lakshadweep	0·0475	N.R.
8.	Mizoram		N.R.
9.	Pondicherry	0·23	N.R.
	Total	109·26 crores	

N.R.—Not received

National Capital Region

4091. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to his statement in New Delhi on July 16, 1978 and state:

(a) why he feels that the Government plan for development of National Capital Region is on its way out;

(b) the expenditure incurred on this project till it was scrapped for implementation; and

(c) what are the similar plans Government have for National Capital Region and how much expenditure is envisaged for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The National Capital Region plan was proved to be effective in lessening the pressure of population on Delhi.

(b) Central assistance of Rs. 518 lakhs as loan has been given to State Governments upto the end of 1977-78.

(c) The details of a new strategy designed to contain the pressure of population on the Capital have yet to be worked out.

Working of U.P. Hindi Granth Akademi

4092. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what clarifications the Central Government sought, in their letter dated the 14th July, 1976, in respect of working of the U.P. Hindi Granth Akademi and about Rs. 50 lakhs mentioned in audit objection; and

(b) reasons why the matter has remained silent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The letter dated 14-7-1976 was in pursuance of the findings of the Sub-Committee to examine the organisational and administrative matters of Hindi Granth Akademi . The figure of Rs. 50 lakhs mentioned in the letter refers to the grants released to the State of U. P. for the Hindi Granth Akademi during that time. The letter pointed out certain irregularities in the accounts and working of the Akademi. The Central Government is in touch with the State Government who have informed that the matter is under their consideration.

राज्यों में बने बनाये मकानों की योजनायें

4093. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है जहां समग्र देश में नागरिकों को गृह निर्माण समस्या का समाधान करने की दृष्टि से लोगों को बने बनाये मकान उपलब्ध कराने की योजनाएं चल रही है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) अगले तीन वर्षों के दौरान लोगों को राज्यवार कितने अतिरिक्त बने बनाये मकान आवंटित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) . बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना जो केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में है, को छोड़कर सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं राज्य क्षेत्र हैं तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं । निम्नलिखित सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, व्यक्तियों को निर्मित मकान उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं :—

(i) औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिये एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना

(ii) गन्दी बस्ती सफाई/सुधार योजना ;

(iii) राज्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए किराये आवास योजना ;

(iv) निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना ;

(v) मध्यम वर्ग आय आवास योजना ; और

(vi) बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना ।

इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत मकानों के निर्माण के बारे में राज्यवार स्थिति का एक विवरण संलग्न है । निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना तथा माध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना मूलत: ऋण-योजनाएं है । तथापि, इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बने बनाए मकान भी दिए जाते हैं ।

इसके अलावा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल वास के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बंगलौर, चण्डीगढ़, शिमला, नागपुर, फरीदाबाद, इन्दौर, तथा हैदराबाद के शहरों में भी बने बनाए मकान दिए जाते हैं । कुछ क्वार्टर पोर्ट ब्लेयर, गोहाटी, शिलांग, अगरतला, कोहिमा और इम्फाल में भी बनाए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना ।	गन्दी बस्ती सफाई/ सुधार योजना ।	राज्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए किराया आवास योजना।	निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना	मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना	बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना ।
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश .	6978	11621	1646	14186	3132	—
2.	असम .	965	362	9	3460	334	9629
3.	बिहार .	15989	2300	902	9024	2015	—
4.	गुजरात . .	27747	12924	294	86589	2186	—
5.	हरियाणा .	2811	74	—	16117	1198	—
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश .	—	—	—	6293	145	—
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर .	112	—	—	6428	1091	—
8.	कर्नाटक .	15757	1201	1591	20046	4525	1130.
9.	केरल .	2807	1112	1026	14687	2374	578
10.	मध्य प्रदेश .	17963	7026	1841	14192	2690	—
11.	महाराष्ट्र .	67429	37080	1092	91115	4754	—
12.	मणिपुर . .	—	3	—	1130	—	—
13.	मेघालय .	—	—	16	208	173	—
14.	नागालैण्ड .	—	—	—	1338	—	—
15.	उड़ीसा . .	4335	1213	5114	4464	2023	—
16.	पंजाब . .	7952	847	1801	43318	1141	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	राजस्थान	4864	1593	3007	14290	2442	—
18.	सिक्किम	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	तमिलनाडु	9315	56989	10478	22144	3305	911
20.	त्रिपुरा	—	60	—	499	89	58
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	38944	9985	—	16959	3898	—
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	20825	5316	6701	13783	4395	9084
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र							
1.	गोआ, दमण व दीव	106	1336	—	122	345	—
2.	चण्डीगढ़	312	3266	—	1114	1190	—
3.	दिल्ली	5375	14300	—	11079	6583	—
4.	पांडिचेरी	250	582	—	722	387	—
5.	दादर व नगर हवेली	—	—	—	26	20	—
6.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	लक्ष द्वीप	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	मिजोरम	—	—	—	144	—	—
9.	आइलैण्ड व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—	—	—	77	—	—
	कुल	250836	169110	35518	413554	50435	21390

डी० डी० ए० द्वारा नीलामी के माध्यम से प्लाटों की बिक्री

4094. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकारण गृह निर्माण के लिए प्लाटों की बिक्री नीलामी द्वारा करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय डी० डी० ए० के पास बिक्री के लिए शेष प्लाटों की क्षेत्रवार संख्या कितनी है और इन्हें कब तक बेच दिया जाएगा तथा तत्संबंधी अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या डी० डी० ए० के प्लाट निर्धारित दरों पर गरीबों तथा सामान्य वर्ग के लोगों को आवंटित किए जा सकते है और यदि नहीं, तो भी इसके क्या कारण है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इन प्लाटों की बिक्री में कितना समय लगेगा ।

(ग) जी, हां । 200 वर्ग गज तक क्षेत्र के कतिपय प्लाटों को निर्धारित दरों पर आवंटित किया जाता है

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नीलामी द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले रिहायशी प्लाटों की संख्या

क्रम सं०	योजना	प्लाटों की संख्या
1.	सफदरजंग	12
2.	ईस्ट आफ कैलाश	3
3.	मालवीय नगर	4
4.	फ्रेन्ड्स कालोनी	4

क्रम संख्या	योजना	प्लाटों की संख्या
5.	मस्जिद मोठ . . .	1
6.	नरायणा . . .	2
7.	पीतमपुरा . . .	37
8.	झिलमिल (फेज-I) . .	9
9.	झिलमिल (फेज-II) . .	18
10.	पश्चिम पुरी . . .	60
11.	पंखा रोड . . .	58
12.	शालीमार बाग . .	572
13.	विकास पुरी . . .	203
	कुल . . .	983

साउथ एवेन्यू और नार्थ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में दुकानों के काम के घंटे

4095. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साउथ एवेन्यू और नार्थ एवेन्यू में स्थित दुकानों के लिए काम के घन्टे निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) प्रातः सात बजे से रात्रि आठ बजे तक इन दुकानों के खुले रहने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इन दुकानों के कर्मचारियों को अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नई नीति का कार्यान्वयन

4096. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नयी नीति को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कुछ विशेष उपाय करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय भाषाओं में पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र, राज्य सरकारों और शिक्षा संस्थाओं के बीच समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) राष्ट्रीय नीति संकल्प, 1968 का एक पुनरीक्षण शुरू किया गया है । एक नया राष्ट्रीय नीति प्रारुप तैयार किया गया है तथा इसे राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में प्रस्तुत किया गया था । उन्होंने अपनी विस्तृत टिप्पणी भेजने के लिए समय मांगा है । नीति की एक मोटी रूपरेखा सामने आई है जिसमें अगले पांच वर्षों में 6—14 आयु-वर्ग के 320 लाख बच्चों को शामिल करते हुए प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के सर्वव्यापीकरण का कार्यक्रम तथा मुख्यतया 15—35 आयु-वर्ग के 10 करोड़ प्रौढ़ो को शामिल करने का एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा प्रौढ़ कार्यक्रम शामिल है । सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा की विषय-वस्तु को संशोधित किया जा रहा है ताकि बच्चों पर शैक्षिक भार को कम किया जा सके, इसे संगत तथा कार्यात्मक बनाया जा सके और सामाजिक रूप से उपयोगी उत्पादक कार्य, खेल-कूद और व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों जैसे नये तत्व शुरू किये जा सकें ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने भारतीय भाषायों में पाठ्य-पुस्तकें तैयार करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को पहले ही रूपरेखाएं भेज दी हैं । विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर भारतीय भाषाओं में पाठ्य-पुस्तकें तैयार करने के लिये भी राज्य सरकारों को सहायता दी जा रही है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के बीच पहले ही काफी समन्वय है । समय-समय पर राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन आयोजित किये जाते हैं । हाल ही में विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों की बैठकें आयोजित की गई थीं । इनके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारी राज्य सरकारों के पास और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जाते हैं । शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों और केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों के साथ बैठकें भी की जाती है । इन सभी उपायों से केन्द्रीय तथा राय सरकारों और शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के बीच समन्वय में पर्याप्त योगदान मिलता है ?

खेलों के विकास के लिए योजना

4097. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खेलों के विकास के लिए कोई व्यापक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) उसके लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक खेल के सम्बन्ध में उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) सरकार द्वारा गठित एक कार्य दल ने छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के लिए शारीरिक शिक्षा और खेलकूद की केन्द्रीय योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव तैयार किये है ।

(ख) और (ग). छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए अभी तक परिव्यय निर्धारित नहीं किये गये है । तथापि, इनको खेलवार निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता ?

दिल्ली में कालेजों तथा छात्रावासों में प्रवेश

4098. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें इस वर्ष दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कालेजों में प्रवेश नहीं मिल सका ;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने अपनी पूववर्ती परीक्षा प्रथम अथवा द्वितीय श्रेणी में पास की थी ;

(ग) कितने छात्र छात्रावासों में रह रहें हैं तथा कितने छात्रों को छात्रावासों में स्थान नहीं मिल सका है ; और

(घ) छात्रों को कालेजों तथा छात्रावासों में प्रवेश दिलाने के लिए क्या उदम उठाये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) से (घ). क्योंकि दाखिले अभी भी चल रहे हैं अतः इस वर्ष जिन छात्रों को कालेजों अथवा छात्रावासों में दाखिला नहीं मिला, उनके संबंध में सूचना संचालित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Nutrition Programme

4099. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group in Department of Food made a review of the nutrition programmes sponsored by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, what are the findings and measures being taken, if any, to make it really beneficial to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government has not appointed any Working Group to review the implementation of Nutrition Programmes. However, a Working Group on Food Processing had been constituted by the Department of Food with a view to making recommendations in respect of the programme for the next Medium-Term Plan in the light of experience with continuing programmes in the Fifth Plan. The Working Group has not submitted its final report so far. This report, when finalised, will be submitted to the Planning Commission for finalisation of the Medium-Term Plan.

Research Programme by Indian Institute of Public Administration

4100. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the research programme currently undertaken by the Indian Institute of Public Administration; and

(b) the quantum of financial aid given to the Institute during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) (figures in whole rupees)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Recurring grants-in-aid from Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure)	17,24,877	17,71,636	18,00,995
Grants-in-aid from other Ministries/Departments etc. .	11,55,118	14,61,646	23,50,863
Total .	28,79,995	32,33,282	41,51,858

Statement

S. No. Details of the Research Programme

1. Appraisal of Drought Prone Area Programme in Pali district (Rajasthan).

2. Preparation of Annotated Bibliography on Drought Prone Area Programme.

3. Creation of a culture of Organizational sensitivity in Ministries/ Departments (Jointly with National Labour Institute, New Delhi).

4. Incidence of Bonded Labour in Palamau district of Bihar.

5. Study of all aspects relating to import of Edible oils.

6. Study of various aspects of Lac Production and its economics including marketing.

7. District Planning Cells for Drought Prone Areas Programme (Cells in 2 districts will be co-ordinated by IIPA and other 3 by the Local Institutions in the States concerned).

8. Management Information System for Agriculture Development programme in Gurgaon district.

9. Regional Development Study for Bastar & Chandrapur Districts with special focus on Rural Electrification.

10. Multi-level Co-ordination for Development Programme and Activities with special focus on Rural Electrification.

11. Survey of construction Labour in KABAL cities in U.P.

12. Evaluation of NSIC's activities in Government Stores Purchase Programme.

13. Improvement of South Zone Office of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

14. Organisational Framework for Planning and Development in Metropolitan Cities.

15. Urban Public Utilities—their Distribution and differential location in an Indian Metropolitan City.

16. A comparative Study of Legislation relating to Town Planning and Development Authorities.

17. Study on Foreign Private Capital in India.

18. Study on settlement pattern of some Tribal Groups of the North-east—the Khasis and Garos of Meghalaya and the Adis of Arunachal Pradesh.

19. Study of Election to the Delhi Metropolitan Council.

20. Project on Administrators' Attitude to Social change.

21. Study on Centre-State relations.

22. Norms and Yardstricks for Performance Budgeting.

23. A study of application of net work and net work based performance budgeting in Public Sector Undertakings and Government Departments.

24. A study of resettlement colonies in Delhi.

25. A study of the implementation of Land Reforms in Tamilnadu and Kerala.

26. A study of water supply and sanitation component of Primary Health Centres.

Reservation of seats in University for Physically Handicapped Students

4101. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed a certain percentage of jobs in Government for the physically handicapped persons;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to persuade the various Universities in the country to give similar concession to physically handicapped students also and reserve certain percentage of seats in different courses like Medical, Engineering etc. for the welfare of these unfortunate students; and

(c) if so, whether Government would like to ask the Universities to expedite so that the facilities may be available to these students from the current academic year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. 3 per cent vacancies in groups 'C' and 'D' posts in the Central Government as well as in comparable posts in public Sector Undertakings have been reserved for the physically handicapped.

(b) and (c). Universities were addressed by me in August 1977 suggesting 3 per cent reservation of seats for physically handicapped students. 18 universities have intimated their final decision so far in this regard. Letters in this behalf will be sent to the other universities again.

Removal of Congestion and Pollution in Delhi

4102. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the policy of the Government to reduce congestion and pollution in the Capital it is still following phased and time-bound programme by shifting the big industry and some Government or semi-government offices to the suburbs and other cities;

(b) if so, what is the target for 1978-79 for the same; and

(c) whether care is also being taken to see that no new industry is allowed to be set up in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल

4103. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल को सप्लाई के लिए 1977-78 में आवंटित धन का पूरी तरह से उपयोग नहीं किया है, और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) देश में प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे कितने गांव है जहां वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान पेयजल की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था की गई ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह शर्त रखी गई है कि सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की सप्लाई हेतु संयंत्र लगाने और पाइप लाइन बिछाने के बाद इसका रख रखाव ग्राम पंचायतों को करना पड़ेगा यद्यपि पंचायतें इसका व्यय सहन करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हां । उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार देश में समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को साफ पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के पिछले वर्ष शुरू किए गए केन्द्रीय प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य/क्षेत्रों को नियत की गई/मुक्त की गई राशि अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम, मणिपुर, असम, मेघालय, दिल्ली, गोआ, दमन तथा दीव और अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह में पूरी तरह से उपयोग में नहीं लाई गई है ।

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान केन्द्रीय प्रवर्तित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश में प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में साफ पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराये जाने वाले समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

राज्य संघ/राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	योजना के अन्तर्गत लाए गए ग्रामों की संख्या
1	2
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	200
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	शून्य
3. असम	54
4. बिहार	1417
5. गुजरात	212
6. हरियाणा	66
7. हिमाचल प्रदेश	308
8. जम्मू व कश्मीर	23
9. कर्नाटक	241
10. केरल	6
11. मध्य प्रदेश	50
12. महाराष्ट्र	648
13. मणिपुर	3
14. मेघालय	शून्य
15. मिजोरम	शून्य
16. नागालैण्ड	3
17. उड़ीसा	1658
18. पंजाब	143
19. राजस्थान	150
20. सिक्किम	शून्य
21. तमिलनाडु	124
22. उत्तर प्रदेश	52
23. पश्चिमी बंगाल	965
24. अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2
25. दिल्ली	शून्य
26. गोआ, दमण तथा दीव	शून्य
27. पाण्डिचेरी	शून्य
28. त्रिपुरा	184
कुल	6509

(ग) यह राज्य का विषय है तथा सभी राज्य इन योजनाओं के अनुरक्षण के लिए एक जैसी एजेन्सी का प्रयोग नहीं करती । सामान्यता इन योजनाओं के अनुरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी ग्राम पंचायतों को सौंपी गई है ।

Financial Assistance to Refugees migrated to West Bengal from Bangladesh

4104. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government had asked for financial and other assistance from the Central Government for giving relief to and rehabilitation of families who recently migrated to West Bengal from Bangladesh;

(b) if so, total amount of financial assistance asked for and amount actually disbursed by the Centre to date;

(c) what are other assistances asked for by the State Government; and

(d) how far the State, needs in this regard have been met by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (c). A general suggestion for affording relief and rehabilitation to such illegal migrants was received.

(b) No specific amount was asked for, and no amount has been disbursed.

(d) Does not arise.

Cost of Production of Sugarcane

4105. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 4 dated the 17th July, 1978 regarding "Fall in Sugar Cane Prices" and state:

(a) what is the average cost of production of sugarcane per quintal for the latest available year;

(b) which agency made the costing;

(c) the items of inputs included in connection with compilation of production cost;

(d) what is the remunerative price of Sugarcane according to Government; and

(e) whether Government agree that the sugarcane growers are being given a raw deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A Statement relating to the average cost of production of sugarcane per quintal for the latest available year is attached.

(b) The agency which generates the cost estimates is the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, on the basis of field data, supplied by the implementing agencies in States, viz., Agricultural Universities etc.

(c) Items of inputs are: human labour (all kinds—like casual attached and family), Bullock labour (hired and owned), machine labour (hired and owned), seeds, fertilizers and manure, insecticides irrigation charges, interest on working and fixed capital, rental value on owned land, rent paid for lease-in land, land revenue and depreciation on implements and farm buildings.

(d) By virtue of clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order 1966 the Central Government fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories to the cane growers. Since this price takes into account factors like the cost of production of sugarcane, the return to the growers from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities, the availability of sugar to the consumer at the fair price, price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar and the recovery of sugar from sugarcane. It is considered as a remunerative price for the

sugarcane grower. In addition, under clause 5(a) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order the producer of sugar is obliged to pay 50 per cent of the excess realisation to the grower.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement

Statement showing the average cost of production per quintal of Sugarcane

State	Year	Rs. P.
Punjab	1975-76@	8·50
Tamil Nadu	1974-75@	7·27
Uttar Pradesh	1975-77@	7·90
Maharashtra	1974-75@	7·78
Bihar	1976-77@	8·50

@The estimates are provisional.

Satyendra Nath Bose Institute of Physical Sciences, Calcutta

4106. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to recognise Satyendra Nath Bose Institute of Physical Sciences, Calcutta, as an Institute of National importance;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Institute was set up by the Calcutta University to organise multi-disciplinary research in physical sciences, to impart training in research oriented post-M.Ss. courses to public research journals, etc. There is no proposal under Government's consideration to separate the Institute from the University and to declare it as one of National Importance.

Govt. Press Koratty

4107. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government Press, Koratty is not completed as envisaged in the project report;

(b) if so, the reasons; and

(c) why the Form Store has not yet started as decided earlier?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The project report envisaged completion in two phases. In the second phase 4 more machines were to be added. However, it was not considered necessary to instal these additional machines in view of the existing work load.

(c). No discussion to open the Forms Store at Government of India press, Koratty has yet been taken.

Memorandum by the Govt. of India Press Employees, to Koratty

4108. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any memorandum from the Government of India Press Employees Union, Koratty;

(b) if so, what are the demands; and

(c) the steps taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (b). The Government of India press Employees Union, Koraty adressed some letters to my Ministry recently in which they made certain complaints. A statement indicating the action taken on each of the compiaints is attached.

Statement

Complaint made by the Government of India Press Employees Union, Koratty	Action taken
(i) Non-convening of meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee.	The meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee could not be held for some time as the post of Manager, Govt. of India Press, Koratty, remained vacant. With the posting of the Manager, meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committee have been held regularly to finalise the cases about the crossing of efficiency bar, quasi-permanancy, permanancy, etc. Action is also being taken to regularize *ad-hoc* appointments and finalise disciplinary cases, wherever possible.
(ii) Loss of 16 service books of them employees of the Govt. of India Press, Koratty bunch of keys of the administrative block of the press and three files.	The cases have been reported to the police and investigations are still going on. In the meanwhile steps have been taken for the preparaton of new service books and to reconstruct the missing files. New locks have been got fitted in the Press buiding. Security measures have been tightened to avoid recurrence of such incidents.
(iii) Raising of slogans by a group of workers against the management.	The concerned employees were called upon to explain their misbehaviour Replies received from them are under examination,

Universities remained closed during 1975 to 1978

4109. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more Central and other Universities in the country faced temporary or longer closure on account of academic unrest of one kind or the other during the three years period June, 1975 to June, 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) how many of the said Universities have resumed functioning and how many are still closed and why; and

(d) whether the posts of Vice Chancellors have remained vacant for sometime in any of these Universities and if so, when and how are they proposed to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Complete information about the number of universities which have had to suspend teaching due to agitations and other incidents is not being maintained by the Government on a continuing basis. However, an assessment made in consultation with the State Governments and other agencies indicates that the following universities in various States have had to suspend teaching for the period shown against them during the period September, 1977 to June, 1978:—

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Period of closure	Reasons
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	September 17—27, 1977	Violent incidents following Union elections.
2.	Allahabad University, Allahabad.	(i) September 20, 1977 to October 10, 1977	Student agitation.
		(ii) April 2—29, 1978	Agitation on job reservation issue.
3.	Mysore University, Mysore.	October 14—28, 1977.	Student agitation for removal of Vice-Chancellor.
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	November 2, 1977 to January 2, 1978	Agitation for enquiry etc.
5.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.	November 18-19 1977	Students strike.
6.	Delhi University, Delhi.	November 18, 1977 December, 1—12, 77	Strike by non-teaching employees.
7.	Calcutta University, Calcutta.	November 30, 1977	Students strike.
8.	Kalyani University, Kalyani	December 5-6, 1977	Agitation of Students.
9.	Patna University, Patna.	(i) December 13, 1977 to January 2, 1978	Violent clashes between students and police.
		(ii) Middle of March till summer vacations.	Agitation on job reservation issue.
10.	Magadh University, Bodh Gaya.	(i) December 13, 1977 to January 2, 1978	Violent clashes between students and police.
		(ii) Middle of March till summer vacations.	Agitation on job reservation issue.
11.	Lucknow University, Lucknow.	(i) February 1-5-1978	Clashes between students during union elections.
		(ii) April 14, 1978 July 1, 1978 (including summer vacations).	Agitation on job reservation issue.

1	2	3	4
12.	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.	February 15-24, 1978	Clashes between students.
13.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	March 11-31, 1978	Agitation by students for reservation in Medical College, assault on Rector, etc.
14.	Kanpur University, Kanpur. .	April 22 July 5, 1978 (including summer vacations)	Agitation on job reservation issue.
15.	G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar.	April 1978 to July 1, 1978 (including summer vacations).	Violent incidents and Police firing on farm labourers.
16.	Ranchi University, Ranchi. . .	Middle of March 1978 tillsummer vacations.	Agitation on job reservation issue .
17.	Mithilla University, Darbhanga.	Do.	Do.
18.	K. S. D. Sanskrit University, Darbhanga.	Do.	Do.
19.	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur. .	Do.	Do.

Similar information for the period June 1975 to September, 1977 is not available.

(d) Among the Central universities, the post of Vice-Chancellor was vacant only in Banaras Hindu University for the period December 14, 1977 to May 14, 1978. Information in respect of the State Universities is not available.

Import of Books by Publishing Houses

4110. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided that no publishing House in India would be allowed to import educational, scientific and technical books more than a stipulated number every year;

(b) if so, facts thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) broad outline of Government's import policy in this regard and whether it suits the educational needs and conditions of our country; and

(d) how is the term educational defined by Government guidelines in this matter of import and sale of books?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. The restrictions under the current Import Policy apply to all importers and not only to publishing houses.

(b) (i) Foreign editions of books for which the latest Indian reprints are available, should not be imported.

(ii) For importing more than 2000 copies of a single title by a single importer (including his branches) during the licensing period, permission of Government is required.

The above restrictions have been enforced in the interests of the Indian book industry and reading public.

(c) Import of educational, scientific and technical books and journals etc. has been placed on the O.G.L. viz. imports coming under this category without the necessity of an import licence. Import of books other than

those covered by the O.G.L.—fiction, non-technical magazines, children books and certain types of teaching aids—are regularised under a licence.

The Import Policy helps to meet our educational needs and secures a balance between availability and flooding of the market.

(d) The term has not been defined. However an illustrative list of educational, scientific and technical subjects, prepared and circulated to the customs authorities, is enclosed. (Annexure). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2650/78].

Committee on Agricultural Education

4111. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA:
SHRI YUVRAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special/expert committee recently went into the question of Agricultural Education throughout the country;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the report of the said committee is already available to the Government and if so, broad outlines of the findings and recommendations of the said committee;

(d) whether Government have accepted the said recommendations; and

(e) if so, steps being taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Committee headed by Dr. M. S. Randhawa was set up by ICAR in January, 1977, to critically assess the growth and development of agricultural universities in India. The terms of reference of the Committee were:

"To assess how far agricultural universities are meeting the needs of trained manpower at different levels and producing non-elite graduates with motivation for self-employment in agriculture, with competence to identify and resolve practical problems and with an attitude to demonstrate to farmers even by working on farms. In this context, the Committee would assess the quality of educational programmes, adequacy of opportunities for work experience, internal efficiency and relevance of research programmes of the university, particular attention being given to orientation of home science education to suit Indian conditions more particularly rural India".

(c) The Committee has submitted its Report on 7th June, 1978. Major findings and recommendations of the Committee are given below:—

(i) The agricultural universities have achieved tremendous impact through development of new technology, relevant research programmes, effective demonstration of usable research results on cultivators' fields and by training the much needed scientific and technical manpower required for India's fast developing agriculture;

(ii) However, there is high degree of variability amongst agricultural universities with regard to achievements and output, quality of leadership and competence of faculty, degree of institutional development and maturity mainly due to difference in State Government's support;

(iii) Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan States should set up a separate agricultural university and

possibility of establishing Agricultural University in Jammu and Kashmir be explored;

(iv) The Committee observed that the practical training conducted is not adequate. At least fifty percent of a student's time should be devoted to practical work and out of that field practicals should constitute about 35 per cent laboratory work load apart from laboratory practicals and crop production courses, should be made compulsory;

(v) The Committee was of the view that the present home science colleges of agricultural universities are not very different than the home science colleges attached to general universities. Therefore, the curricula has to be modified to orient them towards agriculture;

(vi) The agricultural universities should have the complete research responsibility of the State and they should strengthen fundamental research and;

(vii) There should be continuous evaluation of manpower requirement and progress of each agricultural universities.

(d) and (e). The Report of the Committee has been forwarded to all State Governments and Agricultural Universities for comments. Decision of the recommendations will be taken after consultation with the concerned State Governments.

Attack of Alkaline Water

4113. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the 'Nav Bharat Times' dated the 10th July, 1978 under the heading 'Khare Paani Ka Hamla' (Attack of alkaline water); and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Studies conducted by the Central Ground Water Board during 1977 revealed that water table in villages Rol Quazin and Mansor which are 25 km. from village Khairat, Tehsil Nagaur, recorded a rise of 5 and 25 meters respectively due to above normal rainfall. The seepage from the risen ground water, which is saline, is probably responsible for the salinity of water in the tanks in the area.

(b) According to the Central Ground Water Board the solution to the problem may lie in providing fresh water to Khairat and adjourning villages by supply of piped water from Deh, Harima, Jodhasi villages where fresh water is available. This is being brought to the notice of the State Government.

दिल्ली में शुष्क पत्तन

4114. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री अहमद एम० पटेल :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में शुष्क पत्तन का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना पर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) यह परियोजना पूरी करने में कितना समय लगेगा और इस पर कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राष्ट्रीय नगरीयकरण नीति

4115. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय नगरीयकरण नीति की मुख्य बात क्या है तथा उस नीति को समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): राष्ट्रीय नगरीयकरण नीति अभी नहीं बनाई गई है। सरकार के पास इस बारे में कुछ प्रस्ताव हैं जो विचाराधीन हैं।

Working of State Farms Corporation

4116. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the working results of the State Farms Corporation of India for the year ended on 30th June, 1978 and how it compares with the previous year;

(b) the names of farms which can be classified as model farms from the points of view of economic working, soil use, innovative cultivation, cropping patterns and farming techniques; and

(c) the details of outstanding work done by them to set example to private farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement showing the working results of State Farms Corporation of India for the preceding four years, is enclosed.

(b) It is the endeavour of the State Farms Corporation to make every Farm into a model Farm in its own area. The Farms have widely different resources endownments and are therefore not mutually comparable. However, the Central State Farms at Hissar and Suratgarh are profit-earning farms.

(c) Besides being in profit ever since the inception of the State Farms Corporation of India, the Suratgarh farm has shown higher average yields than the average yield of the Ganganagar District as indicated below:

Crop	Average yield of Sriganganagar Distt./Suratgarh Farm		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (Kgs. per hect.)
Rice	1993/3396	1996/3359	1892/2240
Wheat	1392/1966	1216/1348	1592/2791
Gram	588/986	552/694	608/758

Similarly the yields of cotton at the Hissar farm during the years 1976-77 and 1978-78 have been around 19.50 qtls. per hectare which is higher than yields in the surrounding areas including that of the Haryana Agricultural University Farm. In production of higher quality seed (certified), these farms have set an excellent record.

Statement

Performance of State Farms Corporation of India Limited

(From 1974-75 to 1977-78)

	1976-77	1977-78
***Area** in hectares*		
(i) Cultivated	27906	26786
(ii) Cropped	31660	26955
(iii) Cropping intensity	113%	101%
***Production** (in quintals)*		
Paddy	118663	130861
Cotton	26120	22112
Wheat	153175	123331
Gram	49850	59716
***Seed production** (in quintals)*		
Paddy	66227	NA
Cotton	3776	NA
Wheat	90984	NA
Gram	29561	NA
Average yield per hectare in quintals		
Paddy	36·18	35·60
Cotton	15·61	9·66
Wheat	18·15	17·87
Gram	9·88	10·99
***Financial performance** (Rupees in lakhs)*		
(i) Income	808·06	652·06
(ii) Expenditure	884·69	767·03
(iii) Profit/loss	(—)76,63	(—)114·97

Sub-standard Construction methods in Rajasthan Canal

4117. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a news item in the Hindustan Times dated 16th June, 1978 has been brought to his notice that recent preliminary police enquiries have brought to light sub-standard construction methods employed in the Rajasthan canal;

(b) if so, whether departmental enquiries have been instituted in this connection and what are the findings; and

(c) whether responsibility has been fixed and the action taken against erring parties?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). It has been ascertained from the Rajasthan Government that a FIR was registered at Police Station Raisinghnagar in May 1978, alleging misappropriation of cement, use of Substandard material in the lining work of Suratgarh Branch of Rajasthan Canal, and false claims of earth work. A challan against some officials of the Project in regard to alleged offence of misappropriation has already been put up in the court by the State police. The other issues are still being investigated by the State Government. The Rajasthan Government have further informed that departmental inquiry has not yet been instituted. However, the Police Authorities took samples of the lining at several places. The results of these samples are awaited.

Demands by the Government of India Press Workers' Union, New Delhi

4118. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 5329 dated the 3rd April, 1978 regarding memorandum by the Workers' Union of the Government of India Press, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some assurances were given by the Minister regarding certain demands of the Government of India Press Workers' Union at the meeting held on the 27th March, 1978;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that those demands have since been rejected by the management of the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that the workers resorted to Dharna and relay hunger strike with effect from the 17th July, 1978; and

(d) if so, the actions taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Some of the demands of the Union have been accepted and implemented. Other demands are receiving attention and are at various stages of consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The position of their demands was explained to the representatives of the Union on 31st July, 1978 and they were advised to call off Dharna and relay hunger strike. They did so from the evening of 31st July, 1978.

सफेद शेर की नस्ल को खत्म होने से बचाने के लिए कार्यवाही

4119. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में 'सफेद शेरों' की किस्म प्रायः खत्म होने जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको खत्म होने से बचाने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) इस समय वनों में कोई भी सफेद शेर नहीं है। तथापि, सफेद शेर के मूल वासस्थल, मध्य प्रदेश के सिन्धी तथा सरगुजा के जंगलों में सामान्य रंग के शेरों में सफेद शेर के जीन पाए जाते हैं। सामान्यतया 30 से 40 वर्ष के पश्चात् यह विशेषता प्रकट होती है। शेरों के संरक्षण के लिए इस क्षेत्र में तीन, आश्रयस्थल बनाए गए हैं। इस समय भारत के चिड़ियाघरों में 20 सफेद शेर हैं। (दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर–12, कलकत्ता–7 तथा गोहाटी–1)। प्रजनन में बहुलता के कारण पिछले समय में सफेद शेरों के सफल प्रजनन में कुछ समस्यायें आईं। सफेद शेरनियों के साथ भूरे शेरों से प्रजनन कराकर इस समस्या को हल किया गया। इससे मिश्रित जीन की संतति पैदा हुई, जो बाद में सफेद शेरों के उत्पादक हो सकते हैं।

राज्यों में पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारने के लिए कार्यवाही

4120. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान और अन्य राज्यों में पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार से सहायता करती है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ विदेशी सरकारें भी इस कार्य के लिए सहायता दे रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में पशुओं की नस्लों में सुधार करने की महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं, जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा अनेक विदेशों द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है।

(1) विभिन्न राज्यों में 7 केन्द्रीय पशु-प्रजनन फार्म तथा 10 केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित विदेशी पशु प्रजनन फार्म स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिसमें राजस्थान में सूरतगढ़, जिला गंगानगर स्थित एक पशु प्रजनन फार्म और बासी (जयपुर) स्थित एक विदेशी पशु प्रजनन फार्म भी शामिल है। इन फार्मों का उद्देश्य देसी और विदेशी नस्लों के उच्च जनन क्षमता वाले श्रेष्ठ प्रजनन सांड पैदा करना है, जिन्हें नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रमों के लिए वितरित/बेचा जाएगा।

(2) दूध की उपलब्धि/उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के सुवण-क्षेत्रों में सघन पशु विकास परियोजनाएं (दो हरियाणा में तथा एक उत्तर प्रदेश में)।

(3) गाय तथा भैंसों की राष्ट्रीय महत्व की नस्लों के प्रजनन क्षेत्रों में पशु यूथ पंजीकरण योजना / इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाई गई/लाने के लिए प्रस्तावित नस्लें गीर, हरियाणा, कांकरेज, सिन्धी, थारपार्कर तथा अंगोला (गायें) और मुर्रा व सूर्ती (भैंसें) हैं।

(4) संतति परीक्षित गायों/भैंस प्रजनन सांडों के उत्पादन के लिए संतति परीक्षण योजना 11 स्थानों पर क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

(5) **द्विपक्षीय सहायता कार्यक्रम** :—इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत स्वीटजरलैंड, डेनमार्क, और आस्ट्रेलिया चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में पशुधन उपस्कर, तथा विशेषज्ञों की सेवायें और विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में परियोजना कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं। ऐसी सात परियोजनायें विभिन्न राज्यों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही/की गई है।

(6) संकर प्रजनन कार्यक्रमों के लिए श्रेष्ठ क्वालिटी के प्रजनन सांडों के हिमित वीर्य के उत्पादन/वितरण हेतु हिमित वीर्य केन्द्र की स्थापना करना। ऐसे 12 केन्द्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। डेनमार्क सरकार इस कार्यक्रम में सहायता कर रही है। वह ऐसी सहायता जर्सी तथा होल्सटीन फेशियन नस्लों के उच्च जनन मूल्यों के पशुओं हिमित वीर्य के उपस्करों, हिमित वीर्य की मात्रा की सप्लाई करके कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की नत्रीनम तकनीकों, जिसमें वीर्य को हिमित करना भी शामिल है, के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय विशेषज्ञों को प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें देकर तथा हिमित वीर्य-केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए अल्पावधि की परामर्श दायी सेवा के जरिए दे रही है। आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैण्ड की सरकारें भी हिमित वीर्य की मात्राओं, तरल नाइट्रोजन आधानों तथा कृत्रिम गर्भाधान उपस्करों की सप्लाई करके कुछ राज्य सरकारों को सहायता दे रही हैं।

(7) दाना-चारा उत्पादन, जैविक उत्पाद संस्थाओं के विस्तार महामारी उन्मूलन, खुरपका तथा मुंहपका टीका, आदि से सम्बंधित खनुसंधाना विकास/विस्तार कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायत भी दी जा रही है। इन सभी उपायों से नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रमों में प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से मदद मिलती है।

(8) **विश्व बैंक सहायता** :—ये परियोजनाये मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा कर्नाटक राज्यों में चल रही हैं। समेकित डेरी विकास परियोजनाओं के जरिए दुग्ध-स्रवण क्षेत्रों में प्रजनन की सुविधायें मुहैय्या की जा रही हैं।

(9) फतेहपुर (राजस्थान) में रूसी मेरीनों तथा संकर जनित भेड़ों के उत्पादन के लिए एक भेड़ फार्म स्थापित किया गया है। रूसी मेरीनों भेड़ों को रूस से वाणिज्यिक आधार पर खरीदा गया था। इन विदेशी भेड़ों का प्रयोग राजस्थान की भेड़ों की नस्ल सुधारने के लिए स्थानीय मादा भेड़ों का संकरण करने के लिये किया जाता है।

(10) कुक्कुट नस्लों के सुधार के लिए बिहार, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, केरल, कर्नाटक तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों के चुने हुए राज्य कुक्कुट फार्मों में एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित राष्ट्रीय समन्वित कुक्कुट प्रजनन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है।

दिल्ली में महाराणा प्रताप स्मारक के विकास के लिए सहायता

4121. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राजस्थान सरकार कुदसिया बाग दिल्ली स्थित महाराणा प्रताप के स्मारक में सुधार और

विकास करने तथा वहां एक संग्रहालय बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारार्थ ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय अध्यापक संघ

4122. **श्री हीरा भाई :**
श्री बसन्त साठे :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों का कोई संघ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त संघ को केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान कर दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब मान्यता दी गई और यदि नहीं, तो इस में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस समय एक ही नाम अर्थात् अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शिक्षक संघ के अन्तर्गत शिक्षकों के दो संघ कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). दिसम्बर, 1974 में अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शिक्षक संघ को निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने की शर्त पर वस्तुतः मान्यता देने का निर्णय किया गया था । पूर्व इसके कि यह मान्यता दी जाती एक ही नाम के दो प्रतियोगी संघ बन गए जिनमें से प्रत्येक शिक्षकों का एक मात्र प्रतिनिधि होने का दावा करता था । इनमें से कोई भी संघ पंजीकृत निकाय नहीं है । अतः इन दोनों संघों में से किसी को भी वस्तुतः मान्यता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

Irrigation Projects pending clearance on account of Inter State disputes

4123. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some irrigation projects which are still lying uncleared with the Central Water and Power Commission on account of inter-State disputes; and

(b) if so, which are the projects and the measures being taken by Government to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main pending disputes relate to Narmada, Godavari, Cauvery and Yamuna basins. The details of the projects in these basins pending clearance due to inter-State aspects involved are given in the attached Statement.

The disputes relating to Narmada and Godavari waters are being adjudicated upon by the Tribunals set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The decision of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal is expected to be available within this month itself. As regards Godavari waters, the hearing of the case had to be adjourned by the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal from time to time at the request of the party States. The case is now listed for hearing on 17th October, 1978. In the meantime, the concerned States have agreed on substantial allocation of Godavari waters for new projects.

With regard to the use and development of Cauvery waters, an Understanding amongst the concerned States namely, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu was reached at an inter-State meeting held by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in August, 1976. In pursuance of this Understanding two committees, namely, a Committee of Technical Officers and a

Committee of Secretaries were set up. A number of meetings have been held by these Committees but they could not finalise their deliberations. An inter-State meeting was convened by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation on 5th August, 1978 to confirm the Understanding reached earlier and to take further steps for its implementation. The discussions were inconclusive and will be resumed in September, 1978.

Detailed studies about the Yamuna basins have been carried out in consultation with the concerned States and the matter is under discussions with them.

Statement

Irrigation Projects Pending due to Inter-State Aspects in Narmada, Godavari, Cauvery and Yamuna Basins

Basin	Name of Project	State	Major/ Medium
GODAVARI	1. Manjra Lift	Karnataka	Major
NARMADA	1. Navagam	Gujarat	Major
	2. Narmadasagar	Madhya Pradesh	Major
	3. Bargi	Do.	Major
	4. Onkareshwar	Do.	Major
	5. Gurda Nala Tank	Do.	Medium
CAUVERY	1. Kabini (Revised)	Karnataka	Major
	2. Yagachi	Do.	Major
	3. K. R. S. Right Bank Canal Stage I	Do.	Major
	4. Hemavathi	Do.	Major
	5. Harangi	Do.	Major
	6. Hospatna Lift.	Do.	Major
	7. Changavadi	Do.	Medium
	8. Chicklihole	Do.	Medium
	9. Suvarnavathy	Do.	Medium
	10. Iggalure	Do.	Medium
	11. Kudergrundihalla Res.	Do.	Medium
	12. Uduthorehalla	Do.	Medium
	13. Arkavathi	Do.	Medium
	14. Modernisation of Cauvery Delta.	Tamil Nadu	Major
	15. Kollimelai	Do.	Medium
	16. Kodaganor Reservoir.	Do.	Medium
	17. Varadhamanadhi	Do.	Medium
YAMUNA	1. Paisuni Canal Scheme (Banda)	Uttar Pradesh	Major
	2. Construction of Okhla Barrage.	Do.	Major
	3. Parallal Eastern Yamuna Canal	Do.	Major
	4. Augmentation of W. J. C. System of Tube-wells.	Haryana	Major
	5. Sewani Lift II & III	Do.	Major
	6. Loharu Lift II	Do.	Major
	7. Remodel and lining Sunder Sub-Branch;	Do.	Major
	8. Construction of Munek Canglan Link channels.	Do.	Major
	9. Remodelling & Lining of Branch RD-68000 of Hansi Branch.	Do.	Major
	10. Sewani Stage I	Do.	Medium
	11. Remodelling Butana Branch and Sundar Sub-Branch	Do.	Medium
	12. Construction of additional Head Regulator complex at Dadupur.	Do.	Medium

Floods in Delhi due to rise in Yamuna Level

4124. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several villages have been flooded in Delhi due to the rise in the level of river Yamuna recently;

(b) if so, the loss of life and property as a result thereof; and

(c) the compensation given to the victims, if any?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Several villages in Delhi territory have been flooded/affected due to recent floods in Yamuna.

Villages of Gopalpur, Wazirabad and Jagatpur lying between the river and the right marginal bund, the village of Jaitpur downstream of Okhla Weir and parts of land belonging to these villages were inundated.

As a result of breaches in the Drain No. 6 and Bawana escape, villages in the area were also flooded.

(b) and (c). No loss of life has so far been reported and damage to property crops etc. is being assessed.

Committee for Flood Control in Brahmaputra

4125. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an expert committee to examine the question of flood control in Brahmaputra; and

(b) if so, its composition?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A High-level Committe has been set up by Government for giving expert technical direction and advice for storage of the waters of the Brahmaputra and Meghna systems for multipurpose benefits including flood control.

(b) The Committee is headed by the Chairman, Central Water Commission and has as its members the senior officers of Central Water Commission, Central Electricity Authority, Survey of India, National Remote Sensing Agency, India Meteorological Department and the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission, and a retired Chairman of the Central Electricity Authority as a non-official member.

Revision in Support Price of Paddy

4126. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States have demanded for an upward revision in the support price of paddy; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The price and procurement policy for paddy for 1978-79 season will be decided in September-October, 1978 in the light of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the views expressed by State Governments.

Bangladesh Refugees in various Camps

4127. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many farming East Pakistan refugees are still in different camps awaiting rehabilitation;

(b) if so, facts about the number;

(c) whether Prime Minister agreed to the request made by different M.Ps. and the Chief Minister of West Bengal for considering the possibility of rehabilitation of the refugees in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(d) if so, steps taken to consider matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The total number of East Pakistan farming refugees awaiting rehabilitation are 8040 families, as per details given below:—

(i) In Karmi Shibirs	4426 families
(ii) In Work Site Camps	3614 families
Total (i & ii)	8040 families

(c) and (d). The Prime Minister indicated in his reply to a Member of Parliament in July, 1978 that the latter's suggestion to resettle some refugees in Andaman & Nicobar Islands could perhaps be considered only for those who are in excess of the number already earmarked for Dandakaranya Project. There is scope for settling 9738 families in Dandakaranya under the Potteru Irrigation-cum-Resettlement Scheme and this will fully take care of all the remaining families mentioned in (a) and (b) above. The question of any excess refugees to be considered for settlement in Andaman & Nicobar Islands does not hence arise.

Satyendra Bose Institute of Physical Sciences

4128. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Satyendra Nath Bose Institute of Physical Sciences" has been established in Calcutta in honour of the great departed scientist;

(b) whether the objective of this institution is to cultivate and impart advance knowledge of science;

(c) whether the Government of India assured the House in March and April, 1974 that the Central Government will take suitable steps to set up a National memorial in honour of Acharya Satyendra Nath Bose of the eminence of Bose Einstein Theory;

(d) if so, whether Government will treat "Satyendra Nath Bose Institute of Physical Sciences" as such a National memorial; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed by the Government for developing it into an institute for study of advance physical sciences?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Institute was set up by the Calcutta University to organise multi-disciplinary research in physical sciences, to impart training in research oriented Post-M.Sc. courses, to publish research journals, etc.

(c) In 1973, a National Organising Committee was set up to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the publication of Bose Statistics. At a meeting of this Committee held in April, 1974, suggestions were made for the setting up of an Institute in the memory of Prof. Bose. It was felt that the establishment of an Institute should be in line with the overall national plan for science and technology and that the proposal would require greater and detailed consideration. However, this proposal was not pursued, nor was any Commitee set up to consider the matter further.

(d) and (e). The Institute has been set up by the Calcutta University as a memorial to the late Professor S. N. Bose. It is already receiving financial assistance from the University Grants Commission for development of its academic programmes and research.

Sale of Sugar at Price Higher than Issue Price

4129. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are selling sugar through ration shops and fair price shops at prices higher than the issue price, of the sugar fixed by the centre;

(b) if so, State-wise break-up of the facts thereabout; and

(c) whether the Government enquired about the reasons for charging higher price of sugar by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). It is ascertained that in the State of Sikkim levy sugar is distributed through fair price shops at Rs. 2.75 per kg. as against the all India issue price of Rs. 2.30 per kg. The circumstances necessitating this price are being ascertained from the State Government.

Amount spent on Housing Scheme in Delhi and other Metropolitan Cities

4130. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Central Government have spent largest amount for works and housing purposes for the last 5 years for development of Delhi compared to the expenditure made for the same purposes for the metropolitan cities like Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Calcutta, etc.;

(b) if so, break-up of the figures of expenditures for the same purposes for Delhi and other Metropolitan cities for the last 5 years; and

(c) the rationale behind such differentials as regard expenditures for the above purposes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The value of construction works undertaken by the C.P.W.D. in Delhi is more than the value of works done by it in other cities.

(b) Necessary details for the period 1974-75 to 1977-78 in respect of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are given below:—

Name of City	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Delhi	464.64	521.03	769.43	1281.96
Calcutta	155.02	199.97	343.89	562.91
Bombay	166.66	129.49	254.89	321.29
Madras	70.62	132.81	87.11	172.84

Information in respect of Bangalore as also information for all the cities for the year 1973-74 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The value of construction works done by the C.P.W.D. given above is in respect of General Pool works, works of the Central Public Works Department and other Departments under the control of the Ministry of Works and Housing, Works of other Ministries/Departments whose works are done by C.P.W.D. and Deposit Works entrusted by some public sector undertakings/autonomous bodies. The value of works done would depend on the sanctions issued for construction works in the cities concerned, which in turn, is dependent on the demand for residential and office accommodation and various types of other works, and availability of funds. In view of these factors, the value of construction works are bound to be different for different cities.

National Forest Policy

4131. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI G. M BANATWALLA:
SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have circulated a draft on the National forest policy to expert bodies in the country for their comments; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in regard to its finalisation and implementation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The draft of the revised National Forest Policy prepared by the Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Forestry was circulated to the States for obtaining their comments. On the basis of the comments and the views of the technical experts and members of the sub-committee the draft was finalised and submitted to the Central Board of Forestry which had approved the same in December, 1976 subject to further scrutiny by the Ministry. In the meantime, the last meeting of the executive committee of the Indian Board for Wildlife suggested that the draft be examined to place proper emphasis on wildlife. The suggestions from the sub-committee of the Indian Board for Wildlife have been received and examined in the Ministry and the draft suitably modified. This is being processed further in the Ministry for final adoption.

Extension of Public School System Benefits

4132. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to extend the benefits of the public school system of education to a larger section of the community; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) and (b). The question of extending the benefits of the Public School System of Education to a large Section of the Community is under the consideration of Government. Some schools like public schools charge high fees and remain outside the system of public education. These institutions may not receive aid or support from the State. While

some of these institutions provide admission to students from weaker sections through a system of scholarships operated directly or through the States, by and large these remain accessible only to the privileged and fortunate in society. It is necessary to bring these institutions also into the public system of education. It is considered necessary that these institutions should be integrated with the common school system of education with its neighbourhood pattern.

Legislation to curb Beggary

4133. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to bring forward a legislation to curb beggary throughout the country; and

(b) if so, by when the proposed legislation will be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) In regard to the States, such legislations are enacted by the States themselves.

The Central Government is considering an anti-beggary legislation with the object of providing the Union Territories with a uniform legislation of their own.

(b) As details regarding the proposed legislation for the Union Territories have not been finalised, no firm date can be indicated.

Facility to Farmers outside Small Farmers Development Agency Project

4134. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed States to provide special facilities to marginal and small farmers even in areas outside the schemes under Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers Development Agency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATON (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The scheme of Small Farmers Development Agency which is being implemented in 169 project areas provides for implementation of different minor irrigation schemes such as dugwells, tubewells, pumpsets, supply of electric motor/diesel engines renovation of old wells, lift irrigation, etc. with subsidy of 25 per cent to small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers. In respect of community irrigation schemes 50 per cent subsidy is allowed based on the cost attributable to the small and marginal farmers. The balance amount is expected to be covered by loan from financing institutions in the area. Similar assistance will also be available to small and marginal farmers under the special programmes of DPAP, CAD, etc. Recently a decision has been taken that the benefit of subsidy should also be made available to small and marginal farmers in areas not covered by any of the special programmes like Small Farmers' Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme, Command Area Development, etc. The State Governments have been requested to assess the requirements of funds for extending subsidies on minor irrigation works to be taken up on an area basis with technical clearance. The Government of India will provide the fu[illegible] the current year.

Allegation of Corruption in Punjab Wakf Board

4135. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there have been serious allegations of corruption against the Punjab Wakf Board (Ambala);

(b) whether any enquiry by the C.B.I. was made in 1976;

(c) whether an enquiry by Sri Hasan-Uddin Ahmad, Deputy Secretary, "WAKF" was conducted in 1977; and

(d) why no action was taken on any of these two enquiries?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is being looked into.

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली द्वारा निर्धनों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण

4136. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी:** क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली ने मध्यम आय वर्ग के निर्धन लोगों के लिए 8,000 रुपये प्रति एकक की लागत के मकान निर्माण करने के बारे में कुछ समय पूर्व दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को एक योजना प्रस्तुत की थी;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने इस बारे में अब तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उस योजना के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों के लिए 8,000 रुपये प्रति एकक की लागत पर लगभग 1200 मकानों के निर्माण का एक प्रस्ताव आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के लिए बनाया था।

(ख) और (ग). 28 जुलाई, 1978 को इस बारे में आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के बीच एक करार निष्पादित किया गया है । इस करार के अन्तर्गत आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के लिए बोडेला में 1160 मकान बनायेगा जोकि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा उन व्यक्तियों को बेचे जायेंगे जिनकी मासिक आय 350/- रुपये से अधिक नहीं हैं ।

सरकार सिद्धान्त रूप में गारन्टी के तौर पर सहमत हो गई है ।

विदेशों के संग्रहालयों में उपलब्ध भारतीय पुस्तकों की पांडुलिपियों की फोटो प्रतियां

4137. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि भारत की अत्यन्त मूल्यवान पुस्तकों की पाण्डुलिपियां ब्रिटेन, जर्मनी, फ्रांस आदि देशों के संग्रहालयों में उपलब्ध हैं जिन्हें विदेशी शासन के दौरान यहां से ले जाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें अथवा उनकी फोटो प्रतियां प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय अभिलेखागार, सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत फ्रांस, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य और हंगरी से भारत से संबंधित पुरालेख सामग्री की माइक्रोफिल्में प्राप्त कर रहा है । इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी एण्ड रिकार्डस लन्दन से इसी प्रकार की सामग्री प्राप्त करने के लिए भी प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं ।

Air-Conditioning of Offices in Delhi

4138. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to do away with Central air conditioning of offices as the cost of installation, maintenance and electric consumption is fantastically high; and

(b) if so, whether some alternative system of air-conditioning like window-type air-conditioning etc. has been introduced and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The pros and cons of continuing with the existing arrangements or providing Central Air-Conditioning/Air cooling *vis-a-vis* availability of funds is under consideration of Government.

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12 hrs.

RULING ON QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C. M. Stephen, the Leader of the Opposition had submitted to me on August 10, 1978, a motion under rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, urging that the Council of Ministers have committed a breach of privilege of the House by seeking the advice of the Supreme Court under article 143(1) of the Constitution on a Bill introduced by Shri Jethmalani, M.P. According to him, the action taken by the Council of Ministers infringes the rights of the Members of Parliament, as any opinion given by the Supreme Court is likely to influence the opinion of the Members of Parliament during the discussion of the Bill.

In his letter, Shri Stephen has mentioned that in case I feel any doubt as to the sustainability of the charge, I should arrange to hear the views of the Members on the floor of the House before finally deciding the question whether consent must be given under rule 222 or not, a procedure strongly objected to by Shri Stephen himself on Saturday last.

I have carefully considered the contentions raised in the motion. As I am clear in my opinion on the question raised, I do not feel justified in encroaching upon the time of the House.

Article 143 (1) says:

> "If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is "of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon."

The opinion given by the Supreme Court is advisory in character. The language of the article makes it clear that the President may seek the advice of the Supreme Court "at any time". This is a constitutional power conferred on the executive. It is not subject to any limitation. Naturally, Government would like to know about the legality of a provision if enacted, so that it could decide as to the stand to be taken by it before the Legislature. I see nothing wrong about it.

There is nothing wrong in the Members of Parliament knowing the opinion of the Supreme Court regarding the legality of a measure before them. It is open to them to take a different view of the matter, despite the opinion of the Supreme Court. But it is equally open to them to accept the opinion of the Supreme Court. Expression of opinion as to the legality of a measure before the House by anyone cannot be considered as an undue influence on the Members of Parliamet. The Members of Parliament are entitled to know, and are justified, in knowing the different views on a subject before them. The opinion of the Supreme Court does not restrict the powers of the Members in any manner. It merely makes available to the Members

[Mr. Speaker]

the legal opinion of the highest judicial organ of the country.

Under these circumstances, I feel that I will not be justified in granting consent to the motion under rule 222.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, on this point, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Not on the ruling.

I want to submit that if at all the Government, the executive, wanted to consult the Supreme Court on this Bill, then this Bill should not have been introduced here. You have not made any mention of that in your order. Is there any precedent where entire Bill, the whole Bill, as it is, clause by clause, has been sent to the Supreme Court? What will happen? If the Supreme Court, a full Bench of the Supreme Court, gives an opinion on the Bill and tomorrow, once it is passed in the House, if it is challenged by any citizen of the country, will the Supreme Court not be bound by it morally? It will not be bound legally. As you say, it is advisory. If a full Bench of the Supreme Court or a Bench of 9 judges or 7 judges gives a particular opinion on the Bill and if that Bill is passed here in this House and tomorrow if any citizen of this country who wants to challenge that Bill goes to the Supreme Court, morally, the Supreme Court will be bound to say, "We have already given an opinion on it." These are different areas. Let the judiciary deal with it if it is challenged after the Bill is passed. Let the Parliament have a chance to deal with it, to consider it. You are depriving the Parliament of dispassionately considering a particular Bill. I say that you have to reconsider this. I strongly object to this ruling of yours.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि जब विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न आपके सामने उपस्थित किया गया सारी बातों की छानबीन कर के, संविधान और नियमावली के तहत आपने उस विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न को अस्वीकृत कर दिया तो क्या आपके व्यवस्था देने के बाद उस पर सदन में बहस जारी की जा सकती है ? अगर आपकी व्यवस्था देने के बाद यह बहस जारी की जा सकती है तो इसका कोई अन्त ही नहीं होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ठीक कहते हैं ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are putting the Supreme Court in an embarrassing position. That is my contention. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, the Steel Ministry under Mr. Biju Patnaik are trying to scuttle the location of the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam....

MR. SPEAKER: You have not sent me any notice.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will consider.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is a very serious matter. I want to bring to your notice that Mr. Biju Patnaik is, overtly and coverty, trying to have it shifted to Paradeep. This is a very serious matter. Location of the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam had been included in the Draft Sixth Plan and also approved. Now, he is trying to scuttle that...

MR. SPEAKER: When it comes to me, I will consider it. Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): The Prime Minister the other day assured this House that the Harijans in Kanjhawala are protected because police protection is provided. Now, even with 2,000 policemen around the Prime Minister's house, the landlords came and collected before the Prime Minister's residence and launched an attack on him. This is not a small matter. Mr. Charan Singh... (*Interruptions*)

श्री चरण राम बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री के मकान के बाहर लाठीचार्ज हुआ है, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed the Adjournment Motion.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Mr. Charan Singh, when he was in the Opposition, gave a call to the police to revolt. Today he has been removed from the Cabinet, and the landlords lobby is active. By mobilising the landlords from Delhi, Rajasthan and U.P., he is trying to organize a revolt, and he is asking the police to stand as helpless onlookers...

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. I have disallowed the Adjournment Motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please...I am on my legs now. I have rejected the adjournment motion and I am to consider any other procedure which is available... (*Interruptions*) No, I have rejected it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. LEAVY OF SURCHARGE ON MIG FLATS BY DDA

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a statement under Direction 19 of the Directions by the Speaker in reply to Half-an-Hour Discussion raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on the 28th July, 1978, regarding Levy of surcharge on M.I.G. Flats by Delhi Development Authority. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2631/78].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF GUJARAT STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, BARODA, KARNATAKA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, BANGALORE FOR 1974-75 AND 1975-76 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report (*Hindi version) of the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Baroda, for the year ended 30th September, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2632/78].

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2633/78].

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*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 17th April, 1978.

**Not Recorded.

(iii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the reports mentioned at (ii) and (iii) of item (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2633/78].

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore)—*rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: I may invite your attention to the rules. These are matters which must go to the Committee.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: (Cannanore): One submission, Sir, I want to make. I know there is the Committe on Papers Laid. But that Committee made so many recommendations how delays should be avoided. And the Ministers are here, coming everyday invariably with reports very old and more older than their Party itself and coming and presenting it. They just think that. They can get away like that. Today, for example, the Minister of Education who is going to present the report of NCERT, an institution which is very controversial to me...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan, if there is any change in the Rules, we shall consider that. But, at present, we are governed by Rule 305B and 305C... (*Interruptions*) Undoubtedly I am concerned about the matter and I know the difficulties of the Members and how the delayed reports are coming.

That is why we are considering in the rule-making committee what to do in the matter. At present we are governed by Rule 305.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: But that deprives us of an opportunity to discuss the reports.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): It is true. You have mentioned the rule and it has been circulated.

But may I draw your attention to *Kaul & Shakdher*? If I read it correctly, it is to the effect that at the time of laying the papers, a discussion on the papers is allowed. Now, we are starting with a different practice which is not helpful to Parliament in as much as these papers, cannot be discussed in the open House and in that case, it becomes useless.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): After all the papers have been laid on the Table of the House otherwise I wanted to raise a point of order arising out of the ruling that you have been pleased to give. If you want to hear me on that point of order, shall I proceed straightaway?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the papers be laid.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL STAFF COLLEGE FOR EDCATIONAL PLANNERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING FOR, 1976-77 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 and the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and thereof no separate Review is bing laid.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2634/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review is being laid. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2635/78].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2636/78].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1974-75 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2637/78].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, for the year 1973-74 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2638/78].

(6) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Review Committee on "the curriculum for the Ten-Year School." [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2639/78].

(7) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Review Committee on Higher Secondary Education with special reference to vocationalisation. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2640/78].

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) AMENDMENT RULES, 1978 AND NOTIFICATION EXEMPTING FLAVOURED MILK FROM CENTRAL EXCISE DUTY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Medicinal And Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 985 in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1978, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2641/78].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Central Excise Duty on flavoured Milk, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2642/78].

12.18 hrs.

RE. RULING ON QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra—you wanted to say something.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): You have been pleased to give a ruling on the issue of privilege raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

May I ask for your clarification whether it is your view that when we give notice of any Bill, the discussion on that Bill may be delayed by any reference by the executive to any court? This is my privilege to give notice of the Bill and it is the privilege of the House to discuss that. Now, the government may well refer the subject matter of the Bill for opinion to any authority that it likes or even the House can get the services of the Attorney-General for the elucidation of certain points. But on that account we cannot be a party to any decision that the Bill that we have sought to move would be delayed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not decided that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The point that was raised so far as I can see it is whether any Bill, the notice of which has been given to the House and on which it is the committee on Bills which can decide when the Bill would come up for discussion, can be delayed by any reference by the executive to any authority in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine that question. You please send it to me.

Now, we take up call attention.

Dr. Ramji Singh.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): May I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Dr. Ramji Singh.

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CONTINUING ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGE OF SODA ASH

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर): मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस विषय में वक्तव्य दें :

"सोडा-राख की निरन्तर कृत्रिम कमी"

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): It had recently come to the notice of Government that consequent on difficulties in the availability of Soda Ash, some Soda Ash consuming industries, including sodium silicate, soap and detergent powder in the small scale sector, were unable to obtain their full requirements of Soda Ash. It was also reported that some dealers, taking advantage of the scarcity conditions, had increased the prices of Soda Ash.

According to the Soda Ash manufacturers, the major bottleneck was the shortage of railway wagons for the transport of raw materials (coal and salt) to the factory sites and for the movement of the finished product from the factory.

The All India Glass Manufacturers Federation in April 1978 mentioned this difficulty as being one of the reasons for the shortage. In July 1978, the Tamil Nadu Non-Power Soap Manufacturers' Association complained that for about 3 months railway wagons to transport soda ash from Saurashtra to South India in general and Tamil Nadu in particular were not available.

Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers has taken up the matter at the highest level with the Railway Board and has pressed for arrangements for adequate supply of wagons/rakes. The Department has also requested Soda Ash manufacturers to arrange for the movement of Soda Ash by road wherever possible if the purchasers are ready to bear the cost.

Other factors responsible for the shortage were reported by the manufacturers to be: (I) inadequate availability of boiler feed water (in the case of M/s Tata Chemicals) and (II) compressor break-down (in the case of M/s Saurashtra Chemicals).

There is no statutory control over the prices and distribution of Soda Ash.

So far as the indigenous production and requirements of Soda Ash are concerned, there are 4 manufacturers in the country with a total installed capacity of 6.32 lakh tonnes per annum. As against an estimated demand of 6 lakh tonnes during 1978-79, the production during the first 6 months of this year was 2.95 lakh tonnes. Taking into consideration an opening stock of 31,000 tonnes as on 1st January, 1978, the reason for the recent shortages appears to be a sudden spurt in demand for this chemical.

श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन : मंत्री महोदय क्या बोल रहे है हमें सुनाई नहीं पड रहा है क्योंकि हिन्दी में ट्रासलेशन नही आ रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: There are two questioners—one in Hindi and the other in English.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: While no additional capacity is expected to materialise during this year, an addition of 1,40,000 tonnes to existing capacity is expected to materialise during the first quarter of 1979-80. This is likely to lead to additional production of 60-70 thousand tonnes during 1979-80.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हिन्दी का जवाब हिन्दी में होना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have ordered rechecking of the whole matter.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: To give immediate relief to the consumers of Soda Ash, this Department, in consultation with the DGTD, have asked the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC) to make immediate arrangements for the import of 20,000 tonnes of Soda Ash, with a view to regulating the supply and bringing down prices of Soda Ash. The import of Soda Ash has also been canalised since, to enable imports by CPC. Customs duty has also been waived in respect of these imports, with a view to keeping the price of the imported material roughly on par with the indigenous (manufacturers') prices.

The actual users of Soda Ash can now register their requirements with the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. so as to secure allocations from the quantities proposed to be imported. The CPC have already issued a Press Note asking for the demand to be registered with them by the Actual Users. In this connection, an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers, DGTD and DC(SSI) has been constituted on 7-8-1978 to help the CPC in making allocations from imports to genuine consumers of Soda Ash. The Advisory Committee would welcome the help of the representative of the Users' Associations in this behalf.

With a view to ensuring that the prices charged by the manufacturers, are reasonable and fair, this Department has also requested the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to con-

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

duct a quick study into the cost of production of Soda Ash.

To consider the overall position regarding the availability of Soda Ash to various consuming industries, particularly small-scale industries like silicate etc., I held an emergent meeting of the Soda Ash manufacturers and the representatives of the Associations of the consumer industries on 24th July, 1978. In this meeting it was impressed upon the manufacturers that the Government was keenly interested in ensuring the smooth flow and adequate availability of Soda Ash to various consuming industries, particularly small-scale units, at fair prices. The manufacturers were also directed to furnish complete data in respect of their projected month-wise production for the rest of the year, along with data on supplies to the trade as well as direct to various consumers, prices etc. during the last three years. The Associations were also asked to furnish the DGTD and the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers with complete lists of their Members along with authentic data on capacity etc.

A Standing Committee on Soda Ash consisting of officials and the representatives of the manufacturers as well as the Users' Associations has also been constituted on 7-8-1978 with a view to eliminating possibilities of a similar crisis in the future and streamlining procedures for the movement and supply of Soda Ash. The Committee consists of representatives of the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers, DGTD, DC(SSI), CCI&E, Railway Board and Transport and Shipping as well as a representative of each of the manufacturers and the 3 Associations of users—viz. glass, silicate and chemicals.

The All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association have also, vide their letter of August 9, 1978, stated *inter alia* that the prices of Soda Ash in the market have already started declining because of the present quick exercises on the part of the Government.

डा० रामजी सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने कार्यवाही की है । अंत: में उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया है कि बाजार में सोडा-एश के मूल्य घटने शुरू हो गए हैं । यह इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि सोडा-एश की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई थीं। इसकी कीमत 1 रुपए 20 पैसे किलो से बढ़ कर 4 रुपए किलो हो गई थीं। पिछले चार महीनों में 10 लाख कपड़ा धोने वालों को, 20 करोड़ कपड़ा पहनने वालों को बहुत तकलीफ हुई। साबुन सामग्री वगैरहा जो सोडा-एश से तैयार की होती है, उन पर भी इसका कुप्रभाव पड़ा और 400 छोटी फैक्टरियों पर इसका कुप्रभाव पड़ा। लेकिन इसका लाभ केवल चार बड़े घराने, टाटा कैमिकल्स जो 56 प्रतिशत उत्पादन करते हैं, सौराष्ट्र कैमिकल्स, जो बिड़ला का है और 33 प्रतिशत उत्पादन करता है, जैन जो 7 प्रतिशत उत्पादन करता है और साहू जैन जो 4 प्रतिशत उत्पादन करते हैं, उनको हुआ। इन चार महीनों में सोडा-ऐश से 10 करोड़ का काला-धन पैदा हुआ है। शायद मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि सोडा-ऐश केवल 900 रुपए टन में मिलना चाहिए और उसका दाम बाजार में 2 और ढाई हजार रुपए टन है ।

मैंने मंत्री जी से 1 अगस्त को ही अनारांकित प्रश्न इस बारे में पूछा था और राज्य-सभा में भी इस पर बहस हुई थी, इस बार तो कुछ सुधरा हुआ जवाब आया है, लेकिन जो जवाब मंत्रालय से मिलता है, मुझे अफसोस है कि इतने सक्षम और कुशल प्रशासक भी जो गलत जवाब मंत्रालय से आता है, वह सदन में रख देते हैं। पहला उत्तर जो इस अभाव का आया, उसमें वह कहते हैं कि टाटा कैमिकल्स की मीटिंग बुलाई थी, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि अच्छे कोयले की अपर्याप्त आपूर्ति है, काम में प्रबन्ध दोष रहा है, शार्टेज आफ स्वीट वाटर था और इससे भी ज्यादा वह कहते हैं कि रेलवे वैगन्ज की कमी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ा धोखा है, रेलवे बोर्ड का मेरे पास पत्र है, इसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि कभी इस तरह की कोई कमी नहीं हुई थी। फिर भी कहा जाता है कि रेलवे वैगन्ज की कमी थी। यह उद्योगपतियों की धोखे की बात है। रेलवे बोर्ड के पत्र में स्पष्ट है कि वैगन्ज की कमी शिकायत नहीं हुई।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर वैगन्ज की कमी थी तो इनके स्टाक पहले की अपेक्षा क्यों ज्यादा था। इस तरह से यह कहना कि वैगन की कमी थी, बिल्कुल गलत बात है ।

दूसरे यह कह रहे हैं कि टोटल प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है, उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है, यह भी बिल्कुल गलत है। टोटल प्रोडक्शन 1977-78 में 5 लाख 80 हजार टन था और टोटल डिमांड थी 5 लाख 20 हजार टन की। कैपेसिटी थी 6 लाख टन की और इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी थी 6 लाख 32 हजार टन की।

तो न तो उत्पादन में कमी थी, न रेलवे वैगन में कमी थी। ये केवल लूटते थे क्योंकि जो दाम था वह 950 रुपए टन था और हर टन पर बिक्री में 2 हजार या ढाई हजार रुपया लिया जाता था। कहते हैं कि रेलवे वैगन की कमी थी तो सौराष्ट्र में जहां 90 प्रतिशत सोडा-ऐश तैयार होता है वहां तो परिवहन के माध्यम से डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हो सकता था, वहां क्या हुआ? यह निश्चित बात है कि इन चार उद्योगपतियों ने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का दस करोड़ रुपया लूटा है और इसलिए हम प्रश्न करना चाहते हैं अपने कुशल मंत्री महोदय से। पहला प्रश्न है यह कि इन चार उद्योगपतियों ने जो दस करोड़ काला रुपया जमा किया है जिस पर टैक्स नहीं दिया है, उसकी क्या आप जांच करायेंगे? दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर आप उनको देते हैं वितरण करने के लिए तो वे इसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ करते हैं, तो क्या आप एक नेशनल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पालिसी बनायेंगे या उन्हीं उद्योगपतियों की मर्जी पर छोड़ देंगे कि वे जनता को लूटते रहें तीसरी बात यह है कि आपने कहां है कि सोडा-ऐश के दाम का कोई कानूनी प्रावधान नहीं है उसके वितरण पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। यह सरकार का समर्पण है उद्योगपतियों को। इसलिए आप एक स्टेच्यूटरी प्राइस कंट्रोल सिस्टम कायम करेंगे, नहीं तो ये देश को लूटते रहेंगे। तो क्या आप कोई नेशनल प्राइस कंट्रोल स्थापित करेंगे।

तीसरा प्रश्न यह है मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि बहुत सारी कम्पनियों को यह कहा गया, बिरला को जब कहा गया, जब टाटा को शिकायत की गई तो इन लोगों ने कहा कि हम तुम्हारा सप्लाई बन्द कर देंगे, पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स एवं हिन्द कैमिकल्स और दूसरी कम्पनियों को सोडा-ऐश की आपूर्ति इन्होंने बन्द कर दी, तो क्या इस तरह के विक्टिमाइजेशन को आप ने देखा है और उसकी जांच की है?

एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं कि विभाग ने आपके साथ गलतबयानी की है, यह स्पष्ट है। कहते हैं कि सोडा ऐश की कमी नहीं है। हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज 30 तारीख के फाइनेंसियल टाइम्स में कहा है कि यह आर्टिफिसियल शार्टेज है। उद्योग मंत्री कहते हैं कि आर्टिफिशियल शार्टेज है और डायरेक्टर जनरल टेक्नीकल कहते हैं कि सरप्लस है। आपके मंत्रालय को कहा है कि यह सब बहानेबाजी है। उद्योगपतियों ने जो बयान दिया है वही हमारे सामने रखा जाता है। डी0जी0टी ने यह कहा था--

"Apropos decision taken in the meeting chaired by Minister of Petroleum, your association was to furnish by 31st July a list of your members along with requirements of soda ash between August 1978 and March 1979.."

क्या 31 जुलाई तक आपको उद्योगपतियों से यह सूची मिली है और नहीं मिली है तो आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है। इसलिए यह सब मैनिपुलेशन है और जो छोटे छोटे बनाने वालों के संगठन हैं उनको ये नष्ट भ्रष्ट करना चाहते हैं तथा अपने मनमाने ढंग से पैसा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं।

मोनोपलीज ऐंड रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रैक्टिसेज ऐक्ट के मुताबिक अगर इस क्षेत्र में प्रतियोगिता के लिए आपने कोई जगह नहीं छोड़ी है और ये चार लोग टाटा, बिरला, जैन और साहू जैन हिन्दुस्तान को लूट रहे हैं तो क्या एकाधिकार समिति के सम्बन्ध में आप कोई ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे ताकि इसकी स्वस्थ प्रतियोगिता देश में हो और जनता को राहत मिले।

श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, माननीय डा0 रामजी सिंह ने जो अपने प्रश्न किए हैं उस में कुछ सलाह है कम्पनी ला मिनिस्टर के लिए, उन तक मैं उन की भावना पहुंचा दूंगा और कुछ है वित्त मंत्रालय के लिए, उन तक भी मैं उन की भावना पहुंचा दूंगा।

जहां तक मेरे विभाग का संबंध है उस में यह कहा गया है कि कुछ एसोसिएशन के लोगों को जिन्होंने आवाज उठायी बढ़ते हुए दामों के खिलाफ उन के खिलाफ जो कुछ कार्यवाही टाटा केमिकल्स और बिरला केमिकल्स ने की, उस के बाबत स्पष्ट है, जिस दिन मीटिंग हुई उस दिन इन लोगों की उपस्थिति में मैंने अपना मत स्पष्ट कर दिया था, और एसोसिएशन के लोग बहुत प्रसन्न थे, मैंने उन से कह दिया कि आप इस तरह किसी को विक्टिमाइज नहीं कर सकते और करेंगे तो बहुत सीरियस ब्यू गवर्नमेंट लेगी। क्या सीरियस ब्यू हो सकता है? वह यह हो सकता है कि कंट्रोल में ले आएं सारे के सारे डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को या कोई और काम करें। उस के बाद हमारे पास खबर आ गई कि सब को माल मिलना शुरू हो गया। .....

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

(व्यवधान).....मुझे तो जो चिट्ठी मिली है मैं उस की बात बता रहा हूं। जहां तक मेरा संबंध है, अगर माल नहीं मिला तो म उस बात की जांच कर सकता हूं, जैसा कि मैंने कहा, हमारे पास सूचना है कि मिलना शुरू हो गया है। अगर नहीं मिला तो यह बात गलत है और इसको देखना पड़ेगा।

जहां तक शार्टेज का ताल्लुक है, शार्टेज के क्या कारण हैं उसके मूल में जाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन स्पष्ट कारण दीखते नहीं हैं।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Efforts had been made to show as if this scarcity was genuine, and efforts are being made to show that the Tatas and Birlas are genuinely respectiable persons. How respectable are they? I would only like to draw the attention of the Minister, through you, to the Restrictive Trade Practices Enquiry No. 22 of 1974 under the MRTP Commission. This was where the applicant was the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements, New Delhi and the respondents were Messrs. Tata Chemicals Ltd. I would submit this for the consideration of the House viz. that on 4 counts, the decision went against the very honourable Messrs Tata Chemicals, and strictures were issued, directions were given and decision were given with costs. And they were asked to modify the agreements, which again they failed to do. This is for the information of the Minister. I can submit it as an exhibit before this House.

These Tatas are very respectable persons, undoubtedly. We are told that they have a very hoary tradition—I do not know what it is. I would like to make a distinction between profiteering and profitability. There cannot be anything wrong if a business has profitability. But everybody, including these monopoly houses, including Tata Chemicals have indulged in profiteering. I would cite another example:

"Messrs B. M. Ahuja & Co., of Delhi were the consignee distributors of Tata for 40 years. With the change in the outlook in policy of Tata (i.e. to try for black-marketing), this firm was unceremoniously removed, unilaterally without any letter of termination of distributorship .... "

MR. SPEAKER: Where are we going? What has it got to do with the present topic?

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: It has I read again. "This firm was uncermoniously removed, simply because this firm did not agree to act as a hoarder and black-marketeer as per their new plan. In fact, every high-up in Tata Chemicals wanted a trusted and tried friend in black-marketing trade to replace that firm."

To save time, I am not reading further. (*Interruptions*) Please don't interrupt me. I cannot be treated like this.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): There are many who are paid by Tatas here.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I am trying for the last 3 weeks to raise this issue, in the House. Having failed to raise it, I raised it at a Press conference, giving them an opportunity to use me in a court of law, if they had the courage to do it. I have received many letters, including two from Bombay and Hyderabad. I am quoting from the letter of one of the friends from Bombay. Here is the letter. He writes:

"They had a meeting (i.e. the silicate manufactures) Mr. Sheth Darbari was at his wits' end trying to explain his messing up of the situation...." Again in the same letter it is said:

"Shri M. P. Birla is likely to grant us an interview ..."

The great Mr. Birla has condescended to grant the interview, we are told.

His agent is already upset because he has indulged in large scale blackmarketing. These are the letters for your reference. My friend Dr. Ramji Singh has already referred to the reply of the Minister to his unstarred question 2354 regarding bottieneck due to wagon shortage, etc. This theory of wagon shortage is being built up by the bureaucracy behind. I am aware of the attitude and the forthright manner in which the Minister of Petro-Chemicals, the Minister of Industries and the Minister of Commerce—the three ministries which are concerned with soda ash — are trying to resolve the question but the bureaucracy from behind are trying to build up the theory of wagon shortage. As a matter of fact shortage is not due to wagons, it is due to change in the distribution channel. I drew the pointed attention of the hon. Minister that the shortage that is created since April 1978 is due to change in the distribution channel. I would quote one para only from my own press conference which I held sometime back.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not say so. You can read out.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: The distribution channel system was changed from ex-stock deliveries to ex-factory despatches, thus maintaining about 20 per cent of production in transit. That has resulted in a scarcity phobia of maintaining a shortage which was sought to be built up. This is the situation about shortage. Now I shall quote some figures which the hon. Minister himself gave to the other House and the figures which he told us here in his statement, they will show that there has been an increase both in production and despatch. I am quoting from his figures. The total annual production for 1977 was 5,48,676 tonnes, the average monthly production came to 45,723 metric tonnes. From January to June the production figure as given by the Minister himself was 2,95,000, the monthly average comes to 49,000 tonnes, from January to June. This means that there has been increase in production of soda ash, monthly,, increase to the tune of 4,000 tonnes. Opening stocks on 1st January 1977 was to the tune of 31,000 meric tonnes. Closing stock as on 30 June 1978 was to the tune of 4,000 metric tonnes. It means that there has been extra despatch of 8,500 tonnes per month over last years' monthly average production and inspite of this there has been this shortage. This is a matter which must be enquired into.

In respect of the wagon shortage, I should like to quote a letter addressed by the Railway Board to the President of the Silicate Manufacturers Association, the Railway Board has given certain figures about allocation of wagons and they say: "It will be observed from these figures that the demands are met in full and no demands are outstanding". The Petro Chemical Minister says: wagon shortage. That is not his view, the views are prepared by the bureaucrats behind. The Railway Board says: no wagon shortage, every wagon asked for was allotted.. It is not for us how the two ministries sort this out. I shall give only nine more illustration how in March, April, in Delhi itself, the capital of India, the distribution was affected. In March Delhi received 40 wagons of soda ash. How was it distributed? 8,400 bags went to trade and 4300 bags went to industries. I am concerned presently with small and tiny industries whose main ingradient, raw material is soda ash. In April Delhi received 46 wagons of soda ash. A lion's share of it, 36,00 bags went to trade and 2400 bags went to industry. This is how persons who do not agree to dance to the tune of Tata Chemicals or Birlas are removed from distributorship. This is the reason why shortage was created. About the meeting which Shri Bahuguna initiated on 24th July, I congratulate him on taking a very quick and expeditious decision in holding the meeting. Something really came out and the manufacturers also were afraid. But in the meeting of the 24th July which has

[Prof. Dilip Chakravarty]

been mentioned by the Minister in page 3, para 11 of his statement last sentence—"The Association were also asked to furnish ..." etc.—this never happened. This was not the decision. This was incorporated in the proceed-you—by the bureaucrate who were interested to support the cause of Tatas and Birlas. I know it for certain, and as a result, out of context the Silicate Manufacturers' Association received a telegram which they were not to receive at all. They were to receive a telegram of a different type. What was the telegram they received?

> "Apropos decisions taken in the meeting chaired by Minister. Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers (.) Your association was to furnish by 31st July a list of your members along with requirements of soda ash ween August 1978 and March 1979."

It is an association having a membership of 400 units—tiny and small—distributed all over India. About its membership and composition, the monopoly producers would very much like to know to pressurise the small and tiny producers and to frighten them. That is exactly the reason why the Silicate Manufacturers' Association were unwilling to supply it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 10 minutes. You should conclude now.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I have taken only 9 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Between 9 and10 minutes, there is not much difference. Under the rules, it is only 2 minutes!

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: In view of all that has been stated here and outside, I would like to know whether the Minister would be kind enough to institute a public probe? Further, is the hon. Minister aware that a new process has been invented in Canada to manufacture soda ash by a new technology which can be easily operated in the small scale, say 10 tonnes per day, and that we also have the expertise? Like my friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy I am not an expert in Chinese language but I tried to know the details of this matter before wasting the time of the House. Will the Minister take steps to counter the move of the monopolists and get this small scale process established?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I must repudiate with all the emphasis at my command the insinuation part of the hon. member's speech—because it was hardly a question, it was a long speech. So far as the minutes of the meeting of that day are concerned, they have been approved by me and it is a hard fact that we had asked the Association to give us a list of their members and also to give us how much they had received all these years because we wanted that when the companies send us the details, we can cross-check whether the companies were telling the truth or not. (*Interruptions*) They have to send us the list and the particulars. Will you accept what the companies say? This is in defence of an association obviously. What I am saying is more in defence of the Association than the other thing, because I want to juxtapose facts given by them against the other.

So far as the other things are concerned, I do not have to say anything because my only mistakse is that I called the manufacturers and the Association, something which I need not have done because I was not obliged, there were no restrictions on movement. I was not responsible for distribution. I was not responsible for any of these things, Having done that I am being called up on to answer what has happened to the Rs. 10 crores pocketed by the management. I have referred it to the Finance Minister who should be able to say what has happened to the money, if at all.

So far as the last question is concerned, if the hon. Member comes forward with a proposal we have hardly anything to do with it. Anybody who wants to put up a ten tonne plant is welcome, he can do so. He does not even need a licence for it.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: So many Ministries are involved in this. I do not expect everything from him.

PETITION *RE.* TEHRI DAM PROJECT IN U.P.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की टेहरी बांध परियोजना के संबंध में, टेहरी बांध विरोधी संघर्ष समिति के प्रधान श्री वीरेन्द्र दत्त सकलानी तथा अन्य आठ हजार व्यक्तियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित याचिका प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* REPORT OF EXPERT COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPORT OF MATHURA REFINERY

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, A petroleum refinery with a capacity of 6 million tonnes per annum is being set up by the Indian Oil Corporation at Mathura in UttarPradesh to meet the growing demands for petrolum products in the north-west region. The refinery is expected to be completed by December, 1979 and commissioned in April, 1980. Apprehensions have been expressed in certain quarters about the possible pollution hazards resulting from this refinery. In particular, fears have been expressed about the effect of gaseous effluents on the Taj Mahal and other historical monuments in and around Agra.

The House is aware that Government had constituted a Committee in July, 1974 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Varadarajan, Chairman, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, to advise the project authorities on the measures to be taken for keeping the pollution effects to the minimum. Representatives of the Ministry of Petroleum, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, Office of the Environmental Planning and Coordination of the Department of Science and Technology, Indian Institute of Petroleum, India Meteorological Department, Indian Oil Corporation and Government of Uttar Pradesh were also included in the Committee. A representative of the Archaeological Survey of India joined the Committee in December, 1975. The Committee submitted an unanimous report in December, 1977 in which it has viewed the steps which are being taken by the project authorities for the prevention of pollution and has made a number of important recommendations on the additional measures to be taken to keep the pollution levels in the Agra region to the absolute minimum.

The report of the Committee is still under examination in consultation with the concerned Departments of Goverment. As soon as the views of Government on this matter are finalised I would place them before the House. Since this will take some more time I would seek the permission of the House to lay a copy of the report on the Table . [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2642-A/78].

I would request the Hon. Members to note that the Committee has not only studied the environmental impact of Mathura Refinery but has also identified the existing levels of pollution in the Agra region and has recommended steps to reduce them to the extent possible.

Since the translation of the report into Hindi will take some time, I regret I am not able to lay on the Table the Hindi version of the report simultaneously. I crave the indulgence of the House for this.

12.50 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for investigation into affairs of U.P. Breweries, New Delhi

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम (शाहजहांपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मंत्री जी का ध्यान यू० पी० ब्रेवरीज, कालका जी मन्दिर के पास, नई दिल्ली में भयंकर घोटाले की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

यू० पी० ब्रेवरीज 1970 में कायम हुई थी और इस में लाखों रुपया विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाओं का लगा हुआ है । विशेषकर पंजाबनेशनल बैंक, उत्तर प्रदेश फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन, यू० पी० एस० आई० सी० गाजियाबाद, एन० एस० आई० सी० नई दिल्ली तथा भारत सकार के वित्तीय विभाग द्वारा भी काफी रुपये की इसमें सहायता दी गयी है । इस में 16 लाख रुपये के शेयर बिके हुए हैं । इसकी सारी मशीनरी सरकारी वित्त निगमों द्वारा बंधक हैं । इसमें से 28 लाख का गबन भी हो गया है । सन् 70 से ले कर आज तक यह कम्पनी उत्पादन न कर सकी । केन्द्र सरकार के वित्तीय निगम का साढ़े बाईस लाख रुपया भी इस में लगा है । अब धीरे धीरे मशीनरी भी हटाई जा रही है । निश्चित लिखित शिकायतें कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री जी से की गई और उन्होंने जांच के आदेश भी पिछले वर्ष दिये लेकिन कोई फायदा न हुआ । अब इस कम्पनी के रजिस्टर बदले जा रहे हैं, मशीन हटाई जा रही है । भयंकर घोटाले हैं । अतः हम कम्पनी कार्य-मंत्री से मांग करते हैं कि तत्काल सी० बी० आई० द्वारा सारे कागजात सील करा के जांच हो जिससे कि लाखों रुपया बच सके ।

(ii) Delay in decision to extend Payment of Bonus Act beyond 1976-77

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, with your permission, under rule 377, I want to mention the following matters of urgent public importance, namely, the delay by the Government in taking a decision on the question of extending the Payment of Bonus Act beyond 1976-77 is causing much anxiety and unrest among the working class. A timely decision is, therefore, absolutely necessary in the interests of workers and also industrial peace. I would request the Government to make a statement forthwith, conceding the payment of bonus, and to bring the necessary legislation for the purpose at the earliest.

(iii) Reported Orders to employees of Ordinance Factories to furnish particulars of their character anb antecedents

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: (Howrah): Sir, with your permission, I want to mention the following matter of urgent public importance The employees working under the Chief Auditor (Ordnance Factories) have been asked by their authorities to furnish particulars about their character and antecedents in a proforma titled "Attestation Form for Re-verification". I must mention here that as per rules such forms are required to be filled up, giving all particulars regarding character and antecedents, by the persons to be recruited in the Central Government Offices, for the purpose of police verification and the person get employment in the Government offices only after clearance from the police about their fitness for such appointment. But the employees working in the said office have already passed through such verification; otherwise, they would not have found a place in the office. Hence, it is not understood as to why these employees are being subjected to police verification etc. once again. Even during the internal emergency such a thing did not happen.

Such exercises run counter to the very concept of freedom, liberty and democracy, for which the people of this country fought and won in the last March against an authoritarian regime. The employees, are naturally very much concerned over this action of the authorities. They demanded withdrawal of biennial police verification order immediately and in protest they are on 48 hours fast. Their Association has sent me a telegram, demanding the immediate revocation of that order.

(iv) Repored acqisition of Tribal Land in Jalgaon District (Maharashtra) by Forest officers

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pandharpur): Sir, I want to mention

the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377. 500 acres of land with standing crops on it, belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, in Chapada taluka in Jalgaon district in Maharashtra, has been taken away by the Forest Officers of the Maharashtra Government. The standing crops have been destroyed by these officers and the poor Scheduled Tribe farmers have been deprived of their lands. It is reported in the Daily *Maharashtra Times* published on 11-8-1978. It is a grave situation of public importance. The Scheduled Tribe farmers, whose lands have been taken away by the Forest Department of the Maharashtra Government, should be restored to them immediately. Though, on the face of it, it seems that it is a matter within the purview of the State Government, the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a question within the purview of the Central Government. Hence, I request the Government to take note of this serious situation.

(v) REPORTED SEVERE DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN PARTS OF MAHARASHARTA

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to make a statement, which is extremely important from the point of view of the drought-prone areas of Maharashtra. Despite the reports of very encouraging rainfall during the current monsoon so far, very severe drought conditions are developing in parts of Maharashtra. While north India, and particularly the Gangetic plain, is reeling under the onslaught of floods, it is difficult to believe that drought of unprecedented severity is developing in Ahmednagar and adjoining districts of Maharashtra. In the post-independent period, there have been years like 1952, 1966 and 1972 etc. when drought did affect very large areas of Maharashtra, but the severity of the current drought is so much that even the drinking water has become scarce in thousands of villages even during the rainy season. Some of the major rivers like Pravara, Mula, major tributaries of Godavari and the Godavari river itself are not having normal monsoon flows. In fact, Pravara river is absolutely dry and not a drop of water is there. Though Godavari, Pravara, and Mula rivers have their source in an area exceeding 150 inches of annual rainfall, at present the rivers are totally dry. This had never happened in the post-independent period or in half century. All the agricultural crops are very badly affected. Lakhs of landless labourers and small farmers are badly in need of employment. Farmers are unable to maintain cattle for lack of fodder. Drinking water, as mentioned earlier, is a serious problem in thousands of villages. Severe epidemic may develop, if necessary precautions are not taken in time. Prices of essential commodities, particularly foodgrains, are showing a tendency of going up and economy of the large area is adversely affected. Ahmednagar district and parts of Pune, Sholapur, Sangli, Satara district and areas of Marathwada adjoining to Ahmednagar district are in great distress. Even in the north Konkan, standing rice crops are reported to be getting affected for lack of adequate rainfall. Most of the major reservoirs are having very low level of water and are not filled up though normally by 15th of August most of these reservoirs start overflowing. Bombay city itself may not have adequate supplies of drinking water from the reservoirs in the western ghats. There is a need to undertake massive relief operations. Both State Government and Central Government will have to take urgent steps to meet the situation and provide necessary relief. The Government of India should not take a technical position that drought relief is a State subject. The Government of India has been always generous in helping all State Governments whenever any natural calamity overtakes any area of the country. Immediate steps will have to be taken to alert District administration. Adequate financial resources will have to be made available to Zillah Parishads and District

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

Collectors. Massive emloyment programme will have to be taken up. This unfortunate natural calamity will have to be used for building up productive agricultural assets. Recoveries of Government and cooperative loans will have to be suspended. Fodder will have to be made available for cattle at reasonable prices and number of relief measures will have to be taken forthwith.

I request through you, Sir, that the Government of India should immediately get in touch with the State Government of Maharashtra, get the first-hand report of the situation and the Minister of Agriculture should be asked to make a statement about the unprecedented drought situation developing in parts of Maharashtra.

12.58 hrs.

RE. PROPOSED UNVEILING OF STATUE OF SHRI AUROBINDO IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I have given a notice....

MR. SPEAEKR: Today.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Kindly see, this is a serious matter. I want to draw the attention of this House because tomorrow when that is done, later on, if I bring it to your notice, it will be too late. We are setting a bad precedent in this House. Sir, we are doing a disservice to a great spiritual leader of this country by bringing his name in the political arena and trying to unveil the statue of great Aurobindo, in the Parliament. What are we trying to do? On one side is the statue of Gokhale and on other side, you are trying to unveil tomorrow the statue of Aurobindo. There are so many spiritual leaders in this country—Maharishi Dayanand, Maharishi Shivananda, Saraswati Shardanand. Whose name will you stop from having a satue? We have received the invitation today. This will be unveiled by you.... (*Interuptions*). I am not against Aurobindo. What are you talking?

MR. SPEAKER: This has been decided by the General Purposes Committee. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is Swami Shradanand, Swami Vivekanand. Are they not great spiritual leaders?

MR. SPEAKER: This matter has been decided in the General Purposes Committee. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I can understand if portraits of leaders like Nath Pai, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and such other persons.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in the list; I am not allowing.

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13 hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up for consideration the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill. Amendments were clarified for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon, for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee and for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee, moved on the 2nd August, 1978.

The Minister, Shri S. D. Patil has also given notice of an amendment No. 55 for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee. I have permitted him to move his amendment. He may move it. There is also a change in the name of the Member from the one mentioned in the amendment circulated to Members. He may mention that also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—Shri D. Amat, Shri S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu, Shri B. C. Kamble, Shri G. Bhuvarahan, Shri Bega Ram Chauhan, Shri S. S. Das, Shri Durga Chand, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Ram Sewak Hazari, Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste, Shri Mohan Lal Pipil, Shri K. Prakash, Shri S. Ramasamy, Shri S. H. Naik, Shri Shankar Dev, Shri T. S. Shrangare, Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Shri Suraj Bham, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (55)

MR. SPEAKER: There are three amendments.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): Sir, the amendment is not properly worded. I request the hon. Minister to improve upon it.

MR. SPEAKER: There are three amendments for circulation. Mr. Eduardo Faleiro and Mr. Kusuma Krishna Murthy are not present here. I shall now put amendment No. 23 by Mr. Eduardo Faleiro and amendment No. 53 by Mr. Kusuma Krishna Murthy to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 53 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Argal, are you pressing your amendment No. 48?

SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL (Morena): I am not pressing.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 48 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: I want to speak on this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already moved. There is no question of speaking on this.

Now, I shall put amendment No. 55 moved by the hon. Minister to the vote of the House.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: You should at least allow us to speak on this amendment. Sir, what is the amendment?

MR. SPEAKER. The amendment is to refer it to the Joint Committee.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: There is a difference about it.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take it up after lunch...I am sorry there is no lunch hour today.

श्री सूरज भान : यह अमैंडमैंट केवल मोची कास्ट को उसमें से निकालने की है । हमारी मंत्री महोदय से और प्रधान मंत्री से बात हुई थी, उन्होंने कहा कि ज्वायन्ट सिलैक्ट कमेटी को रैफर कर रहे हैं । हमारा कहना यह है कि सारी लिस्ट को रिवाइज किया जाना चाहिये, इस अमैंडमैंट का कोई मतलब नहीं है । यह जांच कमेटी इससे यूजलैस हो जायेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patil, please clarify. He says there was some conference with the Prime Minister.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The Joint Committee will take into consideration various views of the Members and...

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : सभापति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सामान्यतया किसी भी अमैंडमैंट को बिना सुने क्या यह संभव है कि सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य उस पर अपनी राय बना सकें ? इसीलिये सामान्य रूप से संसदीय प्रथा में जो अमैंडमैंट मूव करता है, उस अमैंडमैंट को सदन के सदस्यों को कम-से-कम पढ़कर सुनाया जाना चाहिये । बिना अमैंडमैंट सुने क्या जानेंगे कि उसमें क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Three Members have given notice of amendments for circulation. Two of them are absent. One is not pressing. Therefore, there is nobody to support it. They say that there was some agreement in the meeting with the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Is there any discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: We are now only referring to the Joint Committee. We will discuss it when the report comes from the Joint Committee.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): We can discuss it here and we can help the Joint Committee by our deliberations. That is the usual practice.

MR. SPEAKER: There are only 35 minutes left in the time allotted to this Bill.

SHRI P. K. DEO: We have tabled some amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly those amendments will be considered by the Joint Committee. Thereafter we will consider.

SHRI P. K. DEO: By our deliberations, the Joint Committee will be benefited.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Suraj Bhan, what is your objection to the amendment moved by the Minister?

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल केवल गुजरात की शेडयूल्ड कास्ट की लिस्ट में जो मोची कम्यूनिटी है उस को हटाने के लिए और कर्नाटक या महाराष्ट्र में कुछ थोड़े से अमेंडमेंट करने के सवाल को ले कर है । तो जहां तक गुजरात की मोची कम्यूनिटी का ताल्लुक है हमें कोई एतराज नहीं, उस को निकाल दिया जाय क्योंकि गुजरात का मोची हरयाना और पंजाब के मोची के बराबर नहीं है, वहां वह जूते नहीं गांठता । इसलिए हमें उस में कोई एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन अगर अमेंडमेंट वहीं तक है तो इस का कोई मतलब नहीं निकलता । हमारी बात इस सिलसिले में हुई थी । कारण यह है कि हम पूरी लिस्ट में अमेंडमेंट चाहते हैं क्योंकि 1950 में यह लिस्ट बनी कि कौन शेडयूल्ड कास्ट है, कौन शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब है । तब पार्लियामेंट में कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ और जनता से कुछ पूछा नहीं गया । 1976 में उस में अमेंडमेंट हुआ । उस वक्त एमर्जेंसी लगी हुई थी, उस वक्त भी किसी से पूछा नहीं । इस के बीच में कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं हुई । आज तक किसी से पूछा नहीं कि कैसे लिस्ट बने, कैसे नहीं बने । 1965 में एक लिस्ट बनी लोकुर कमेटी की । उस में तीन अफसर बैठे एयर कंडीशंड कमरे में और तीन महीने से कम वक्त में इन ऐडीशन टु देयर ओन ड्यूटीज, इन तीनों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी । कह दिया कि 131 आदिवासियों में से निकाल दो, 171 हरिजनों में से निकाल दो । उस के ऊपर फिर शोर शराबा हुआ । 1967 में फिर एक लोक सभा में बिल पेश हुआ । उस बिल पर लोगों ने शोर शराबा किया । 1968 में उस पर ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी बैठी, उस ने 1969 में रिपोर्ट दी । वह 1970 में पार्लियामेंट में पेश हुई । उस पर फिर झगड़ा हुआ । फिर पार्लियामेंट टूट गई, वह खत्म हो गया । इस तरह आज तक इस ईश्यू को न तो पब्लिक को रेफर किया गया न एम पीज की राय ली गई कि कौन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में हो, कौन न हो । 1950 में आर्डर ईश्यू हो गया,

उस में किसी से पूछा नहीं । 1976 में एमर्जेंसी आई, उस में किसी से कुछ पूछा नहीं । यह जो अमेंडमेंट है, इसके सिलसिल में मैं रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर से कोट करना चाहता हूं —

Proviso to Rule 75 (3) says:

"Provided that if an amendment or a motion for appointment of a Select Committee or a Joint Committee has been moved under this rule, any Member may move that the House give instructions to the Select Committee or to the Joint Committee to which the Bill is proposed to be referred to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill and if necessary or convenient to consider and report on amendments which may be proposed to the original Act, which the Bill seeks to amend."

13.07 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI *in the Chair*]

मैंने इसी रूल के तहत अपना अमेंडमेंट दिया था, एग्जैक्टली यही लिखा था उस में। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस अमेंडमेंट को ले आए हैं तो इस में मेहरबानी कर के ऐसा करिए, हाउस काम्पीटेंट है यह डायरेक्शन देने के लिए कि सारी ही लिस्ट को रिवाइज किया जाए और एक ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी इस पर आलरेडी बैठ चुकी है, 1970 में पार्लियामेंट टूटने की वजह से उस की रिपोर्ट लैप्स हो गई, वह रिपोर्ट वैसे ही पड़ी है, मेरा निवेदन है कि पूरी लिस्ट को रिवाइज करने की पावर इस ज्वाइंट सेलक्ट कमेटी को दी जाय ।

दूसरे जो ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी के मेम्बर्स आप ने नामिनेट किए हैं उसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि जहां तक काल अटेंशन का ताल्लुक है उस में मेम्बर्स नामिनेट नहीं होने, लाटरी निकलती है, कोई बात नहीं, नान-शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के मेम्बर आ गए तो वह भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट को रेप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं कोई उस में एतराज की बात नहीं लेकिन यहां तो नामिनेट किए गए हैं मेम्बर । उन बीस में 9 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं और केवल तीन शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के हैं और आठ अदर कम्यूनिटीज के हैं । यहां पर लाटरी नहीं निकाली है । मेरा यह कहना है कि जो अदर कम्यूनिटीज के 8 हैं उन को तीन किया जा सकता है और उन की जगह 5 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बढ़ाए जा सकते हैं । तो केवल यह कर दीजिए कि एक तो पूरी लिस्ट रिवाइज करने के लिए दे दीजिए और दूसरे मेम्बर्स की लिस्ट जो है वह भी रिवाइज कर दीजिए ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : (खजूराहो) : सभापति जी, जैसा कि अभी हमारे मित्र ने कहा, यह बात सही है कि अगर फिर से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के बारे में विचार करना है तो केवल अभी जो मोची जाति के लिए संशोधन लाया गया है उस पर ही विचार नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि पूरे देश में जो परिस्थिति बदली है उसके बारे में सम्पूर्ण रूप से विचार होना चाहिए । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, जो कमेटी बनी है वह पूरी तौर से विचार करे कि वास्तव में कौन सी जातियां गरीब हैं जिनको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में लिया जाये । यह जो कमेटी बनी है उसको पूरी तरह से विचार करना चाहिए ।

श्री छविराम अर्गल (मुरैना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका और इस सदन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि 1950 में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को सूचीबद्ध किया गया था लेकिन उसके बाद से इसपर कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है इसलिए अब दोबारा रिवाइज्ड सूची बनाई जानी चाहिए । आप देखेंगे कि एक ही राज्य में एक व्यक्ति तो अनुसूचित जाति में है लेकिन वहां से एक किलोमीटर दूर दूसरा व्यक्ति उसमें नहीं है । यही बात अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए भी है । मध्य प्रदेश के दतिया में कुम्हार अनुसूचित जाति में है लेकिन वहां से कुछ दूर ग्वालियर में वह अनुसूचित जाति में नहीं है । इसी तरह की स्थिति हरियाणा में, उत्तर प्रदेश में और दूसरी जगहों पर भी है । नाई धोबी सभी जगह पर अनुसूचित जाति की श्रेणी में आने चाहिए । उत्तर प्रदेश में इस प्रकार की कुछ जातियां हैं जिनकी आर्थिक हालत बहुत खराब है, उनको सुधारने की बहुत आवश्यकता है । इस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्तिगत रूप से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के मेम्बर मंत्री जी से मिले थे और प्रधान मंत्री से भी उन्होंने चर्चा की है । इसलिए सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनाई जाये तो उसको दोबारा रिवाइज्ड सूची तैयार करनी चाहिए जिसमें फाइनेंशियल आधार पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए । गुजरात में मोची जाति को 1976 में जोड़ा गया था और अब 1978 में हटाया जा रहा है, मैं नहीं मानता कि इस बीच में उनकी फाइनेंशियल पोजीशन बहुत अच्छी हो गई है । चमारों की आर्थिक दशा सारे देश में बहुत खराब है । अगर इसको यहां से निकाल दिया जाता है तो यह न्यायसंगत नहीं होगा, मोची जाति के प्रति अन्याय होगा । मैं चाहूंगा इसको कदापि न निकाला जाये । इसी प्रकार से और भी अनेक जातियां हैं ।

जहांतक कमेटी की बात है, उसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोगों को कम रखा है और दूसरों को ज्यादा रख लिया है, यह उचित नहीं है । शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के बारे में दूसरों को भी जानकारी हो सकती है लेकिन जो अनुसूचित जाति के हैं उनको

[श्री छविराम अर्गल]

अच्छी तरह से पता है कि उनको क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और उनमें कितनी गरीबी है, क्योंकि उनके सामाजिक सम्बन्ध हैं जो दूसरों के नहीं हैं। इसी तरह से जो शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोग हैं उनको उनके बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं चाहूंगा कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की नयी रिवाइज्ड लिस्ट तैयार की जाये और फाइनेंशियल आधार पर इसको तैयार किया जाये।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the practice in this House has always been that even though the Minister moves a motion to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee, there is a thorough discussion on the Bill. So far as this Bill is concerned, there has not been a thorough discussion. I have given notice of an amendment but I have not been given a chance to speak.

As rightly pointed out by Mr. Suraj Bhan, in 1965, the Lokur Committee went into this matter. In 1967; in the Fourth Lok Sabha, this matter was referred to a Joint Committee which was presided over by Mr. A. K. Chanda. It submitted its report in 1969. It was discussed in the House but it never saw the light of day and it remained in cold storage. So, the entire gamut of consideration by the Joint Select Committee should be a comprehensive one instead of being limited to the few amendments that have been suggested in this Bill.

So, I beg to submit that, when this Joint Select Committee is going into the entire gamut of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as to whether to include or exclude from the list some tribes and some castes, I think there should be more discussion and at least those who have given amendments should be given a chance to speak.

*SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill is being referred to a Joint Committee, which I am sure will remove the lapses contained in the provisions of this Bill. I am not a member of the Joint Committee and hence I request that my suggestions may kindly be taken note of by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

We find that the "Mochi" community in Gujarat will be treated as scheduled caste only in the Dangs district and Umbergaon taluka of Bulsar District and for the rest of the State they will not be scheduled caste. At the very outset I object to the contentions of the Government in this regard. The "Mochi" community was included in the Scheduled Caste list only in 1976 and within two years excepting in one full district and a part of another district, they no longer belong to the Schedule caste. Have they made so much economic advancement within two years that they will be considered as a high-class community in almost all the parts of Gujarat? Have these untouchables become touchables within a short span of two years?

Sir, throughout the country the scheduled castes are economically backward and they are also social outcastes. On 23rd July 1978 in Villupuram in Tamil Nadu the Harijans were attacked violently leading to arson, looting and burning of their homesteads. You know, Sir, that for merely changing the name of Marathwada University into that of Dr. Ambedkar University, the caste-Hindus have risen in revolt and are behaving like mercenaries in the matter of killing Harijans. Only yesterday, the landlords of Kanjhawala in the vicinity of Delhi staged violent demonstrations in front of the Prime Ministers's House. Their demand that

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

the surplus land given to 125 Harijans must be treated as grazing land and none should be allotted grazing land; in other words, the landless Harijans should not be given even the surplus land. When the plight of scheduled castes is so pitiable all over the country, how can we believe that in Gujarat the 'Mochi' community has become high-class community within two years of its inclusion in the Scheduled Caste list?

I am tempted to say that just because in the recent Parliamentary Elections the Mochi Community voted for the Congress Party (I) they are now being taught a political lesson by the Janata Government. The motive behind this Bill is pure political vendetta. Their disabilities would not have disappeared within two years.

Through this Bill certain spelling mistakes in the Scheduled Caste Order are being corrected. For example, the Mashti community in Karnataka has been wrongly spelt as Masiot community. I am given to understand that because of the mistake committed by the highly-paid bureaucrats the Mashti community people were denied their concessions during the period of 2 years that the Order is in operation. I demand adequate penal action against the officials responsible for such spelling mistakes.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that the scheduled caste people who have become Christians must be extended all the concessions and facilities being given to the Scheduled Caste communities. Just because they have converted themselves, their economic status has not gone up. Similarly, there is a sizeable section of Scheduled caste people from Tamil Nadu working in the capital. Since their names of castes do not find a place in the list of the Delhi State, they do not get any benefits. I demand that the Government of India should do the needful in the matter.

श्री श्यामलाल धुर्वे: (मंडला) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, गुजरात को लेकर मोची जाति के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल पेश किया गया है, मैं भी यह चाहता हूं कि इस को रिवाइज किया जाय। माननीय सभापति महोदय, सन् 1950 से लेकर आज तक मैं यह देख रहा हूं कि ट्राइबल्ज और हरिजनों में जमीन-आसमान का अन्तर है। मैं आप को अपने मध्य प्रदेश की जानकारी देना चाहता हूं—आज वहां ट्राइबल्ज की, आदिम जातियों की जनसंख्या लगभग 1 करोड़ होने जा रही है।

लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि केवल 10 आई० ए० एस० आफिसर ही हैं जबकि इतनी अधिक संख्या इन जातियों की है। उन की संख्या और अधिक होनी चाहिए। इस तरह से आप देखें कि ट्राइबल्स के सम्बन्ध में बहुत उपेक्षा की जा रही है और पिछले 30 सालों में कोई नेतृत्व ट्राइबल्स की ओर से नहीं किया गया। इसलिए आप के माध्यम से मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ट्राइबल्स के लिए, आदिवासियों के लिए अलग से एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाए, तभी उन का हित हो सकता है।

आप के माध्यम से एक दूसरी बात मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो लिस्ट है, इस में सिर्फ तीन सदस्य ही ट्राइबल्स के लिये गये हैं, तीन आदिवासी सदस्य ही लिये गये हैं और मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन के और सदस्य इस कमेटी में लिये जाएं। 30 साल से इन की उपेक्षा की जा रही है लेकिन इस जनता पार्टी के शासन में तो उन की उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिए। और ज्यादा सदस्य इस में उन के लिये जाने चाहिए। मैं पुरजोर शब्दों में एक बार फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि ट्राइबल्स के लिए अलग से एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाए।

सभापति महोदय: आप का यह प्वाइन्ट तो हो गया है, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री श्यामलाल धुर्वे : मैं एक उदाहरण आप को देना चाहता हूं। मेरे क्षेत्र मंडला, मध्य प्रदेश में, जो प्राथमिक पाठशालाएं हैं, उन में पांच कक्षाओं के लिए सिर्फ एक ही शिक्षक है। अकेला एक शिक्षक पांच कक्षाओं को कैसे पढ़ा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : यह इस में कैसे आता है। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री श्यामलाल धुर्वे: मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूं कि नगर, कस्बों में तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के जो भाई रहते हैं, उन की कुछ उन्नति हो जाती है लेकिन जो ट्राइबल एरियाज में दूर दूर लोग रहते हैं, उन को कोई लाभ अभी तक नहीं मिला है, अन्त में मेरा कहना यह है कि पूरी सूची को आप को रिवाइज करना चाहिए, यह मैं आप के माध्यम से शासन से अनुरोध करता हूं। तभी हम लोगों का कोई हित हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : यह सब तो कहा जा चुका है। इस में अब ज्यादा एक्सप्लानेशन की जरूरत नहीं है, ज्यादा डिस्कशन की बात नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सब को एक एक मिनट दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : एक मिनट में कहां खत्म करते है।

*SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Ottapalam): Mr. Chairman, in accordance with certain provisions in the Constitution the Central Government makes changes in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list from time to time. Certain communities are included and certain communities are deleted from the this list. I am not a member of the Select Committee therefore I want to make one point very clear. Due to the irrational procedure resorted to by the Government in dealing with this question of addition and deletion, Members belonging to these communities are suffering a lot. Sir, I was submitting that the members belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes are suffering because of the irrational procedure adopted by the Government in making amendments in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This Bill is a case in point. The Mochi community was considered scheduled castes only in two districts of Gujarat till 1976. In consequence of an amendment made in the list in 1976 they were declared Scheduled Castes in whole of Gujarat. This community must have been suffering from some disabilities which enabled them to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. That is why the then Government of Gujarat recommended their case for inclusion in the list. Now, this Bill seeks to alter that situation and they will be considered Scheduled Castes only in two districts. This a very irrational approach. Therefore, my point is that this Bill should not be referred to any Select Committee as proposed by the Minister but it should be rejected. When a particular community is included in the list of Scheduled Castes it is done so on the ground that that community is suffering from certain disability. For example, untouchability is a ground on which a particular community is included in the list of Scheduled Castes. I would like to ask the Government whether this disability has cease to exist in Gujarat after these two years. I would like to get an answer from the Government.

Sir, I would draw your attention in this connection to certain communities in Kerala who are facing a lot of difficulties as a result of the periodic changes made in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For example Pulaya community of Malabar in Kerala was classified in Scheduled Tribes under the amendment of 1976. Now, they have been reclassified as Scheduled Castes. As a result of this many people belonging to the Pulaya community who got into Central State Government services as Scheduled Tribes are suffering a lot. Their promotions are being stopped because they no longer belong to the Schedule Tribes. This situation should be rectified as early as possible.

Sir, the Chief Minister of Kerala Mr. Antony has repeatedly demanded that Kudumbi community of Kerala should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken up too much of time. If you want to speak on all those things, you may before the Select Committee. Why bring all these things here? You please conclude it.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: I am concluding in a minute. Sir, I have to say a word about the Peruvannan community of Malabar. The State Government has been demanding for the

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

past 15 years that this community should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes but it has not been done so far. Similarly, there are thousands of Christian converts in Kerala who are not enjoying many of the benefits which are extended to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Christian converts mostly come from the Pulaya, Sambaba and the Cheramar communities. They are also suffering from the same disabilities as the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a long standing demand of that community that they should also be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and should be given all the benefits which are being given to their Scheduled Castes brethern. I hope that the Government will consider this problem sympathetically.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): On a point of order. I would like to know the procedure that is being followed; I would like to seek your guidance on this whether we are debating this on merits. What had happened was that many hon. Members had spoken on this Bill, and for want of time, the debate was adjourned and the stage at that time was that the hon. Minister was supposed to reply. Now, instead of replying, he has moved this particular amendment and we have started debating on that. We do not know whether we are supposed to make our submissions on that particular amendment or....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some Members wanted to have some clarifications. That was the only thing. But instead they have started discussing the whole thing. This is not the purpose. That is why I am giving only one minute.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We had adjourned at that stage when the hon. Minister was to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member conclude. Then the Minister will reply.

आपको यदि कोई बात कहनी हो तो जब सेलेक्ट कमेटी की मीटिंग हो तब वहीं रखिये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। माननीय सूरज भान जी ने एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था। उस समय उठाया था जब माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि हम सेलेक्ट कमेटी में इसे भेज रहे है। लेकिन सेलेक्ट कमेटी में आप इसे एन्टायर शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के अधिकार ले कर के भेज रहे हैं या आप गुजरात की एक मोटी जाति के अधिकार को ले कर ही इसे भेज रहे हैं? इस में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सभी जातियों को मिला कर भेज रहे हैं। इस पर हाउस की राय जानने की कोशिश की जाती। आपने बजाय हाउस की राय जानने के, ओरिजिनल बिल पर बहस करवाना शुरु कर दिया। जो संसद् सदस्य इस पर अपनी राय देना चाहते हैं, पहले आप उनको बुलाते।

सभापति महोदय: उनको बुलाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। जब सेलेक्ट कमेटी की मीटिंग हो, वहां जा कर आप अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। (**व्यवधान**) आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी को कोई भी बात लिख सकते है। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री रामधन (लालगंज): इस मामले को बहुत गंभीरता के साथ लेना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ हमारे संसद् सदस्य, हमारे साथी यहां पर निवेदन कर रहे हैं, उनकी भावनाओं को ध्यान में रख कर, विचार हो लेने के बाद उसका परिणाम देख कर के आप इस बारे में निर्णय करें। देखिये जो व्यवस्था आप बता रहे हैं कि कोई भी संसद् सदस्य ज्वाएंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने लिख कर के हाजिर हो सकता है, उस के बारे में तो नियम है अगर हाउस की ओर से ज्वायंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी का लिमिटेड स्कोप रहेगा और उस कमेटी के टर्म्ज आफ रैफरेंस बदलेंगे नहीं तो उससे कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा। इसलिए हमारे साथी निवेदन कर रहे हैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से और गृह मंत्री से कि इसका विस्तार किया जाए, इसके स्कोप को बढ़ाया जाए। सारे देश में कौन सी अनुसूचित जातियां और कौन सी अनुसूचित जन जातियां सूची में रखी जाए और कौन सी निकाली जाएं इसके बारे में व्यापक विचार होना चाहिये। सन् 50 से जब पार्लिमेंट नहीं बनी थी तब का यह 1950 का आर्डर है। उसके बाद सन् 68 में जब श्री अशोक मेहता समाज कल्याण मंत्री थे तो एक प्रवर समिति बनी थी, उसने विचार किया था, सदन में उसकी रिपोर्ट पेश हुई थी लेकिन उसके बाद उसको वापिस ले लिया गया था और पुनः वह चीज सदन में नहीं आई। आपातकाल में इस पर विचार नहीं किया गया और एक तरह से संशोधन विधेयक पास कर दिया गया। इसलिए यह परम आवश्यक है कि हमारे साथी श्री सूरज भान ने जो संशोधन पेश किया है और

[श्री रामधन]

जो मूव हो चुका है, उसको मान लिया जाए। तब सारी बात खत्म हो जाएगी।

सभापति महोदय : संशोधन खत्म हो गया है, वह बात खत्म हो गई है।

श्री सूरज भान : संशोधन खत्म नहीं हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय : आप साहिबान जितनी बात कह रहे है उनके बारे में सफाई करने का मंत्री महोदय को मौका तो दीजिये। मिनिस्टर साहब बताएंगे कि इसका स्कोप क्या है, इसको शामिल करेंगे या नही करेंगे।

श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया (करौल बाग) : मंत्री महोदय संशोधन को मान लें ताकि सब चीज खत्म हो जाए।

सभापति महोदय : आप मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब देने का मौका ही नहीं दे रहे हैं।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, I am on a point of order. Kindly refer to rule 75 which was referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Suraj Bhanji. We cannot ignore the amendments to the clauses.

The proviso may kindly be seen at page 45, last line.

"Provided that if an amendment or a motion for appointment of a Select Committee or a Joint Committee has been moved under this rule, any member may move that the House give instructions to the Select Committee or to the Joint Committee to which the Bill is proposed to be referred....."

We are making a move that we may be heard. Whatever our views there may be, they should go to the Select Commitee; and, if we are not allowed to do that, then we are committing the breach of the proviso to the rule 75. This is not the stage where the hon. Minister is to make a statement. This is a move. I may have to make my submissions about the amendments which I have made. So, it is not a question of time. It is a matter concerning 1950 Order and it is our right: we will be committing a breach of this right of the hon. Member.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : पहले से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। जब विधेयक पर बहस चल रही थी उस बीच में सरकार की ओर से प्रस्ताव आया। यह विधेयक बहुत कनफ्यूशन पैदा करने वाला है, कनफ्यूशन इस माने में कि हमारे बिहार में मोची के माने होते है, चमार, जिस जाति से बाबू जगजीवन राम जी है। अब मोची को गुजरात की लिस्ट से निकाला जा रहा हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इसका अर्थ क्या निकलेगा ? इसका अर्थ यह निकलेगा कि बाबू जगजीवन राम के रहते इस तरह का अन्याय हो रहा है। कनफ्यूशन पैदा करने का काम इस विधेयक से होगा। इस वास्ते जो प्रश्न हम लोग उठा रहे हैं उसको आप व्यापक अर्थों में लें। हमारे यहां गौड जाति है। बिहार-सरकार ने गौड जाति को आदिवासी लिस्ट से निकाल दिया हैं। इस वास्ते सारे देश में हरिजन और आदिवासी जो जातियां हैं उन तमाम जातियों का ठीक से पुनरीक्षण करके उनको लिस्ट में सम्मिलित किया जाए ताकि उनकी वास्तविक संख्या, उनकी तादाद, उनकी सारी चीज लिपिबद्ध हो जाए और उसके आधार पर सरकार आगे कोई नियम बना सके उनकी सुविधा के लिये। अगर यह नही होता है तो फिर यह कनफ्यूजन बना रहेगा। हिन्दूस्तान में हरिजन कितने हैं आदिवासी कितने हैं उनकी वास्तविक संख्या का पता नहीं लग रहा है। और वास्तविक संख्या का पता तब लगेगा जब ठीक से सर्वे हो और यह तभी होगा जब इस बिल के दायरे को बढ़ाया जाय और देश में जितनी विधान सभायें हैं उन सब के सदस्यों को सूचना दी जाय कि वह अपने अपने क्षेत्र के अन्दर कौन कौन सी जातियां इसमें आ सकती है उनके बारे में बताये और वह सब इसमें आयें तभी कहीं पता लग सकता है। पश्चिम बिहार में चौपाल है और उत्तर बिहार में खतमे है। चौपाल लोग हरिजन में हैं और खतमे हरिजन में नहीं है। तो इस तरह से माननीय सूरज भान ने ठीक उठाया, उनकी जनसंख्या का पता नहीं लगता जिसके कारण विधान सभाओं में वास्तविक जनसंख्या के आधार पर रिजर्वेशन उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। इसी तरह से नौकरियों में भी उनको पूरा रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिल रहा है। तो व्यापक बिल बनाया जाय तभी कुछ होगा। नहीं तो सीमित दायरे में सेलेक्ट कमेटी बैठे उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। गुजरात में एक जिल में मोची को निकाल दिया जाय और दूसरे में रखा जाय यह काम तो सरकार एक नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा कर सकती थी इसके लिये सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। इसलिये हमारी मांग है कि इस बिल के दायरे को बढ़ाया जाय।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have submitted and I seek your guidance on my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will explain. Since you wanted to speak..

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: May I speak on my amendment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

श्री राघवजी (विदिशा) : सभापति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री जी जो जवाब देंगे वह क्या जो माननीय सूरज भान ने अमेंडमेंट मूव किया है उसका जवाब देंगे, या अपने अमेंडमेंट पर बोलेंगे ? होना यह चाहिये कि माननीय सूरज भान का अभी जो अमेंडमेंट चल रहा है उस पर मंत्री जी जवाब दें, तब अपने अमेंडमेंट पर बोलें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully share the concern of the hon'ble Members.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय पाटिल जी आप इनकी बात का जवाब दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: If I am irrelevant you can rule me out.

(Interruptions).

सभापति महोदय : आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा। अभी तो खाली माननीय सूरज भान की बात का जवाब दे रहे हैं।

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Sir, I am quite concious that the Bill as it is moved earlier only comprises of three clauses and it is very limited in scope though the Long Title indicates: "That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes...." If we interpret this Long Title then it may in its scope include various suggestions that the hon'ble Members have made. If they want that there should be a more comprehensive Bill, we may consider it in the Joint Committee the various suggestions because it is a very far-reaching Bill.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: The House is competent to give direction.

(Interruptions).

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There are a number of representations from the Home Ministry about inclusion and exclusion....

(Interruptions).

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): Either the Government should enhance the scope or withdraw the Bill

(Interruptions).

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I am coming to that. There are a number of representations to the Home Ministry for inclusion of the several communities either in the scheduled castes or in scheduled tribes. I am quite conscious about it. Since the amendment which I have moved as for the reference to the Select Committee of both Houses, I do grant that unless the scope is widened all the suggestions which the hon'ble Members are making may not be necessarily included. So, what I am inclined to feel is that part of the Amendment No. 45 of Mr. Suraj Bhan may be added to the Amendment 55 because I have already mentioned the names, etc. If this is adopted, I think we will be able to take into consideration all those suggestions which have been made by the hon. Members. So, I am inclined to add this part alone so that along with the other amendments it can be added here...

"that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee";

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please read out the whole thing from the beginning.

SHRI S. D. PATIL:

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes

[Shri S. D. Patil]

and tribes, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—

Shri D. Amat, Shri S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu, Shri B. C. Kamble, Shri G. Bhuvarahan, Shri Bega Ram Chauhan, Shri S. S. Das, Shri Durga Chand, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Ram Sewak Hazari, Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste, Shri Mohan Lal Pipil, Shri K. Prakash, Shri S. Ramasamy, Shri S. H. Naik, Shri Shankar Dev, Shri T. S. Shrangare, Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Shri Suraj Bhan, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall also be instructed to examine the lists contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and to suggest amendments thereto in their report;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

(55 as modified)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति जी मेरा इसमें यह ग्राबजैक्शन है कि जो पहले साथी ने ग्रमेंडमेंट उठाया, उसे तो मान लिया, लेकिन एक दूसरा ग्रमेंडमेंट है मेरे नाम का, उसे भी देखा जाये ।

सभापति महोदय : ग्रापका ग्रौबजैक्शन यह था कि 12 ग्रादमी दूसरे लिये गये हैं, शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के ग्रौर शड्यूल्ड कास्ट के 8 ग्रादमी लिये गये बाकी नान-शड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं । ग्रापका इटेंशन था कि उनका नम्बर घटाकर, इनका बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उनको रहने दीजिये, मेरा कहना है कि उसमें 4, 5 ग्रौर जोड़ दिया जाये ।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): My objection is.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your only point is that no body from the North-Eastern region has been included in the Joint Committee.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: The hill tribes as also Adivasis of South Bihar who have been clamouring for a separate State of jharkhand have not been represented in the Committee. I want that some tribes from the North-Eastern Region and some Adivasis from the State of Bihar should be included.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has taken note of that.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Sir the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1978 is not limited....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already explained that.

श्री श्याम लाल धुर्वे : मध्य प्रदेश मे 80 लाख से भी ग्रधिक ग्रादिवासी है इसलिए ग्रौर ग्रादिवासी सदस्य इसमें लिये जायें ।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: In the course of our public life in our State, we have seen, as my friend, Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav has pointed out, that there are some communities like Khatbe, known as Julaha, whose plight is far more backward than many of the Harijans themselves. As a matter of fact, this community has not been included in the list of scheduled castes, whereas in South Bihar, the same community has been included by the name of Tatma. In the scheduled tribes also, there is one community,

known as Gond, in district Saran, that community should have been included in the list of scheduled tribes, but they have been excluded.

There should be a wider scope for this Bill. The Joint Committee should be empowered to consult all the State Governments and Members of Parliament, and should prepare a very conclusive list of scheduled castes and sheduled tribes so that the list includes all castes and communities which are very backward and whose economic as well as social plight is much worse than many of the Harijans themselves. With the limited scope of this Bill with regard to including or excluding some communities, no useful purpose would be served and no good results obtained. The hon. Minister should enlarge the scope of this Bill, the Joint Committee should enquire and should include in this list all the left-over communities which are required to be included.

SHRI PURNANRAYAN SINHA: Sir, I wrote a letter to Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal about the list of names that he has submitted for this Joint Committee. He told me that he was not concerned, the list had been furnished to him by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. If there is no coordination between the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in selecting the names of the Joint Committee, this House cannot help.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After all, the House does not consist of only twenty Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are so many other Members also. Everyone cannot be included in the Committee.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: There are seven States in the North-Eastern Council. There is no Mem ber from that area in this list.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : मारा देश आज टूट रहा है, बिहार में झारखंड स्टेट की मांग हो रही है तो उड़ीसा, बिहार और बंगाल का जो वह पोर्शन है उस के मेम्बर इस में नहीं रखिएगा तो उन की तरफ से कौन कहेगा? वे झारखंड स्टेट एक अलग राज्य की मांग कर रहे हैं। उन के आदमी नहीं रखेंगे? .... (व्यवधान) ....

सभापति महोदय : बीस ही आदमी तो लेंगे, उस में सारे मेम्बरों को तो नहीं ले सकते।

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : बागुन सुम्बरई एम० पी० है झारखंड के, उन का नाम इस में इन्क्लूड कर लीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What more do you want to say? The Minister has taken note of what the Members have stated, namely that more Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be included in this Committee and Members belonging to other classes should be taken out..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): This is very wrong on the part of the Minister—simply because there is some shouting in the House, one should accept everything? Why should my hon. friends belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes feel that others are not interested in their welfare? After all, it is also our privilege. We have come here with the support and blessings of SC and ST. Should we not take interest in their welfare? Why do you want to separate us? This is very wrong. I, therefore, feel that the Minister should stick to the original approach, rather than allowing only SC and ST to be members of the Committee.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I have already conceded the important part of the hon. Members' suggestions. It is now suggested that there should be addition of Members, so that things can be taken care of. I think the scope of the Joint Committee is very great, and they can make suggestions through the hon. Members of that Committee. As one hon. Member of the other side said, members belonging to other classes can also take interest. They have also got sympathy for the cause. The list shows that a number of per-

[Shri S. D. Patil]

sons have been taken from the two communities. It is not a question concerning SC and ST alone.

It will be inconvenient, if the addition of 5 Members is asked for, and if the list of Members from the Rajya Sabha were amended. (Interruptions)

सभापति महोदय : सूरजभान जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उसको मंत्री जी ने मान लिया है। बिल के स्कोप को बढ़ाने की बात भी उन्होंने मान ली है। (**व्यवधान**)।

पासवान जी, आप जरा सोचिए कि सदन में बीस से ज्यादा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के मेम्बर है तो फिर मंत्री जी यह कैसे कर सकते है कि सभी को इन्क्लूड करलें। इसलिए एकाध मेम्बर घट गए या बढ़ गए इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं आपसे यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि उसमें मेरा नाम जोड़ा जाये। कमेटी में 12 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के मेम्बर हैं और 8 दूसरे लोग है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट तथा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के 5 सदस्य और जोड़ दिये जायें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप मेरा नाम रखिये।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: We have given a suggestion that Members from the north-eastern region should be included. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am not on the point referred to by my hon. friend, i.e. as to who should be taken in the Joint Committee. My question was whether, if the Minister moves that the Bill should be referred to the Joint Select Committee, we as Members will have the right to speak on the amendments that we have given, to the proviso to Clause 75. That is my point. I believe we have a right to make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, you can speak on your amendment.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I thought since the Bill is to be sent to the Joint Select Committee, we are not to be heard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vote has already been taken on referring the Bill to the Joint Select Committee. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister has only moved. Vote has not been taken.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: In order to make some submissions regarding the amendment which I have moved, I sought some clarifications—when I spoke earlier—from the Minister of State, Mr. Mandal.

I am sorry, he is not here today because I want to get some clarification on the very important submission which I am going to make. The point which I made at that time was about Part IX—Maharashtra clause 18. There is a community by the name of Gond Rajgond and the amendment that is sought by the Government is that after the word 'Gond' there should be a '.' and two communities namely, Gond and Rajgond should be included as separate communities in this particular list. You kindly see clause 18 in Part IX of this particular Bill. Therefore, I asked, the hon. Minister, in my speech, whether these Gond and Rajgond are two communities and by mistake they were combined together and therefore they were puting this particular'. Then I suggested in that particular list, there was another community from Maharashtra which was mentioned as 'Gond Gowari'; and there also a mistake is there because Gond and Gowari are two different communities, and Gowari community is trying their best to get this particular community included in the list of the ST from 1950. I thought this would be explained by the hon. Minister.

(*Interruptions*).

Who can make submissions? I cannot come all the way from my constituency for the Select Committee's meeting. I do not get any notice. Therefore, I should be heard and the views should be placed before the Select Committee. In this connection for the information of the hon. Minister, I might say that this Gowari community was included in the ST list of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh prior to 1950.

The second circumstance is that in the list that was prepared in the year 1950 by the State Government, this caste was excluded for the first time and five lakh people of Gowari community were deprived of the facilities.

The third circumstance is that on 7th of October, 1958, the Maharashtra Government again included this in the aboriginal caste on the SC. Surprisingly the point which I would like to stress is that there was a Bill that was moved in this Parliament in 1960 (Bill No. 119); and in that Bill, this community Gowari was independently included in the ST list. But, unfortunately, that Bill was not passed.

Thereafter, in the year 1965, the Maharashtra Government again recognised this community and made a recommendation to the Government, and in spite of the efforts from 1950 upto 1970, the Government is not hearing about it. Though an amendment has been moved, I want to have a clarification from the hon. Minister. I am sorry to mention that during my first speech, this clarification was not given. I would request the hon. Minister to assure this House taking into consideration the various circumstances which were submitted and the fact that this community was included in the Bill 1967. The hon. Minister should assure that this particular matter would be considered.

One more point which I submitted in my first speech is about the inclusion of Neo-Buddhists in the SC list. I had submitted at that time that the hon. Minister in his reply should say something about it. On both these two points, I am sorry to mention that the hon. Minister is not saying anything. I request him to say something on these two matters.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I want to speak on my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you time.

श्री राघव जी (विदिशा) : सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने पहले जो अमेंडमेंट रखी थी, अब उस में संशोधन हो गया है । पहले जो अमेंडमेंट था, उस का स्कोप बहुत छोटा था, बहुत कुचित था, लेकिन . . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब उस को बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

श्री राघव जी : गुजरात के दो जिलों में एक कम्यूनिटी अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में रहे और बाकी जिलों में न रहे–उसी हिसाब से सदस्यों की सूची बनाई गई थी और उसी उद्देश्य को लेकर बनाई गई थी कि उस कम्यूनिटी के विषय में निर्णय करना है । लेकिन अब इस का स्कोप बढ़ गया है, अब पूरे भारतवर्ष में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स की सूची में कौन-कौन सी जातियां रहें, इस दृष्टि से यह सूची रिवाइज होना है अतः सदस्यों की सूची को रिवाइज कर के ठीक प्रकार से इस समिति का गठन होना चाहिये । पूरे 20 आदमियों की यह कमेटी बनाई है लेकिन उस में केवल 3 आदमी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के रखे गये हैं । अब जबकि इस का काफी स्कोप बढ़ गया है, मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सूची रिवाइज होनी चाहिए, उस में अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए और दूसरे नामों पर भी विचार होना चाहिए । संशोधित सूची सदन में बाद में पेश हो सकती है फिर से विचार होने के बाद जो नाम आएंगे उन को हम स्वीकार कर लेंगे ।

14 hrs.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I should like to mention only one or two points in one or two minutes. Just now there was mention made here about the Neo-Buddhists, that they should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. Another friend mentioned about the question of converted Christians; they are mainly in Kerala but in some other States also such as Tamil Nadu,

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Karnataka, Orissa, etc. On this the government should take a policy decision. I should like to know what is the attitude of the hon. Minister before the Bill is being referred to the Select Committee because it has always been argued that those who had converted from Hinduism to other religions are not eligible to the benefits which are provided to the Scheduled Castes. It is my confirmed opinion that several millions of people are Neo-Buddhists and converted Christians and you have to make a departure from the old understanding as their social backwardness which was there for ages is not removed by the simple fact that they convert themselves to some other religion. We have to take into reality this aspect. To whatever religion they may belong the socio-economic realities of yesterday is true in their life and it persists as a reality even today. On that matter I should like the hon. Minister to make a clear statement. Another amendment I have moved is about the inclusion of Kudumbis and Nayadis of Kerala in the list of Scheduled Castes. Kundumbi community is a socially and economically backward community and their number is quite large. They remain backward even today. They are forcefully presenting the demands of these communities before the country and before the Ministry and that should also be taken into account. These are a few suggestions which I should like to make and I hope Mr. Patil will reply and tell us what is the policy decision regarding converted Christians and Neo-Buddhists.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I should like to confine my observations to a very simple amendment, that 'under the heading "Part-XII—Orissa", in entry 5 for the words "Bhottada, Dhotada", the words "Bhatara or Bhattada" shall be substituted. You find the Bhatara tribe in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have explained this thing. What is more to be explained?

SHRI P. K. DEO: I have not spoken at all on this point. I never went into the merits of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us have the salient points.

SHRI P. K. DEO: You find Bhattras in Chandrapura District of Maharashtra, Bustar District in Madhya Pradesh, Koraput and Kalahandi Districts of Orissa. In Maharashtra, Bhattras are in the Scheduled Tribe list. In Madhya Pradesh they are Scheduled Tribes. But most unfortunately in Orissa they are mentioned as Bhattada and not Bhattra, because Koraput was part of Madras Presidency and it came to Orissa in 1936 and the officers of the Madras Presidency could not pronounce the tribe's name properly. So, they made a mistake. They noted as Bhattada. The Bhattras in Koraput have been noted as Scheduled Tribes under the Heading as Bhattada whereas in the erstwhile Kalahandi District in which they were treated as tribals, they came to Orissa because Kalahandi State merged into State of Orissa in 1948 and Bhattra in the Kalahandi District did not enjoy the same benefit because there has been a difference of 'R' and 'D'.

The actual name is 'Orissa'. When you write, you write with 'R'. It is only because of difference in pronunciation.

Please go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Clause 3 is very clear:

> "Certain mistakes of spellings and punctuations in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976, have been noticed and these are also proposed to be corrected".

In this regard Government has taken cognisance of the recommendation of the Gujarat Government so far as Mochies are concerned. But so

far as Orissa is concerned, they have completely ignored the recommendation of the Orissa Government in this regard. The Orissa Government sent their recommendation vide letter No. 12866/TRW dated 16th April, 1976. These recommendations of the Orissa Government has been kept in cold storage. Only the Gujarat Government recommendations have been taken cognisance of. I do not know what is the reason? In Gujarat they have been taken as Scheduled Castes only in Dang District and in some parts of Bulsar District. They have been excluded from the rest of Gujarat. I know in the Delimitation Committee, the Constituency Dhanduka, which returned Shri H. M. Patel and Shri R. K. Amin came in the Fourth Lok Sabha, that seat has become a reserved seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is irrelevant to this discussion. You have said the main point.

SHRI P. K. DEO: So, I submit that the recommendation of the Gujarat Government and recommendation of the Orissa Government should be taken cognisance of and due weightage should be given in the Joint Select Committee and they can give recommendation to that effect.

*SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me a few minutes to participate in the discussion on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill.

At the very outset, I would say without fear of being contradicted that this Bill has been politically motivated The Mochi community of Gujarat, which was included in the List of Scheduled Castes only in 1976, is now being removed from this list on the ground that the Mochis barring those living in the Dangs district and Umbergaon taluka of Bulsar district of Gujarat, elsewhere in the State are comparatively advanced and are likely to take away the benefits which ought to go to the members residing in Dangs district and Umbergaon taluka. Is it suggested that within two years they have become so economically advanced as to be removed from the list of Scheduled Castes? The real reason behind this legislative proposal is that the Mochi community is being taught a political lesson for having voted against our Prime Minister's party candidates in the 1977 Lok Sabha Elections. I object to this Bill with all the force at my command.

I would like to ask of the hon. Members belonging to high-class and also those social reformers who preach day in and day out whether they have encouraged in their own families inter-caste marriages, which alone will raise the social and economic status of the scheduled caste people. It is not enough to plead their cause and their conditions must be ameliorated by coming forward personally to undo the crimes of generations perpetrated on them.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that from Tamil Nadu and other Southern States many people belonging to the Scheduled Castes of these Southern States are living in Delhi for their livelihood. Since their castes are not enumerated in the list of Delhi State, lakhs of people are denied the concessions, benefits and facilities which they would otherwise enjoy in their States. I demand that the Government of India must look into this and direct the Delhi State to include their castes also in the List of Scheduled Castes so that they are able to get their legitimate dues.

Before I conclude, I would say in anguish that, when the entire nation celebrates the Independence Day tomorrow, several crores of peo-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

ple belonging to the Scheduled Castes are treating tomorrow as their mourning day because of their manifold misery under the present Government of Janata Party. The Government must look into their genuine grievances and do the needful.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो समिति बनने जा रही है उसमें इस सदन के जो भी सदस्य लिये जानें हैं उनमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि प्रत्येक वर्ग और जाति के लोग उसमें होने चाहिये। यदि ऐसा सम्भव न हो किसी तरीके से तो एक निवेदन मंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूं कि हरिजन समुदाय में अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित जनजाति में से किसी भी जाति के लोगों को नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिये, खास कर के उन जाति और जनजातियों में से जिनकी जानकारी सरकार को है और उनको हम सुविधायें नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, उनको विशेष रूप से शामिल किया जाना चाहिये। हम लोग बातें करतें हैं हरिजनों के शोषण की, अन्याय और अत्याचार की, लेकिन अफसोस यह देखा गया है इन 30 सालों में कि जो जातियां चाहे राजनीतिक तरीके से या आर्थिक तरीके से शक्ति में हैं वह जो सुविधायें शासन की तरफ से मिलने वाली हैं वह अधिकांश फायदा उठा जाती हैं और ऐसे व्यक्ति जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से समोन्नति नहीं हैं वह वंचित रह जाते हैं। इसलिये इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये ताकि हम हरिजन समुदाय या अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग जो अधिक कमजोर हैं उनको भी दूसरी जातियों के समान आर्थिक तौर से मदद पहुंचा सकें और सामाजिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से आगे बढ़ा सकें। मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री जी मेरी बात को स्वीकार करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 55 moved by the Minister, as modified by him, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion form, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely: Shri D. Amat, Shri S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu, Shri B. C. Kamble, Shri G. Bhuvarahan, Shri Bega Ram Chauhan, Shri S. S. Das, Shri Durga Chand, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Ram Sewak Hazari, Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste, Shri Mohan Lal Pipil, Shri K. Prakash, Shri S. Ramaswamy, Shri S. H. Naik, Shri Shankar Dev, Shri T. S. Sharngare, Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Shri Suraj Bhan, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal,

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall also be instructed to examine the lists contained in the Constitution (Schedulyed Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and to suggest amendments thereto in their report;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee" (55, *as modified*).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments Nos. 42, 45, 49 and 54 moved by other hon. members are barred.

14.17 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1978-79

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting of the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1978-79.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 12, 18, 29, 31, 42, 59 to 61, 63, 71, 78 and 79".

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1978-79 submitted to the vote of the House.

No. of Demand	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION		
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production. .	40,00,00,000	1,50,00,000
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS		
18	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs.	..	2,000
	MINISTRY OF ENERGY		
29	Power Development.		8,05,00,000
	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
31	Ministry of External Affairs. . .	1,97,04,000	
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
42	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance. .		33,94,19,000
	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY		
59	Industries.	1,46,63,000	1,68,80,00
60	Village and Small Industries. . . .	15,00,00,0000	..
61	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts. . . .	40,15,000	7,66,00,000
	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
63	Information and Publicity	3,50,000	
	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS		
71	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries. . . .	3,00,000	1.000
	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
78	Road and Inland Water Transport. . . .	..	2,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
79	Department of Steel	3,000	5,21,26,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are cut motions.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,50,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate assistance and aid to small scale industry and handloom sector (1)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,00,000 in respect of Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure adequate protection to existing small industries especially in vessel making and hosiery (2)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,15,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts to be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take steps to nationalise Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. (3)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,15,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay outstanding dues to workers in the National Textile Corporation Mills (4)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8.06,15,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over Binny Limited (5).]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 in respect of Road and Inland aWter Transport be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to ensure the proper maintenance of vehicles of DTC(6)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,21,29,000 in respect of Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Metallurgical Engineering Consultant (India) Limited (MECON) after restructuring (7)]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I beg to move:—

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,05,00,000 in respect of Power Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Present policy of BHEL entering into collaboration with multinational corporations compromising the interests of BHEL itself and of the public sector (8)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,94,19,000 in respect of other expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a second look at our relations with the international monetary fund (IMF) taking into account India's national interest (9)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,00,000 in respect of Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the beedi industry and several lakhs of workers engaged in this sector of industry (10)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,15,000 in respect of Tex-

tiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

[Failure to protect the handloom industry and several lakhs of workers engaged in this sector of industry (11)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,15,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Hadicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend cooperation of the NTC to Kerala by taking over certain sick textile mills suggested by the Kerala Government (12)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 in respect of Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to diffuse the ownership of the big newspapers and delink it from business houses of Indian Monopolists. (13)]

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,50,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise timely purchase of tobacco from the growers at remunerative prices (14)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,50,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate quantity of raw cashewnuts to the cashew manufacturing units in Kerala for export of cashewnuts (15)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Defective functioning of the Delhi Telephones system (16)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Punalur telephone exchange in Kerala into an automatic exchange (17)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,05,00,000 in respect of Power Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to solve the prevailing power shortage in different parts of the country (18).]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,15,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take immediate steps to produce and make available adequate quantity of controlled cloth for the common people (19).]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I have moved cut motions in respect of the Demands with regard to the small scale industry, National Textile Corporation and so on. Now, the point is that as for the encouragement that is being given to small scale industry, that needs very close examination. For instance, there are some very big concerns which are today manufacturing items which could easily be manufactured in the small scale sector. I hope, the Minister of Industry, Shri George Fernandes, himself will go into this matter instead of just telling us all the time that he is having interest of the small scale industry at heart. For example, at Jamshedpur, Tata-Robins-Fraser, a

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multi-national company, are manufacturing certain very common items which can be easily manufactured in the small scale sector. It should be investigated as to how much foreign exchange is earned by this company and how much is drained outside due to foreign collaboration. There are two aspects. One is the multi-national company having a collaboration. The other is that items being manufactured by them, can be diverted to the small scale sector. I would like to know whether the Don Quixote Minister of Industry has set up a cell to go into this matter and see whether and how those products which are manufactured by such concerns as Tata-Robin-Fraser, can be diverted to the small scale sector so that the small scale industry can be developed and helped in this manner.

I would next like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that there is a very important industry which is being neglected. Since the Budget itself, they have been asking for relief of the general excise duty and they have till today, not even got a reply except the usual acknowledgement saying that the matter is being looked into. Who is looking into it, whether it is being looked into at all, one does not know at all. Here, I am referring to the brass vessel industry. This is a small scale industry. The manufacturers in my constituency alone are as many as 300 with about 10,000 workers who do not get the work everyday. If you take Tamil Nadu as a whole, there are nearly 3,000 manufacturers with about a lakh of people employed but because of the burdens of the excise duty, they are today not even getting regular employment. This industry which is a cottage industry, is not being supplied copper and zinc on permits in terms of sheets. They have to buy this scrap and then they turn it into brass-sheets and copper-sheets and then they have to pay excise duty on that and again on the finished product. It is a tremendous burden on the cottage industry. That is why, I would appeal to the Minister that he should look into this as early as possible and give them exemption of Item 26(a) of the First Schedule of the Excise Duty Act.

The next thing I would like to refer is about the uniform price of coke and coal. In my constituency, Coimbatore, there are a large number of small industrialists particularly in the engineering sector. They have to buy coke and coal at higher rates because it is far away from the coal bearing regions. Due to these higher rates, the burden on them is quite considerable. The engineering sector and other sectors have also made representations to the Government in this regard. When you find that they produce 40 per cent of the total goods, surely, they should be given encouragement. Though the Minister is very busy with his personal conversation, he should convey this to the Minister of Energy, and at the ministerial level sort this matter out so that just as steel and cement are supplied at a uniform price, you will also consider the supply of coal and coke as far as the small scale sector is concerned. This merely going on and on and on about the small scale sector, and how you want to encourage them and set up these industrial estates and so on—what is it for, unless you do something concrete in order to help them to compete with the much bigger concerns that are there.

Talking about the National Textile Corporation, I would like to bring it to the notice of Government that the workers of the NTC are not being paid the dues which are outstanding to them, which had been frozen by the Government, specifically with regard to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, the Atherton Mills and the Laxmi Rattan Mills of Kanpur, because the workers have not been paid their wages,—earned wages—which the employers had not paid to them before they had played ducks and drakes with those concerns. While you have taken them over, what stops you from clearing these dues of the workers. We have

been demanding again and again that particularly their provident fund dues and so on should be paid, and the only way to help these workers is also to nationalise these concerns. I cannot understand why the concerns are not being nationalised.

The Swadeshi Cotton Mills have gone to court, and you have this endless litigation, and meanwhile the biggest sufferers when this litigation is going on are the workers, because the litigation concerns the management. But on the other hand, the workers cases also are endlessly before labour tribunals, before conciliation courts and so on. I am glad the Minister of State for Labour is also here, because at least he would agree with me that the workers dues should be cleared and they should not be harassed in this way for no fault of their own, and they should have been paid these wages which they have earned by virtue of their work. Therefore, the NTC should see to it particularly in case of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, the Atherton Mills and the Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills.

We welcomed the take-over, we greeted it, the workers said they would extend all co-operation in seeing to it that the mills are run properly, but what about your co-operation to see that their dues are cleared? That is why I would request that tne Government should take this matter up very urgently and also not delay the process of nationalisation.

I would like to point that in the NTC there is a great deal of mismanagement, and something needs to be done about that. For instance, the Director of the Eastern Region has sold quite a considerable amount of cloth -- 100 lakh metres--in advance to the Textile Trading Company of Bombay for dyeing and printing, and he has sold it as below cost. This would lead to quite a high amount of loss to the Corporation. This is the manner in which your Corporation is being run. Merely this juggling around the textile policy of Don Quixote who is just absent--I mean George Fernandes--is not going to help the NTC. Therefore, will the hon. Finance Minister convey to Don Quixote, if he likes to be his Sancho Panza, that he must do something about this mismanagement of the National Textile Corporation, because in this way the workers suffer, the public sector suffers, Government suffers, the country as a whole suffers. When we welcome the nationalisation of the mills and the formation of the Corporation we had the confidence, as far as the workers were concerned, that the management would now fulfil the responsibility and the commitment for improving the national economy and for production of cloth at a cost that the consumer would be able to pay, but if this kind of jugglery goes on by the directors who are put in charge, then obviously you will tomorow come to me and say there are losses.

Lastly, I would only like to refer to the last Demand and the cut motion that I have given, and that is in relation to MECON. Unfortunately, our Minister of Running Commentary is absent today, otherwise he would have been having a running commentary--I mean Shri Biju Patnaik—because he is always busy with his running commentary, but he is not here, but when he was introducing the Bill on the re-structuring of SAIL, he had said that it would result in greater viability of MECON. We had objected to MECON being taken out, but he insisted on it and he tried to sell us the idea that MECON would work very smoothly and that the public sector would be strengthened.

But, Sir, what has happened only recently, in April this year? We find that in April the contract for the cold rolled green oriented sheets in Rourkela plant was given to Dastur and Company in preference to MECON by the then General Manager of Rourkela Steel Plant who is now the

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boss of SAIL (Steel Authority of India Ltd.) and I would like to inform the House that this contract he was trying to push through to give it to Dastur and Co. who had given an estimate of Rs. 4.6 crores whereas, for the same work MECON, had quoted Rs. 1.5 crores, MECON being in the public sector. Dastur and Co. being in the private sector, he was trying to push it through and it is because the Chairman of SAIL and other technical officers of SAIL were vigilant about it, they looked into the matter and did not okay that contract. But again, Shri Agarwal asked Dastur and Co. to give a new quotation. How much was that? It was for Rs. 2.5 crores. This was also higher than MECON. But he said "No, No, Dastur and Co., have already started the work." Who was he to give them the contract and ask them to start work? Anyway this went on and SAIL said 'No' and then finally Dastur and Co., came down to the same quotation as MECON. If SAIL has not been vigilant in the matter, if SAIL has not been holding company that it was before—this is the absolute brain wave of the Steel Minister—and if that contract had gone to Dastur and Co., what was the loss that we as a country would suffer? Therefore, it is not an ordinary thing and I would request the hon. Finance Minister who is studying his demands very carefully because he has to reply afterwards, that he should convey to his colleague, the Steel Minister, (a) that he must have that matter investigated and must find out why the present Chairman of SAIL was so interested in Dastur and Co. being given this contract for Rs. 4.6 crores when MECON has already given a quotation of Rs. 1.5 crores, and (b) why they do not take up the proposal that MECON should be appointed the general consultants of SAIL on a nominal retainer, so that small items also can be referred to them for advice and quick clearance. It is an important thing and we have to see that the public sector is strengthened, particularly in this sector, that is the steel sector.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, मुझे तीन चार बातें कहनी हैं। एक तो यह कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बजट पेश करते समय वायदा किया था कि स्टेट्स के बजट में डेफिसिट नहीं होनी चाहिए और अगर ओवर-ड्राफ्ट होगा तो उसके लिए हम जिम्मेदार नहीं होंगे। अब इसके अन्दर अगर आप देखें तो 430 करोड़ रुपया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के डेफिसिट के क्लियरेंस के लिए प्रोवाइड किया गया है और 15 करोड़ यूनियन टेरिट्रीज के लिए है। इस तरह से 445 करोड़ रुपया स्टेट्स के डेफिसिट के लिए है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस अपनी रेवेन्यु को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहती है। खास तौर से जो बड़े बड़े सैंड लार्डस हैं जिन पर टैक्स लगाने की बात आपने कही थी वह टैक्स वह लगाना नहीं चाहती हैं चाहे वह किसी कारण से भी हो। इसलिए आप फिर वही काम कर रहे हैं जो पहले होता जा रहा था। तो यह बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है। आपने खुद ही कहा है कि बैंक्स का डिपाजिट फाल कर रहा है, पहले से काफी कम हुआ है और मनी सप्लाई बढ़ रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि देश की आर्थिक अवस्था का ढांचा कहीं टूटने की तरफ न चला जाये और महगाई भी बढ़े। इसका कहीं गरीब आदमी पर और बोझ तो नहीं पड़ेगा, इसपर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि डी टी सी को आप ग्रांट दे रहे हैं। दो करोड़ रुपया आप और दे रहे हैं लेकिन डी टी सी दिल्ली में जिस तरह से काम कर रही है, इस सदन में भी जिसकी आवाज उठी कि इसका नाम दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट एथारिटी के बजाये डेथ ट्रांसपोर्ट एथारिटी रखना चाहिए। जितने एक्सीडेन्ट्स दिल्ली में होते हैं, उन में मैक्सिमम एक्सीडेन्ट्स दिल्ली ट्रांस्पोर्ट अथारिटी के होते हैं, फेटल होते हैं गम्भीर होते हैं और इसकी ओर जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं आप को यह भी बतला दूं—यहां पर बहुत सारी बसेज ऐसी हैं, जो इतना धूआं छोड़ती हैं कि कोई आदमी वहां खड़ा नहीं रह सकता। हम ने अभी हाल में पोल्यूशन बिल पास किया है—क्या उस के अन्तर्गत डी० टी० सी० का चालान नहीं हो सकता है? डी० टी० सी० को ठीक किया जाय, इस की तरफ आज कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। आज ऐसी बसेज भी दिल्ली में है, जो एक लिटर में केवल 2 मील चलती हैं—मुझे उम्मीद है यह बात सुन कर आप को आश्चर्य हुआ होगा। या तो उन बसेज को स्क्रेप किया जाय या उन को ठीक

किया जाय, लेकिन इस तरह से डी० टी० सी० की बसेज को चलाये जाना एक बहुत खतरनाक चीज होगी ।

तीसरी चीज—टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेन्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि इस विभाग के लिये भी काफ़ी पैसा इस में रखा हुआ है । यह मेरे अकेले का अनुभव नहीं है, आप सब का भी यही अनुभव होगा—चाहे दिल्ली हो, मद्रास हो, कलकत्ता हो या बम्बई हो—आज दिल्ली में हर 6 टेलीफोन के पीछे एक टेलीफोन खराब पड़ा है । मेरा स्वयं का टेलीफोन पिछले 5 दिनों से खराब था और मैं समझता हूं बहुत सारे दूसरे पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरों के टेलीफोन भी खराब थे, जनता की क्या हालत होगी, यह पूछने की तो आवश्यकता ही नहीं है । मैंने एक जगह टेलीफोन मिलाया, दूसरी जगह मिल गया और उस ने कहा—

"Nonsense; why are you disturbing me?"

दूसरी बार मिलाया—फिर कहीं और मिल गया—सुना—

Darling, how are you?"

मैंने कहा—चलो कम्पेन्सेट हो गया । फिर मिलाया तो यू० एन० आई० से मिल गया । अब मैंने पता लगाया कि यह खराबी क्यों है—तो वह डेड हो गया और यह कह दिया गया कि केबिल खराब है । मैंने सोचा शायद एक-दो दिनों में ठीक हो जायगा, लेकिन तीन-चार दिन के बाद पता लगा कि केबिल खराब नहीं है । जो ठीक करने आये थे, उन्होंने किसी और के टेलीफोन के साथ जोड़ दिया था । मुझे गालियां भी खानी पड़ीं और प्यार की बात भी हुई । आप 199 को मिलाइये तो 15 मिनट तक घन्टी बोलती रहती है कोई उठाता ही नहीं—यह क्या हो रहा है ? क्या कोई सरकार फक्शन कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है ? अगर आप इस को कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकते तो यह बड़े शर्म की बात है । मैं यह शिकायत के तौर पर नहीं कह रहा हूं —यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है—इस की तरफ़ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं 1977-78 की पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट की तरफ फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । 1970-71 में टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेन्ट के एरियर्स 6.28 करोड़ रुपये थे जो 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 8.61 करोड़ रुपये हो गये । इन के एरियर्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और तमाशा यह है कि जो बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, उन के एरियर्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । अगर किसी दूसरे की तरफ बकाया हो, तो फौरन टेलीफोन काट देते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—

"According to the information furnished to the Committee, the short recoveries of Rs. 8 lakhs during 1973-74 has risen to Rs. 21.69 lakhs during 1976-77."

Similarly, next year also the short recoveries rose.

यानी रिकवरी बढ़ती जा रही है । मुझे ऐसा भी मालूम हुआ है कि बहुत सारे केसेज में बिल ईशू ही नहीं होते और जो ईशू होते हैं, उन में कई जगह एक्सेस होते हैं । दिल्ली के अन्दर सभापति जी, एक साल के अन्दर साढ़े-तीन लाख कम्प्लेंट्स आती है । अगर यह हालत हो और मानोपोली स्टेट की हो तो इसे अवश्य ठीक किया जाना चाहिये, इस में कुछ ड्रास्टिक कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये, अन्यथा यह हमारे लिये बहुत शर्म की बात होगी ।

सभापति महोदय, अब मुझे कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लोथ के बारे में कुछ कहना है । अभी हमारे इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो घोषणा की कि कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लोथ जो है वे मिलें नहीं बनाएगीं और हैन्डलूम सेक्टर उन्हें बनाएगा । आप ने हैन्डलूम को सहयोग दिया और आप उस को पैसा दे रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप ने उन को एगजेम्प्ट तो कर दिया लेकिन कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लोथ क्या हैन्डलूम सेक्टर इतना बना सकता है जितनी कि देश को आवश्यकता है । उस को पूरा करने की स्थिति में वह कितने दिनों के बाद आएगा । इसलिए यह एक बहुत खतरनाक चीज है, जिस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । मेरे पास यह पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है । उस ने जो 1977-78 की रिपोर्ट की है, उसमें यह कहा है :

"The annual target for the production of controlled cloth was fixed at 800 million sq. metres with effect from 1st April 1974. This overall target was achieved by the industry during June 1974-75. In the following year, April 1975 to March 1976, the actual achievement was 681 sq. million metres. This downward trend in production presisted in the subsequent period...."

और हर साल वह कम होता गया है और आज आप ने यह कह दिया कि यह जो कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लोथ है, इस को टक्सटाइल मिल्स नहीं बनाएगीं और हैन्डलूम सेक्टर इन को बनाएगा । मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक हैन्डलूम सेक्टर पूरा कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ नहीं बना सकता, तब तक उन गरीब लोगों का क्या हाल होगा ? आप ने उस के

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

बारे में कोई फेज्ड प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाया । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार कोई फेज्ड प्रोग्राम इस के बारे में बनाती, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता ।

एक और दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर इन्फार्मेशन एण्ड ब्रोडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री के लिए सेकेन्ड प्रेस कमीशन के बारे में मंत्री जी ने कुछ पैसा मांगा है । मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन उस के अन्दर जो आप ने आबजेक्ट्स दिये हैं उन में फ्रीडम आफ़ दि प्रेस का सवाल है, ओनरशिप का सवाल है, येलो जरनेलिज्म का सवाल है और कोड आफ कनडेक्ट का सवाल है । अब क्या हो रहा है, आजादी के बाद, इस दोबारा आजादी के बाद जो 1977 में जबसे जनता पार्टी आई है, प्रेस में आप देखें कि कितना येलो जरनेलिज्म बढ़ गया है कि होता यह है कि किसी की भी टोपी कोई उछाल दे और एक सेनसेशनल न्यूज़ दे दे । यह गलत है । क्या फ्री प्रेस का मतलब येलो जरनेलिज्म से है या जो मर्जी में आए किसी के खिलाफ लिख दे या बिना डाइरेक्शन के यह चलता चला जाए । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा प्रेस दुनिया में बहुत सोबर प्रेस माना जाता है लेकिन इधर एक या डेढ़ साल से एक जबर्दस्त डेटीरियोरेशन इस में हुआ है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारा यह जो फीलिंग है, हमारे जो इस मिनिस्ट्री के मंत्री महोदय हैं, उन को यह बता दिया जाए कि फ्रीडम आफ दि प्रेस का मतलब डाइरेक्शनलेस प्रेस नहीं होना चाहिए ।

अब आप ने घंटी बजा दी है, तो मेरे लिए कोई चारा नहीं रह गया है कि मैं अपना भाषण खत्म न करूं । एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं । आप जो सब्सीडी दे रहे हैं, एक्सपोर्ट के लिए जो केश पैमेन्ट दे रहे हैं, तो कभी आप की मशीनरी ने यह हिसाब लगा कर देखा है कि जो यह केश पेमेन्ट आप दे रहे हैं उस से कितना आप को फायदा हुआ है । मेरा कहना यह है कि इस का कोई सिस्टम नहीं है, कोई ठीक केलकूलेशन करने की मशीन नही है और इस के बारे में भी पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी कई बार लिख चुकी है । हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि एक्सपोर्ट कम होता जा रहा है और इम्पोर्ट बढ़ता जा रहा है । यह भी एक डेंजरस ट्रैंड है। अब जो पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा है, वह मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"The Committee have noted that the Government propose to cause an enquiry to examine in detail the circumstances leading to the failure to have the modalities worked out in all essential details before the grant of cash assistance for the import of raw jute fibre and the delay in verifying the export performance of jute mills which had been granted ad-hoc cash assistance totalling Rs. 694 lakhs as also the delay in furnishing the requisite un-utilisation certificate to Audit with a view to fixing responsibility....

"In view of the high importance of jute in our economy and in view also of the uttar failure in recent years on the part of the jute industry as a whole to play a proper and a constructive role therein, the Committee have urged that the Government complete the said inquiry soon and adopt rectificatory measures forthwith."

इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि कुल इंजीनियरिंग गुड्ज का एक्सपोर्ट 447 करोड़ हुआ है और इस में 115 करोड़ की कैश—सबसिडी और दूसरी सबसिडी दी गई । इसके अलावा कंसेशनल रेल फ्रेट, कंसेशनल बैंक फाइनेंस, सप्लाई आफ रा मैटीरियल जो सबसिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर की गई यह सब अलग है । इसको भी जोड़ा जाए जो कुल एक्सपोर्ट जो हुआ उसकी आधी रकम सरकार ने दी । कोई मशीनरी होनी चाहिये यह देखने के लिए कि कुछ गड़बड़ी तो नहीं है । इसी कमेटी की एक्शन टैकन कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट जो दी थी उसमें उसने कहा था :

"The Committee had, in the report, observed that the formulation and implementation of the scheme for granting such assistance had given rise to doubts and even suspicion of mala fide intention which needed to be allayed. The Department of Textiles had at that time not been in a position to vouch with any degree of certainty for the level at which this scheme was finally approved."

मेलाफाइड का जो सवाल है क्या कहीं ब्यूरोक्रेसी या और लोग इस स्कीम के तहत कहीं रुपया बनाने में तो नहीं लगे हुए हैं ?

इन्हीं बातों की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो पांच चार मुद्दे मैंने उठाए हैं, जो गम्भीर मुद्दे हैं, मंत्री महोदय जवाब देते वक्त बताएं कि वह इनका क्या इलाज करने जा रहे हैं ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : जो सप्लीमैंटरी डिमांड्ज वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश की हैं उनको मैंने देखा है । इस बात का मुझे बहुत ही दुख है कि देश में बाढ़ का इतना भयंकर प्रकोप है, जन जन त्रस्त है, परेशानी में है, इस सदन में रोजाना इसके बारे में चर्चा होती है लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी बाढ़ पीड़ितों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए इस में कोई रकम नहीं रखी गई है । इस काम के वास्ते पैसा रखना बहुत जरूरी था और काफी पैसा रखा जाना चाहिये था । केवल इतना मात्र कह देने से कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं या आंसू इन लोगों के प्रति बहा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि सर्व प्रथम उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को इन मांगों में प्रावधान करना चाहिये था, हमें पता लगना चाहिये था कि जो लोग आफत में हैं, परेशानी में हैं उनके लिए आप कितनी राशि स्वीकृत कर रहे हैं । तभी यह सिद्ध हो सकता था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की हमदर्दी उन लोगों के साथ है ।

तीस बरस कांग्रेस राज रहा और हमने देखा कि बराबर देश में गल्ले की कमी रही, बाहर से गल्ला मंगाया गया, आस्ट्रेलिया, अमरीका आदि से मंगाया गया ? फिर भी पूरते नहीं हुई । अमरीका से ज्वार आई जिस को पशु भी नहीं खा सकते थे, उसको इंसानों को खाना पड़ा मजबूर हो कर । मैं देखता हूं कि जनता सरकार ने एक ही बरस में न केवल उत्पादन ज्यादा कर दिखाया है, इसकी व्यवस्था इतनी उत्तम रही है कि बाहर से गेहूं मंगाना बन्द किया बल्कि यहां का गेहूं पाकिस्तान तक को भेजा गया है । इस में जनता सरकार को कितनी सफलता मिली है इसको भी आप देखें ।

अभी चीनी को डीकंट्रोल करने के बारे में जो घोषणा हुई है उससे ग्रामीण जनता बहुत खुश है । क्योंकि हमेशा चीनी में ब्लैक होता था और हर आदमी चाहता था कि चीनी की दुकान का लाइसेंस उसे मिल जाये । अब कम से कम जिसको जितनी चीनी की जरूरत होगी वह खुले बाजार में ले सकता है और इस प्रकार चीनी पर होने वाला ब्लैक भी समाप्त हो जायगा । मैं मानता हूं कि जिनको सस्ते भाव पर लैवी की चीनी मिलती थी उनको कुछ अधिक पैसा देना पड़ेगा । लेकिन अगर कुछ कठिनाई भी हो फिर भी काम तो सही हुआ है, जिसका सब को स्वागत करना चाहिये । अब चीनी में कम से कम भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो गया ।

इसी तरह से सीमेंट है । कुछ ऐसी चर्चा आयी कि इसका कुछ कंट्रोल होने वाला है । एक पर से कंट्रोल हटाया, गेहूं के पूरे देश में मूवमेंट पर से रोक समाप्त हुई इससे सफलता मिली थी । उसी तरह से सीमेंट पर भी कंट्रोल नहीं होना चाहिये । केवल उसकी व्यवस्था ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है । जो भी गड़बड़ी करता है, ब्लैक मारकेटिंग करता है उनको सरकार को सख्ती से डील करना चाहिये । कंट्रोल करने से काम नहीं होता है, बल्कि इससे ब्लैक मारकेटिंग बढ़ेगा । सीमेंट की अगर कमी है तो उसका समाधान कंट्रोल करके नहीं हो सकता बल्कि सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिये । देश में पत्थर की कमी नहीं है, हमारे यहां रा-मैटीरियल काफी मात्रा में, लाइम स्टोन की भरमार है । बड़े कारखाने न हों तो छोटे कारखाने बनाये जायें और सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय । सीमेंट पर कंट्रोल नहीं होना चाहियें ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योग धंधे खोले जा रहे हैं यह अच्छी बात है । लेकिन इसकी शुरूआत होनी चाहिये क्योंकि जनता को बहुत देर तक आशा में नहीं लटकाया जा सकता है । इसका काम जल्दी होना चाहिये । इसका प्रावधान भी बजट में है कि जिलों में औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे । सदन इस के लिये धन अवश्य स्वीकार करेगा क्योंकि इससे गांव की बेकारी समाप्त होगी । वहीं कच्चा माल है, मजदूर भी हैं, साधन भी हैं, पानी और जमीन भी है इसलिए छोटे, बड़े, धंधे जल्दी खोलने चाहिये ।

सिचाई में जो भेदभाव है वह समाप्त होना चाहिये । पिछले दिनों भी बड़ा भेदभाव किया गया । क्योंकि कई सर्वे हो गये, बान सागर योजना का सर्वे कई साल पहले हो गया था, अभी हाल में प्रधान मंत्री ने उसका उद्घाटन भी किया है, लेकिन फिर भी काम शुरू नहीं हो रहा है । इसी तरह से राजघाट बांध का काम भी शुरू नहीं हुआ ।

सभापति महोदय : बरसात के बाद शुरू होगा :

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : इसलिये उसका काम शुरू हो और भेदभाव न किया जाय । 65,000 एकड़ जमीन के लिये होशंगाबाद जिले को पानी देना था । लेकिन अब कहते हैं कि 6,000 एकड़ को ही पानी देंगे । ओरछा विद्युत बांध के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की स्वीकृति हो चुकी है, लेकिन यहां पर केन्द्रीय सिचाई और विद्युत कमीशन में वह मामला पड़ा हुआ है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह काम जल्दी होना चाहिये क्योंकि किसान तभी तरक्की कर सकता है जब सिचाई की सुविधायें बढ़ायी जायें । कोई भी स्कीम हो उसका काम तत्काल होना चाहिये । सिचाई पर खेती आधारित है । और कोई दूसरी चीज इन्सान को न मिले लेकिन अन्न जरूर मिलना चाहिये भरपेट । उसके लिये आवश्यक है कि सिचाई के ज्यादा से ज्यादा साधन मिलने चाहियें । ताकि आगे हम अपनी तरक्की कर सकें ।

इसी तरीके से बसों का मामला है । दिल्ली में 3, 4 दिन पहले एक छोटे से अबोध बालक की मृत्यु हो गई । इससे पहले हमारे साथी संसद-

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक]

सदस्य श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीवाला की मृत्यु हो गई । यह सब कैसे हुआ ? यह सब इसलिये कि यहां ट्रक और बसें इतनी तेज चलती हैं कि उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं करता । झूठे चालान तो किये जाते हैं पैसा लेने के लिये, लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता । मैं चाहता हूं कि चाहे देहात हो या शहर बसों की रफ्तार बहुत कम होनी चाहिये । रफ्तार रोकने के नियम बनाये गये हैं, लेकिन उनका कोई पालन नहीं होता है ।

बसों का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी होना चाहिये । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि बड़े-बड़े आदमी ही इनका लाइसेंस लेते रहें । जो बुनियादी बातें थी, वह हमने पहले भी कहीं हैं राष्ट्रीयकरण के मामले में, लेकिन सरकार देर करती है ।

कृषि मंत्री ने जवाब दिया है भूमि सुधार के लिये प्रान्तीय सरकारें काम कर रही हैं, हम तो उन्हें कह ही सकते हैं । यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, अगर प्रान्तीय सरकार काम नहीं करती तो उनसे सख्ती से काम ले । आजकल भूमि सुधार का काम ढीला है । जितनी परती और बंजर जमीन है, उसको ठीक किया जाना चाहिये । इसके लिये भूमि सेना बनाइये जो इसको ठीक करे । आदिवासियों और गरीबों को सिर्फ जमीन बांट देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, उनके पास साधन भी होने चाहियें, उनको यंत्र दें, बैल दें और दूसरे आवश्यक साधन दें तभी वह समानता के आधार पर बराबर आ सकते हैं । नहीं तो गरीब और कमजोर के बीच की खाई को बातों से नहीं पाट सकते । मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह भूमि सुधार का काम तेजी से होना चाहिये । इसका सैटिलमैंट जल्दी से होना चाहिये । पिछले 30, 40 बरस से इनका सैटिलमैंट नहीं हुआ है । उनका सैटिलमैंट जल्दी से होना चाहिये ताकि झगड़े के बगैर खेती हो सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूंगा कि इस तरफ ध्यान देते हुए बाढ़ के मामले में भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम रखिये ।

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that you have been good enough to give me this opportunity to say a few words on these Supplementary Demands for Grants. I was delighted to hear the speech of my friend, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, because whatever we on this side speak, the Government will always persume that we are here to criticise the Government or to oppose the Government; Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, who belongs to their Party, has been good enough to admit as to what has been the performance of this Government..

AN HON. MEMBER: It is non-performance.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Yes; it is non-performance. I was only thinking of trying to analyse this. He himself has said that the deposits are falling. What does it show? Why are deposits faling? The deposits are falling because of lack of confidence of the people in this Government. He has also said that imports have increased and exports are decreasing. What does this show? I want the hon. Minister, who has come with these Supplementary Demands for Grants, to search his heart about the performance of this Government while coming before this august House with these Demands—whether he excepts this House, which is the custodian of the purse of the people of this country, to give this money to them, with what confidence we can support and give this money to the Government which is suffering under the charge of corruption, which is functioning under the clouds of doubts that have been created; with what face he has come and with what moral authority he is expecting this House to give this money to them, God only knows. I would like to point this out for the consideration of this House.

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, while speaking, referred to the allocation of funds for the press Commission. He said 'freedom of press'. I am glad that if we had not curtailed this freedom of press during the emergency, perhaps these people would not have been there to-day in those Government Benches. But what has happened now? Not merely freedom of press and freedom to whom? To whom have they brought freedom? Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta said, 'It is second freedom.' They said that they have brought second freedom. Second freedom for whom? It is second freedom for economic offenders, black-marketeers, hoarders and smugglers. This is the

second freedom they have brought about and that is what is going on in the country to-day. ...(*Interruptions*)

Kindly listen to me , Mr. Sheo Narain. You should be ashamed of yourself. Your Ministry has totally failed.....(*Interruptions*) Mr. Sheo Narain is trying to interrupt me, Sir. Do you know, Mr. Sheo Narain what is going on in the railways today? Anybody who is getting into the train, says while entering the train, 'Sheo Narain,. Sir, if the Railway Ticket Inspector does not listen and if they try to do something or the other or curb these antisocial elements, then they say, 'Do you know who we are? Dandavate.' This is what you are encouraging in this country. You should be ashamed of yourself. While entering they utter 'Sheo Narain' and if they try to set right the matter then 'Dandavate'. You are ruining the country. You are shamelessly continuing in this Ministry although so many accidents are happening day in and day out and trains are being robbed. Still you try to interrupt me?....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: He should do something by interrupting.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: He will not do anything. They know their days are numbered. They cannot go on like this.....

It was mentioned by one of your own colleagues, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta about the Telephones Department. He has rightly pointed it out. He only referred to the local calls, but what about the STD calls and the trunk calls. God save us, Sir. I do not know. You can find it out. Every section of this House, I hope will agree with me about the inefficiency of the Communications Ministry. Sir, the rot has gone to that extent in that department that, I think, it is irreparable.

In the Suppelementary Demands, the Finance Minister has mentioned some allocation for an Auto Exchange in Bangalore for the Rajajinagar Exchange and also some assistance to the tobacco growers.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair.*]

I would like to point out, Sir, yesterday's incidents in front of Prime Minister's house are something which is really alarming. We do not know where we are leading to. There is complete anarchy in the country. There is lawlessness. All of us in this House say that we are all interested in the protection of the Harijans. What is happening? When the Prime Minister wanted to protect the harijans, their legitimate rights, their houses are being attacked. I do not know whether they can run this country in this manner. Everyone on the other side talked of thirty years misrule. Our friend, Prof. Sher Singh is sitting here who had the privilege of being a Minister for a long number of years in the previous Government. Babu Jagjivan Ram is also there who never had a break although he had a very small break under the Kamaraj Plan. Morarji Bhai was with us for all these years. Actually, what they call misrule, was a better rule. But, now we are under a mad rule. We do not know where to go and break our heads.

15.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR (Bombay North-Central): Break your head.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: They will not only break my head but they will also break everybody's head. How can this Government solve the unemployment problem which is so enormous? The other day, the hon. Finance Minister sitting here brought forward here the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill; a joint

[Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief]

session was called and it was repealed and his financial institutions are now free. I would like to know, having pondered himself, the way the recruitment is being taken up. The R.S.S. is being brought in and no other section of the people is being entertained. They say they go by the merit. They go by some pretext or the other. The people belonging to the weaker sections of our society, scheduled castes, minorities or other backward classes have no place in any of these financial institutions. What is the attitude of these financial institutions? Are they helpful to the poor? Whatever may be the programme— they may laugh at us about the 20-Point Programme—I want to ask them whether it is a bad programme? Government of Maharashtra has just started another programme by some other name. For whose benefit the twenty point programme had been take up?

AN HON. MEMBER What about five-point programme? It is only because of the five-point programme that you are sitting here. Otherwise you would not have been here. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Sahajhanpur): To restore democracy.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Don't talk about that. Where is democracy now? There is only anarchy in the name of democracy. Where are you taking this country to-day?

SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN (Nainital): It is a false allegation.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: What appears in the papers is a false allegation. Still you are not ashamed of yourself when the Prime Minister is being attacked.

SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN: Why should I be ashamed of myself?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Why should I be ashamed of? You should be ashamed of yourself. Madam, Chairman, another thing is this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope this is the last point.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: You have not given me much time. I think, you are too strict. It would become very difficulty for us. Madam, Chairman, to-day a Minorities Commission has been appointed. Their socio-economic conditions are so bad. They are in no way better than the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Minorities are all over the country. You take any part of the country or any State. They have got a number of artisans. In some respects or the other their socio-economic conditions are so bad. They have been exploited time and again by the middlemen. I do not know how much help the Finance Minister is going to give to the Minorities Commission under the Home Ministry that they have appointed. By giving a few clerks or some such help to this Commission, I do not think, he is going to solve their problem. If the government is really concerned about the welfare of the minorities or the weaker sections of the country, they should go all-out to give the necessary help or assistance to study the socio-economic conditions. Unless they give the necessary assistance by undertaking the proper programme to win, their confidence, I do not think this Government will be able to do something or the other.

Lastly, what I would like to submit is this. It has been said that this Government has clearly demonstrated to the world that this is a Government without any direction. You give any money under any Head or Account, this Government will not be able to deliver the goods because it has miserably failed. They have been successful only in appointing commissions but even those commissions— which have brought out bogus and concocted reports and attempted to

divert the attention of the people—have thoroughly failed. (*Interruptions*).

Therefore, I would like to submit that this government is only taxing the exchequer. The money paid by the tax-payer is being spent without any sense of responsibility.

With these few words I would request the hon'ble Finance Minister to take due care particularly of those sections which are deprived of all the privileges, namely, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes, minorities and the weaker sections.

Madam Chairman, yesterday's incident which has appeared in the newspapers today has clearly spelt out the trend which is developing, namely, a war may come about between haves and have-nots. So, I hope that the Finance Minister will bestow his best attention to remove the difficulties of the down-trodden.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I stand to make certain submissions on the Supplementary Demands and Grants. I have come to gather from authoritative sources that the nationalised banks in the North-East, collect 200 crores of rupees as deposits every year from the people of that backward region. Out of that the investment of the banks in North-eastern region for developmental works is less than 25 per cent. The money collected from half-naked, semi-naked Nagas, the hill tribes and the people living in the area of darkness is invested in bigger metropolis and megapolises and not invested in the backward States.

Madam Chairman, it is expected that in another five years Rs. 600 crores will be the bank deposits in the North-eastern region. From the Supplementary Grants presented before the House, I do not find that there is any possibility of any amount out of this Rs. 600 crores going back to that area so that it can deposit more and more money in the banks in future.

The North-eastern region is paying Rs. 3,000 crores directly or indirectly to the Central exchequer and to the people who do not live their permanently. Out of Rs. 3,000 crores, for one particular State of India, that is, Rajasthan, about Rs. 1,500 crores are drained out. Every year, Madam, Rs. 1,000 crores go to the Central Exchequer directly as the State revenue from the North Eastern Regions. About Rs. 500 crores go to the Central Exchequer from the North Eastern Regions indirectly. We had asked for a bridge for our region which costs about Rs. 25 crores. For the last seven years we have been asking for the construction of the bridge. I have received a letter from the Governor of Assam in which he has said that on receipt of the project report for construction of bridge over Brahmaputra, the project report will be submitted to the Planning Commission for investment decision. Further action for construction of a bridge can be taken only after the investment decision is taken by the Planning Commission. For the past seven years, there has been an agitation for the construction of this bridge. The two chunks of Assam in the North-Eastern Region should be connected by construction of this bridge across the river. You know well that we had discussed in the last Budget Session about the provision of money for the construction of broad-gauge railway line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati. Money has not been provided so far even though sanction for the same has been accorded. It has already taken 11 years. I do not know how many more years it will take for the extention of the broad-gauge railway line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can discuss this during the Railway discussion.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Since money has not been provided by the Planning Commission so far, the broad-gauge railway line could not be extended and people of this region are put to great difficulty.

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

Now, I understand that it is the prerogative of the State Government to locate a permanent capital of Assam State. The permanent capital should be located in a central and under-developed area so that a planned city can grow up. But the Union Finance Minister had suggested to our State Finance Minister not to spend any more money for constructing capital city elsewhere and keep the capital wherever it was temporarily built. I regret to say that our Finance Minister has gone out of the area of his jurisdiction in this matter. Even when Mrs. Indira Gandhi was in power and all the powers were concentrated in her own hands, she could not suggest to the then Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Sarat Sinha, in the matter of location of the State capital. But you are asking our State Finance Minister not to shift the present temporary capital at Jawahar Nagar since we have already spent about Rs. 5.0 crores in building this temporary capital. Jawahar Nagar is a disputed area where Congress Session was held. I regret to say that now the Union Finance Minister and the Financial Managers had advised the State Finance Minister to convert the present temporary capital into a permanent capital of the State. In protest I had written a letter on this subject about a month ago, but I have not received any reply from him so far. I assert with emphasis to say that it is the prerogative of the State Government and the people of Assam to decide the side of permanent capital of the State. Mrs. Indira Gandhi did not do so although she had all the powers in her hands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't repeat yourself.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: In this connection, I have also got a letter which stated: "I would like to draw your pointed attention to the strange behaviour of the Central Minister so that he may deal with the subject thoroughly and in a proper perspective and do convey the people's resentment for this uncalled for advice alleged to have been given to the Assam's Finance Minister by the Union Finance Minister." This is a letter from a senior advocate of Assam. I am very sorry that things have come to such a pass. The Industries Minister was talking about the development of industries in the backward areas of North-Eastern region. But wherefrom the money will come to develop these areas. What I would like to mention here is that in this Supplementary Demand there is not even a single item concerning the North-Eastern region for which provision of funds has been made. This is a matter of great regret that our Financial Managers are not looking towards the backward regions; and they do not try to set right the regional imbalances. I make this observation and with great regret I am compelled to mention about the behaviour of the Finance Minister though we have been supporting the Government whatever it does. But at the same time we have been neglected. This is our complaint. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether he would remove regional imbalances and provide necessary funds to the backward regions since it is entirely the Centre's responsibility. Further, I would state that it is ultimately the responsibility of the Central Government to remove the imbalances between one region and another and develop the backward areas.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: (Cannanore): Madam Chairman, I would like to mention some of the very important problems relating to the Ministry of Industry when we are discussing these Supplementary Grants. In these Demands, the Government is asking for a few crores of rupees for purchasing some of the machinery, spare parts, for BHEL. In this context, it is important for this House to know what is happening in the BHEL.

BHEL occupies a place of pride in our public sector and is one of the most important public sector undertakings in the country. It will not be

incorrect to say that it has been completely sold out to multi-nationals by the policy of the Janata Government in the recent period. BHEL has become a hot-bed of corruption, it has become a place of nepotism and it has also become a place where lot of intrigues are taking place. I would like to mention two or three important things which have happened in this institution which is very dear to our country.

Recently, they have entered into some foreign collaborations: one is with Siemens of West Germany. When the steam turbines could have been produced by indigenous know how and technology and with the existing collaboration, this Government has rushed to West Germany multinationals, Seimens. May be Mr. George Fernandes with his connections with Socialist International and Willy Brandt more is interested to have on economic deal with the multi-nationals, Siemens. Why has this collaboration taken place and what was the necessiity of it? This should be probed into.

Then, a very important decision has been taken by the organization for switching over to have 200 megawatt turbo-sets with the collaboration with Siemens, whereas we have already got collaboration agreement with Czechoslovakiia and that was sufficient for us to go in for the production of these turbo-sets.

Similarly, there are many other collaboration agreements that this Company has entered into in the recent past with multi-national Corporations. A probe is necessary into all these, as also the change of personnel in the administrative set-up of this company, and the under-estimation of requirements of the Libyan agreement which this company has entered into. I would request the Government to order a probe into the affairs of this company including the connections of the top executives with the multinationals.

Anoher demand is for repayment of certain amounts for the International Monetary Fund. In my opinion, the time has come when the Government of India should re-examine its approac to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. It has been very widely known, and it is no more a secret, that even the Chairman of the World Bank—the present one and the past one—have repeatedly said that they are against the public sector. Their aid goes to countries where they want to create an environment for the private sector to come in, in a big way, and they ask countries to go in for family planning, and they are ready to finance those things. Whether these are all in the interest of our country, and are all in pursuance of our policies—is to be looked into, more deepily.

There is another aspect to this, which I would like to bring to your notice. It is the failure of this Government to protect the bidi industry and the several lakhs of workers who are engaged in that industry. Recently, the Labour Minister had come to Kerala and said that he would see that at least 2 or 3 States—Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka—had common minimum wages or regional minimum wages, so that the industry does not shift from Kerala to other places where the wages are low. But nothing has been done so far.

The handloom industry is in a crisis. This industry, especially the quality called crepe had a very big market, and it has practically collapsed. And the Government has done practically nothing.

Lastly, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister the fact that the Speaker himself, while we discussed the privilege motion moved by Mr. Unnikrishnan on the multi-million deal in the Ministry of External Affairs in relation to Iran, had said: "A deeper probe is necessary." I don't think

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

that anything has been done about this. I would like the Minister to communicate to the Ministers concerned that the House feels strongly about this.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने 13 अनुदान पूरक मांग के लिये 551 करोड़ रुपये की उपस्थित की हैं, जिसमें से 430 करोड़ तो राज्यों को विशेष ऋण, घाटा पूरा करने के लिये दिया गया है । इसीलिये यह वस्तुतः सप्लीमेंट्री डिमान्ड राज्यों को मदद देने के लिये कहा जाना चाहिये इसलिये राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों को खुश होना चाहिये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों के लिये इतना आगे बढ़ रही है । लेकिन और भी कुछ इसमें अच्छी बात है जैसे एन० टी० सी० के अन्तर्गत स्वदेशी मिल का अधिग्रहण किया गया है उसके लिये 3 करोड़ 66 लाख और लगन जूट मिल जो एक फौरेन संस्थान है उसका अधिग्रहण करने के लिये 1 करोड़ 67 लाख रुपये लिया गया है । इसी तरह से एड टु नेपाल और भूटान को 1 करोड़ 7 लाख रु० देना है, इसके अलावा और भी कुछ है । इसीलिये अनुदान की जो पूरक मांगें पेश की गई हैं उनमें अच्छी बातें हैं । लेकिन एक चीज सभापति महोदय मुझे कहनी है राज्यों को जो यह 430 करोड़ रुपये दे रहे हैं घाटा पूरा करने के लिये यह घाटा उनका कहां तक सही है? 11,800 करोड़ रु० राज्यों पर ऋण का हो गया है मार्च 1978 तक, और इसी प्रकार से राज्यों का जो ऋण बढ़ता जा रहा है यह कहां तक सही है, इस पर सोचने की बात है । कुछ जगह पर यह भी कहा गया है कि राज्यों की ओर से जो घाटा उपस्थित किया गया है कि यह वास्तविक घाटा नहीं है । चूंकि उनकी रेवुलर डिमान्ड तो थी नहीं ज्यादातर वोट आन अकाउन्ट हमारे सामने उपस्थित हुआ था इसीलिये यह कहा गया है :

"Deficits for 1977-78 are somewhat suspect because of the tendency on the part of State governments to overstate deficits on the eve of a Finance Commission's award."

तो इस चीज को भी ध्यान में रखने की बात है कि यह घाटा, क्योंकि 7वां फाइनेन्स कमीशन बना है उसके लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा प्राप्त करने के लिये वह दिखा रहे हैं । इसकी पूरी जांच होनी चाहिये, लेकिन यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों की आकांक्षाओं को देख रही है और उनको अधिक-से-अधिक ऋण और अनुदान देने के लिये कटिबद्ध है ।

एक चीज मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस कार से यह हमारा 1978-79 का बजट लाया गया है तो यह कहा गया है कि रिकार्ड डैफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग है । लेकिन इसमें जो भी गतिविधि चल रही है, नान-टैक्स रैवेन्यु फ्राम कमर्शियल अंडरटेकिंग 1977-78 में 8.4 परसेंट था जो कि 1978-79 में घट कर 6.1 परसेंट रह गया, यह इस बात का संकेत करता है कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है । 8.4 परसेंट से यह 6.1 परसेंट आया है जब कि एक्सपैंडीचर आन बोथ रैवेन्यु एंड कैपीटल 7.5 परसेंट इन्क्रीज हुआ है । हम मानते हैं कि जो प्लान हौलीडे पिछली सरकार में हो गया था और हम विकास के काम में बढ़े हैं तो वह एक्सपैंडीचर हमारा ज्यादा होगा, लेकिन इसको भी ध्यान में रखने की बात है, क्योंकि अगर बैलेंस नहीं रहेगा, तो बहुत मुश्किल होगी । जिस तरह से यह रिकार्ड डैफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग चला रहे हैं तो उसी तरह रिकार्ड इम्पोर्ट भी है । कोयला बीजू पटनायक साहब विदेशों से मंगवा रहे हैं, सोडा-ऐश पर आज बहस हुई है, यह भी 20 हजार टन इम्पोर्ट किया गया है, हमारे जार्ज फर्नान्डीज साहब सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं तो यह सब चीजें इम्पोर्ट हो रही हैं, क्या इम्पोर्ट देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के लिये ठीक है ? इस पर भी सोचने की बात है ।

इसीलिये मैं केवल 2, 3 सजैशन देना चाहता हूं । मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जहां भी पूंजी लगावें, उसको फुटफुल काम में लगावें जिससे जल्दी फायदा हो । टैक-ओवर स्थिति लम्बी नहीं होनी चाहिये, जल्दी उसका लाभ होना चाहिये ।

जैसा वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट की स्पीच में कहा था कि इकनामी मैजर्स कितने हैं, तो यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहिये कि जो इकनामी के इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज दिये थे, विभाग को, उससे राष्ट्र को कितनी बचत हुई है जिससे पता लग सके कि सरकार सचमुच में मीनिंगफुल काम कर रही है ।

एक सजैशन है इम्प्रूवमेंट आफ पब्लिक सैक्टर कारपोरेशन । लगता है देश में जो राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, उसकी कुशलता कम हो रही है । उसको भी देखना चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा यह जो सोना बचने की बात है, इससे क्या लाभ और नुकसान हो रहा है, इसका भी मूल्यांकन होना चाहिये । यह जो राज्यों को दिया गया है, इसको देखना चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Mr. Chairman, when we discuss these Demands for Grants, it is very relevant to have a look at what has happened during the past one year in the economic sector of this country. Quite often, the present Government was taking the plea that they are

suffering from the hang-over of the earlier Government. This will not go on for a long time. Whenever there was any hue and cry from the public that the prices of essential commodities were going up, either they will say: it is not a fact and will give some figures of the whole-sale price index or if some facts are so glaring, immediately the plea will be that it is because of the earlier Government; the earlier Government for the past 30 years did this thing or that thing.

The most important thing which I would like to bring before the notice of the Government through you is that of late it has become so evident and glaring that there is a disparity between the figures of the whole-sale price index and the consumer price index. The disparity is so much that whenver the Government makes a claim that there is no inflation, if you go to the market, you will feel the pinch of it. Our women folk who really go to the market and buy things really feel the pinch of the cost. they feel: like laughing. The present government have become the laughing stock bcause they are not able to control the prices of essential commodities. Except for foodgrains and may be to some extent sugar which according to the sample survey from only a part of the family budget, 15 per cent of the family budget, the prices of all other items are skyrocketing and the government is not at all in a position to do anything about that.

You must have seen in the Times of India today the analysis about the cost of living as well as the price situation. During the past one year the prices of most of the essential commodities had gone up at least by 50 per cent. In the compilation of wholesale price index there are some interesting tricks and magics. That is why through jugglery of figures this government is able to give a feeling that they are able to control prices whereas the real situation is that for pulses and other every day requirements much as vegetables, fish, meat, etc., the prices are going up. Because of sumptuous and ample rains we had in the last four or five years the crop is a record crop and the prices of some foodgrains are stable. Except for that there is nothing much that this government can claim.

There is wide gulf between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index which we really feel in the market and it is here that I should like to point my finger at this government. The wholesale price index says one thing but people are fleeced. The present government had been promising for the last one and half years about the public distribution system but nothing concrete has been done. All the same, the policy has been a colossal failure because their attitude towards the public sector and public enterprises is something which is prehistoric. The present government is trying its level best to discourage the public sector and at the same time all sorts of encouragement and concessions are given to the private sector. For a long time they were harping on the so called failures of the government which was there for 30 years; they have already crossed one third of their period. Their days are being numbered and counted. At least when one third of their period is over, let them come forward with some concrete steps and economic policies which will do some benefit to the common men to obviate his difficulties.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I want to bring to the notice of the government some specific instances of the rural industry encouraged by the government. Before I refer to that, I want to refer to the Binny company limited which have two textile mills in the south. You are well aware of them. The government have come forward for the sake of only 20,000 employees who are suffering. What about the previous loss-

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

es? For 100 and 200 years when Britishers were ruling they had taken already their capital and the interest, ten or 15 times their capital. In the same manner government also will look after other industries which are started by the support of the government. For instance I wanted to say this; last year also several times I have brought the case of some cooperative sugar factories which have been encouraged by the rural industry policy. For the last 4-5 years on account of the defective policy of the government 25 per cent of the cooperative sugar factories have been suffering losses. Will the Government come forward and pay the losses incurred because of the Government of India's defective policy on sugar.

Because of de-control the entire South India-Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Gujarat suffered and at the cost of South India North India sugar industry benefited. You have given subsidy on wheat, why do you not give on sugar also to the North India?

The Chief Ministers of South brought it to the notice of the Public and they asked why was subsidy was being given on wheat? Is it not disparity? It is not differentiation but on rice nothing is being allowed. We want same treatment to be given to the co-operative sugar mills in the rice producing areas also. Subsidy is being given @ Rs. 24/- per bag of wheat. What is the reason that this is not being given on rice? We are getting only 4 paise per quintal. Is it not a disparity?

I brought it to the notice of the Finance Minister and requested for an enquiry. Government has promised that they will enquire into the disparity in incentive to the sugar industry and giving of manipulated inflated figures and thereby got concessions and award by the previous Government.

This Government has also promised many things. I requested to appoint a Commission or a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the malpractices which have been committed in sugar industry—to boost up figures, exploit the Government to get incentive. But this Government has not yet done anything.

Last year Shri Mohan Dharia had promised to get an enquiry made. I have written a letter to the Minister of Home Affairs. After Shri Charan Singh has gone out. Shri Patel has written to me, "He has no right to enquire into the malpractices which have been committed by the Sugar Industry, through the CBI."

We spent Rs. 3 crores in 1974-75 whereas they inflated the figures and said that they spent Rs. 4 crores and odd.

In my Constituency, after 12 years, we got licence for a sugar factory and it was got constructed in the year 1974-75. Last year I brought it, to the notice of Mr. Patel. He promised to get the matter looked into. Last year, in 1974-75 we got a profit of Rs. 5 lakhs and depreciation of Rs. 25 lakhs. They are now losing heavily. Whenever I ask a question, Government says—cane is available. It could not be crushed. This year also they have lost heavily.

In 1975-76 they have lost		Rs. 21 lakhs.
In 1976-77		Rs. 38 lakhs.
In 1977-78	,,	Rs. 46 lakhs.
Total		Rs. 105 lakhs.

Altogether loss is to the tune of Rs. 105 lakhs, excluding depreciation. It is due to the Government's defective policy.

Notice has been received by them for making payment. They have paid Rs. 71.43 lakhs. Interest at a rate of 15 per cent so far accrued and added to it, the amount comes to Rs. 114.32 lakhs. This amount had been borrowed from the Nationalised banks.

They have to pay about Rs. 50 lakhs as interest.

Our Managing Director is a Collector. He said—"Also resolved that in case the Government of India does not extend the same facilities, steps may be taken to liquidate the society to avoid further hardship to the Members of the Society."

That is the policy. The farmers are feeling disgusted. To avoid further hardships to the members whose paid up share capital is about Rs. 71.43 lakhs, which is now worked out at 140 lakhs when the interest at 15 per cent is added, I want once again that the Government should in order an enquiry and find out who have spent more, for what reasons, and how to recoup the losses.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Madam, my cut motion on Demand No. 12 deals with the problem of tobacco growers and also the problem of the cashew industry in Kerala. A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores have been asked by the Government for purchasing tobacco from the tobacco growers through the National Marketing Cooperative Association. What I want to stress is that the Government has come to the market through the Marketing Cooperative Association very late. Already the tobacco growers have suffered quite a lot due to lack of demand and due to the failure of purchase of tobacco by the tobacco companies. Not only in respect of tobacco growers but in respect of all agricultural produce, this Government has consistently failed to come to the aid of the farmer. Though they claim that they are heavily subsidising distribution of wheat and to some extent even rice, they have consistently failed to help the farmer. This is the serious charge I bring against this Government. Whether they are wheat cultivators or rice cultivators or cotton growers or tobacco growers, all the farmers have been hit very badly by the policy of this Government of not helping them at the critical time when they are forced to sell their produce at throw-away prices.

My second point is about the cashew industry, which is mainly concentrated in Kerala. I come from a constituency where there are a large number of cashew factories. About one lakh workers are engaged in this industry. Most of the cashew factories have been closed down due to the shortage of raw nut. Cashew industry is fetching valuable foreign exchange for our country. The raw nut produced in our country is not sufficient. They import it from foreign countries, mainly African countries like Kenya and Tanzania. These imports had been declining from year to year. Unless the Government takes serious steps to increase the import of cashew nuts from African countries and also launches a serious programme of cashew cultivation wherever it is possible in this country, this problem of shortage of raw nuts cannot be solved. Unless it is solved, thousands and thousands of people who are depending on cashew industry will have to starve. There is no other way.

I do not want to speak about the telephone system in Delhi, though I myself had been a victim. I just want to refer briefly to my cut motion about controlled cloth. Government has recently announced its textile policy of exempting the mill sector from its obligation of producing controlled cloth. This has been done ostensibly in the name of helping the decentralised sector—i.e. the National Textile Corporation and particularly, the handloom industry. But I should say that this is a dubious way of helping the mill sector. Government has rather succumbed to the pressure of the organised sector which never tried to discharge its obligation of producing controlled cloth. They demanded more price and the Government had acceded to that. And now succumbing to their pressure, Government have

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

exempted from them from this obligation also.

The handloom sector can be helped only if the cost of handloom cloth is reduced by making the yarn and other inputs available at reasonable prices.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that though we are passing the Annual Grants and the Supplementary Grants because of lack of financial discipline the moneys are not going to the States and the districts in time. Moneys go there in February or March but then they are not able to spend the same in time and that lapses. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that immediately after the approval of these Grants, moneys are sent to the States and the districts

The other thing is about export promotion. The agricultural commodities are not getting any support whatsoever now because the export of agricultural commodities are discouraged. Since the agricultural prices have come down, it is necessary for the Government to give support to the export promotion of agricultural commodities.

With regard to purchase of tobacco I am glad that some money is being given by the Government but it must be a continuous one. Whenever there is any agitation, the Government gives some grants. What I want is that the Government should estimate and know the trends in the market and see that moneys are allotted as and when necessary for the items which require assistance.

श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन (बालाघाट) मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । सदन में कोरम नहीं है । मैं कोरम की मांग करता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung....Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): May I say at the outset that most of the speakers had not paid any attention to rule 216 which says:

> "The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you raising a point of order?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not raising a point of order. I am merely explaining; why I will not reply to a number of points that were made by various Members.

You yourself raised the question about protection to small scale units. This was one of your cut motions. It is certainly incorrect to say that either the Government is not aware of the problems faced by these two industries, the utensil industry and the hosiery industry, or is not protecting their interests. All further expansion in the hosiery industry has already been reserved for the small scale sector. This has been done with a view to protecting the existing small-scale units from any undue competition from the large scale sector. So far as the utensil industry is concerned, presently production of all types of utensils except stainless steel is also reserved for the small-scale sector. Government has no intention of permitting production of such utensils in the large-scale sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot ask for a clarification now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is to my advantage!

You raised also some question regarding the National Textile Corporation, the Binny Mills and so on, not strictly pertinent to the demands, but I will certainly see that the point that you raised about labour not receiving whatever they were entitled to, is pursued.

Shri Chandrappan raised certain questions which were not strictly relevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The reference to MECON was relevant.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes, I will come to that.

So far as the International Monetary Fund is concerned. I may tell him that it is a very useful institution, although he might think otherwise. One of the main purposes of the Fund is to promote international monetary co-operation through a permanent institution which provides the machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems. It is, therefore, a very important U.N. specialised agency, and a country like India, because it has executive directorship on that body, is able to play a very important, a very useful role, in the various crucial decisions which are taken from time to time in connection with subjects like the reform of the international monetary system and the increased transfer, of real resources to the developing countries. However, the point raised by him was not relevant because what I have come before the House is in respect of merely a revolution of what we have to contribute. So far as MECON is concerned....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You are asking some money for BHEL. It may not be very strictly within the scope of that. But it is a very serious matter which I raised.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whatever matters you have raised, they will all be pursued with the relevant Ministries and so on. I am merely saying that so far as I am concerned, they do not arise for a reply. I am not saying that they will not be taken note of.

So far as MECON is concerned, that was also certainly raised and there I can only say that I shall find out the facts. But the point raised is not strictly correct. The restructuring has not led to the particular point that was raised relating to the substantive part of whatever has been done in that organisation. The point nevertheless is of sufficient importance to be pursued and we shall pursue it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you will need a few minutes more. So many I just put this to the House?

Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House for the Supplementary Demands for Grants by a few minutes and then take up the Resolution due at 4 O'Clock, so that we will complete this?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

AN HON. MEMBER: What time would it take?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Another 5 or 10 minutes.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central) : That should not reduce the time for the next item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Similarly, I think you will find that Mr. Kodiyan raised various points which are not strictly relevent. Cashew nuts, for instance, do not come into the picture at all. In so far as tobacco is concerned, it is said we have come late into the market, but obviously we can only come into the market when the tobacco growers themselves come to us saying that there is not enough demand and unless certain purchases are made for creating a buffer stock, they will be in difficulty. I may tell you that within a matter of a few

[Shri H. M. Patel]

days of their coming to us, decision was taken here and in another few days the machinery was set up to purchase.

He also referred to the question of controlled cloth which has only very limited relevance, but it does not arise from this matter. These various textile mills that have been taken over were taken over because they were sick and we had to see to it that they continue to work so that the large number of workers....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: And they continue to be sick.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Well, we hope that they will improve. It is only time which can show whether our hopes are justified and I hope that you will also bless us so that these particular institutions at least succeed. The chances of their success are not bad.

I think a great many other similar questions were raised.

There is a reference to Binny's 20,000 workers, and that we had poured so much money into it. But then Binny's is a very large industrial unit. It has three units and I may say that now it is practically, entirely a unit in the public sector, taken over because the State Bank of India has bought over almost all the foreign holdings for one rupee, but the amount of losses etc. have to be met. In order to see that it can be put back on its feet, a great deal of money will have to be spent and this is what we are proposing to do.

The really major point that was made is with regard to the States to whom Rs. 430 crores have been given I would like to explain how this has happened. About the ways and means of dealing with the opening deficit of States, we were trying to see how best to meet this. After detailed consideration of the various alternatives we decided to extend special loans to these States to assist them in clearing the actual or accrued amounts of opening deficits whichever is less.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Rs. 12 crores have been distributed to MISA detenues in Madhya Pradesh. They take overdrafts from you. You are not imposing any discipline. They are distributing Rs. 12 crores.

16 hrs.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think I would not go into the question of the previous Government which followed a scorched earth policy.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: My question is about the present Government, not about the previous Government. So, this is not an answer.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is an answer, Because, that fact has led to this situation of the States, monetary difficulties now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): There are questions like Rs. 4,000 crores of foreign exchange being squandered away.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know where these Rs. 4,000 crores come in. I was only referring to the point of Shri Unnikrishnan which was a relevant point. I was trying to explain to him the limits of its relevance and that it was really the cause why this problem has arisen, which we have to face just now. That is all I am saying. I am not even trying to apportion blame. I am simply explaining how the situation has arisen.

These loans are repayable over a period of five years commencing from 1979-80. The Finance Commission will be apprised of the payments of these loans so that the Commission can take them into account while considering the indebtedness of the States. A query was made whether this will not lead to further inflation. It will not because money has already been spent

it is merely an accounting procedure; nothing else. It can have no inflationary effect.

Continued overdrafts with the Reserve Bank is one of the basic reasons for taking this step. Once we put this burden out of the way, we leave the State with no valid reason hereafter to overdraw. Therefore; we have said that once we have done this, the States will have to ensure that they keep their resources in the current year at the assistance level so that no fresh deficits are created.

It will also be necessary to take measures to regulate unauthorized overdrafts of the States. There can be no doubt that whatever be the factors responsible for the overdrafts, such overdrafts amount to a compulsory loan by the Government of India to the State Governments, and that the continuance of this practice can cause serious damage to the national economy. That is why we have given serious thought to this question.

Having regard to the fact that these overdrafts are in contravention of article 292(3) of the Constitution and the agreement entered into under section 21(a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, it has been decided to bring into effective operation a scheme for regulating State over drafts. The basic features of the scheme will be as follows. If a State Government is indebted to the Reserve Bank of India for over 45 days even within the authorised limits, the ways and means situation of the State Government will be discussed first at the official level and then, if necessary, at the level of the Chief Minister, to devise corrective measures. As soon as a State Government has availed of 75 per cent of the authorised ways and means limit, the Reserve Bank of India will issue a notice of caution to the State Government concerned and if, despite such notice of caution, the State Government account remains overdrawn for more than seven working days, the Reserve Bank of India will automaticlly suspend payments, which will not be resumed until after the overdraft has been cleared. This scheme will be brought into force with effect from the 1st October 1978. Certain transitional period is being provided to enable the States to readjust to the discipline inherent in this scheme. Even in the transitional period, the States will be expected to do their utmost to manage their finances within the parameters of the scheme for regulating the overdraft.

I am hoping that the State Governments will subject themselves to this discipline. This is not a very difficult discipline and we are giving them plenty of latitude in order to enable them to do that. But I am very anxious that this request, this appeal, to them will be heeded by them and they will comply with it so that there will not be any such problem in future.

I think, I have covered all the important relevant points.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: What about export promotion for agricultural commodities?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Export promotion has nothing to do with which I have come before the House. This is with reference to certain export subsidies. We are considering export subsidies that are given, the provision that was made for subsidies for the export of certain commodities which was already notified. As I have said, as regards the point that he has raised, we will consider.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: On a point of order. I refer to Demand No. 63. It has been the practice in this House, as you are aware, that whenever money is sought for a new service, the Finance Minister used to give an explanation. As you know, in parliamentary practice, this has

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan—*Contd.*]

always been looked down upon. Here, an amount has been taken from the Contingency Fund of India on 1st June, 1978, that is, Rs. 3.5 lakhs, to meet the immediate requirements and a supplementary demand is sought for this. This is very important. On an issue like this, I thought that the Finance Minister would enlighten the House. He has not done that. So, I would request him to give us the rationale behind this proposal for a new service.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order; you are asking for a clarification. Let the Minister clarify.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is not a new service. The Government have appointed the second press commission....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is a new service. Please refer to p. 22.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If you read, it says:

> "The Budget did not include any provision for expenditure on the Commission which is estimated at Rs. 7 lakhs in the current year. As it is a "New Service" and advance of Rs. 3.5 lakhs was obtained from the Contingency Fund of India on 1st June, 1978 to meet the immediate requirements...."

We shall come in due course as for a new service. This is the explanation that we have given.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is the explanation? What is the rationle behind it? You say, it is not a new service. It is a new service.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In fact, It is clearly explained here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is the rationale behind this proposal? Please explain.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: A Commissioin of this nature had to be appointed and, for this purpose, money was needed and therefore, we have come before the parliament for it. It is explained fully.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, I shall put all the cut motions moved together to the vote of the House.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, I put them together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

> "That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the following demands entered in the second-column thereof:-
>
> Demad Nos. 12, 18, 29, 31, 42, 59 to 61, 63, 71, 78 and 79."

The motion was adopted.

16.10 **hrs.**

APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL,* 1978

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, Dated 14-8-78.

move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

16.12 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORTED DISTURBANCES IN MARATHWADA

श्री डी० जी० गवई (बुलडाना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

"कि यह सभा महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मराठवाड़ा में बड़े पैमाने पर दंगों और कुछ हत्याओं के समाचार से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर विचार करती है।"

सम्मान्य समानेत्री जी, महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश में मराठवाड़ा में जो अत्यन्त दुर्दैवी, लज्जास्पद, घृणात्मक और इस देश को कलंकित करने वाली घटनाएं हुई हैं, मैं आज एक चर्चा के द्वारा रिपब्लिकीशन पार्टी के एक सदस्य की हैसियत से पेश करता हूं।

मराठवाड़ा में परबुनी उस्मानाबाद, बीड़, औरंगाबाद और नानदेव जो ये पांच जिले हैं, उनमें 27 तारीख से जो भयानक कृत्य किये गये, उसका कारण क्या है, किस वजह से वे हुए, कौन से लोग उसके पीछे थे, किन लोगों की तरफ़ से यह आन्दोलन छेड़ा गया, यह सब देखने की आवश्यकता है। जो ऐसे लोग थे जोकि लैंडलेस लेबरर्स थे, बेचारे रोज अपने बाल-बच्चों के लिए खेतों में जाकर काम करते थे और शाम को उन के लिए अनाज पैदा करते थे, ऐसे ग़रीब लोगों के ऊपर इतने अन्याय, जुल्म हो गये कि उन के मकान ध्वस्त कर दिये गये, उनके घरों में उन के कपड़े जला दिये गये, उनके बरतनों को तोड़ दिया गया। ये सारी बातें देख कर हमारे जैसे आदमी का अन्त करण अग्निकुण्ड हो जाता है और हृदय का अमृत सड़ जाता है और विष बन जाता है और हम यह सोचने लगते हैं हरिजनों के यहां जन्म नहीं लेना चाहिए, ग़रीबों के यहां जन्म नहीं लेना चाहिए। हरिजनों के यहां जन्म लेने से तो मौत ही अच्छी लगती है और जो मन है, वह तलवार की धार जैसा तेज बनता है और सोचने लगता है कि इस देश में अगर कोई भगवान है तो उसने ग़रीब लोगों को दुनिया में पैदा ही क्यों किया। क्या जरूरत थी, क्या मरवाने के लिए, उनके घर जलवाने के लिए उनको पैदा किया गया? इस देश में अभी प्रजातंत्र चल रहा है, 31 साल हो गये, इस देश को आजाद हुए और हमारे जो नेता थे डा० बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर, वे इस देश की अखंडता को चाहते थे, इस देश में बन्धुभाव रहे, वे ऐसा चाहते थे। वे इस देश म प्रजातन्त्र लोकशाही को जीवित रखना चाहते थे और आज जो डा० अम्बेदकर के अनुयायी हैं जो ग्रामों में रहते हैं, खेडे में रहते हैं, आधी रोटी खाते हैं और भूखे रहते हैं, उनको देश के प्रति सम्मान है और आज भी वे सीमाओं पर लड़ कर अपना खून बहाते हैं। अपना सर्वस्व न्यौछावर कर देते हैं इस देश के लिए, बहुत से हरिजनों, बहुत से शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, बहुत से बोधों का खून इस देश के लिए बहा है, वे इस देश की रक्षा करते हैं और क्या यह सब इस लिए होता है कि जगह जगह पर उनका खून बहाया जाए? कौन सी लोकशाही है देश में, कौन सा प्रजातंत्र है जो देश में चल रहा है इसको आप देखें जो शुद्ध घी से धोया हुआ है या दूध से धोया हुआ है। सम्पूर्णानन्द जी के पुतले को गंगा जल से धोया गया था। क्या इस देश का प्रजातंत्र घी से धोया हुआ है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति उठे और किसी पर भी लाठी चला दे, किसी को मार दे, किसी को घायल कर दे, किसी की भी जान ले लें? इस राज्य में, इस देश में किसी आदमी को अपनी जान की सुरक्षा नहीं है, कोई भी अपने को सुरक्षित अनुभव नहीं करता है, जो कुटुम्बीजन हैं, जो इन्सान हैं, उनको इस देश में, इस दुनिया में हमें जीने का अधिकार तक नहीं है (इंटरप्शन) मैं इसी घटना पर बोल रहा हूं। वहां मैं खुद जा कर आया हूं। इसलिए मैं बोल रहा हूं। मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के नाम पर रखने की बात बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही थी। यह बहुत उचित मांग थी। बाबा साहेब डा० अम्बेदकर

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री डी० जी० गवई]

भाई चारे के प्रतीक थे, भाई चारे की भावना को उन्होंने आगे बढ़ाया, वह क्षेत्र जो बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ था वहां के लोगों को शिक्षित करने की दृष्टि से, उनमें जागृति लाने की दृष्टि से उन्होंने जो काम किया वह सर्व विदित है। यही उनका उद्देश्य भी था ध्येय था। इसी को सामने रखते हुए उन्होंने वहां पर मलिन्द विद्यालय की स्थापना की। वह औरंगाबाद में है। उस विद्यालय को हमारे देश के महान नेता स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू देख चुके हैं और उन्होंने उसकी भरपूर प्रशंसा की है। ऐसे महान नेता के नाम पर जिन्होंने इस देश को बनाया, इस देश के संविधान को बनाया, अत्यन्त स्वच्छ पवित्र शुद्ध, भाव से काम किया, जो हर आदमी को स्वतंत्रता देने वाला है, जिन्होंने भारतीयों को समान अधिकार दिलाए हैं और एक ऐसा संविधान देश के वास्ते तैयार किया है जो कि मिसाल है, उसके प्रति कोई दुखित नहीं हो सकता है।

यह बहुत दिनों से बात चली आ रही थी कि मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम बाबा साहेब अम्बेदकर मराठवाडा यूनिवर्सिटी किया जाए। इस बीच में जनता सरकार आ गई। उससे लोगों को बड़ी आशाएं थी। उन आशाओं की बड़ी गूंज हुई। लोगों के मन प्रफुल्लित हो गए। जैसे कल भारत का गणतंत्र दिवस मनाया जाने वाला है हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को इस पद पर आसीन हुए एक साल से ज्यादा हो चुका है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि इस देश से पांच साल में जातीयता के कलंक को वह धो डालेंगे। जनता बड़ी खुश हुई थी उनकी इस बात से। बड़ी प्रफुल्लित हुई। उसने सोचा सच्चा स्वराज्य तो अब आया है जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने पांच साल में देश से जातपात के कलंक को धो डालने की बात कही है। लेकिन बाबा साहेब अम्बेदकर का नाम मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी को देने से किसी को नाराजगी थी, किसी को तकरार थी? कहीं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं थी। यह मामला बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा था। महाराष्ट्र में एक लफंगी सरकार को बने थोड़े दिन हो चुके थे, जो निर्बुद्ध सरकार है, जिन में कोई सैंस नहीं है, बुद्धि नहीं है, जिस के राज कर्ताओं को राजनीति का कोई अनुभव नहीं है, कैसे लोगों की सरकार वहां बन गई। उन्होंने क्या किया? उन्होंने सत्ता सम्भालने के लिये पहले गणराज्य मंत्री भगवान को बना दिया, सम्पत राम को मंत्री बना दिया और बड़े जोश वे से लोग आगे आए कि चलो महाराष्ट्र के बोधों को और हरिजनों को खत्म कर डालो। वे क्या दे सकते थे? उनके पास देने के लिए क्या था? उन्होंने समझा कि एक अच्छी बात हमारे पास है। दोनों सदनों ने, महाराष्ट्र की विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् ने रेजोल्यूशन पास कर रखे थे कि मराठवाडा को डा० बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर का नाम दे देना चाहिये। मराठवाडा की जनता को भी कुछ करना था और बाबा साहेब का नाम भी देना था इस वास्ते यह रेजोल्यूशन पास किया। पहली सरकार ने यह पास किया था। जनता सरकार के आने के बाद उन्होंने कुछ प्रचलित तो करना था, कुछ अभ्यास तो करना था, उन्होंने बिना लोगों के मत को जाने, बिना इस चीज को आजमाए एकदम से घोषणा कर दी और घोषणा करने के बाद क्या हो जाएगा, इसको नहीं सोचा, लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया इसके बारे में क्या हो सकती है, यह भी नहीं देखा। बड़े महात्मा हो गये और कह दिया 26 तारीख को कि डा० बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम फ़ाइनल हो गया है, और एकदम 27 तारीख को बेचारे गरीब जो लोग हैं, जो लिखना पढ़ना नहीं जानते हैं मजदूरी कर के पेट भरना जानते हैं उनको इन्होंने लक्ष्य बनाया और बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम पर एक कृति समिति स्थापित की। उसमें कौन लोग थे इसका पता लगाना इस सरकार का काम है। आप दुम दबाकर नहीं भाग सकते जैसे माननीय साठे उस दिन भाग गये थे। सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि कौन लोग इसके पीछे हैं, कहां से इतना पैसा आया इसका पता लगाये। कहा गया जाओ एक पुल गिरा दो इतना पैसा ले लो, एक बस्ती जला दो इतना पैसा ले लो, लोगों के घर जला दो और इतना पैसा ले लो। यह पैसा कहां से आया, कौन था इसके पीछे? सारे साठ साहब के लोग मराठवाड़ा में नहीं है, अपने लोग भी हैं। तो इतनी दर्दनाक घटना हुई, लोग अपने बाल बच्चों को ले कर भागने लगे, जैसे पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बंटवारे के समय हालत थी, या जब निजाम के समय पुलिस ऐक्शन हुआ उस समय जो हालत थी, वही हालत इस समय मराठवाड़ा में हुई। लोग-बाग वहां से बम्बई और विदर्भ में भागने लगे। अपना सारा सामन पीछे छोड़ दिया। यहां तक कि गरीबों के हरिजनों के पशु तक जलाये गये, बैल, बकरी तक जला दिये गये। जिनके पक्के मकान थे उनको लोहे की छड़ों और फावड़ों से गिरा दिया गया। कहीं गरीबों की चक्कियां थीं, जो बुद्धिस्ट लोग थे बेचारे बिजनेस करते थे सरकार से उन्हें आटा पीसने की चक्की लगाने के लिए मदद मिली थी, उन चक्कियों को जला दिया गया, हरिजनों की आटो रिक्शा जला दीं। तना भयानक पाप इस देश में हुआ जिससे हमें शर्म आती है और हम उसका धिक्कार करते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि यह सदन भी उसका धिक्कार करेगा। हमारे प्रजातन्त्र में हर एक आदमी को जीने का अधिकार है। आप उनके इस अधिकार को क्यों छीनते है? क्या जनता सरकार और पवार सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य नहीं था कि उनकी रक्षा करे? डाकू और बदमाश दोनों एक हो गये। क्या उनका यह कर्तव्य नहीं था कि महाराष्ट्र के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के लोगों को सरक्षण देते? जिस समय चीफ़ मिनिस्टर का मुकुट सर पर लेकर महाराष्ट्र

के मुख्यमंत्री दिल्ली आये तो हम लोग उनसे मिले और बोले कि आपका पहला कर्तव्य यह होगा कि मराठवाडा की सारी हरिजन बस्तियों को प्रोटेक्शन देना होगा, संरक्षण देना होगा । तो उन्होंने कहा हमने पुलिस को ऐसा आदेश दिया है कि शक्ति का प्रयोग कम करे । गोली हवा में चलाये । अगर उड़ाना है तो जहां हरिजन हैं वहां सीधी गोली चलाओ और जहां गंडे लोग और बदमाश हैं, बसें जलाने वाले, टेलीफोन के तार काटने वाले हैं उन पर हवा में गोली चलाओ । नागपुर में यही हुआ । वहां के लोगों ने शान्तिपूर्ण अपना मोर्चा निकाला कि मराठवाडा के लोगों को जलाया जा रहा है, इस दुनिया में से हरिजन मिट रहे हैं । उसके लिये वह मोर्चा निकाला । पुलिस ने डायरेक्ट फायरिंग कर दी । 4 लोग उसी जगह पर मर गये । एक छोटा बच्चा 12 साल का था, उसकी जिन्दगी फूल के जैसी थी, अभी उसको फूलना था, बड़ा होना था, महान होना था, इस देश के प्रजातंत्र को देखना था कि आगे कैसा चलना है, उसके भी पेट में गोली लग गई । उसको हस्पताल में ले गये । तड़फता हुआ, हाथ-पैर मारता हुआ वह बच्चा, दुर्भाग्य से 2 दिन के बाद उसकी मृत्यु हो गई ।

पुलिस ने मराठवाड़ा के लोगों के साथ जो अन्याय किया है, उसे इतिहास कभी नहीं भूल सकता । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो मराठवाडा के दलितों और वृद्धों को संरक्षण देने में ढील दी है, उससे भी देश का कोई आदमी नहीं भूल सकता है । मैं जब मराठवाड़ा से 31 तारीख को आया, तो मैंने यहां सवाल उठाया कि मैं मराठवाडा से 30 तारीख को आया हूं, वहां के लोगों को मारा जा रहा है, वह बेचारे भागे जा रहे हैं । उनके पास कुछ नहीं है, बसों में जाने के लिये पैसा नहीं है । बसों को भी वहां जला दिया जाता है, गवर्नमेंट की गाड़ियां जलाई जा रही हैं, जिन पर महाराष्ट्र या केन्द्रीय शासन के बोर्ड लगे हुए हैं । पुलिस देखती रहती है । मैं पुलिस में गया, मैंने पुलिस को कहा कि यह क्या हो रहा है, मैं प्राइवेट गाड़ी में आ रहा था, मैं भी गवर्नमेंट की जीप में होता तो मुझे भी खतरा हो सकता था लेकिन मैं प्राइवेट गैंग की गाड़ी लेकर गया था । लोग देखते थे कि गाड़ी किस की है, लेकिन उनको मालूम नहीं पड़ा कि इसमें एम० पी० जा रहा है । मैं देख रहा था कि लोग ट्यूब लाइट तोड़ रहे थे, बच्चे पत्थर मारते थे, बल्ब तोड़ देते थे, खम्भे तोड़ देते थे लेकिन पुलिस देखती रहती थी । वह अपने सिर पर टोप पहने देखती रहती थी । बच्चों को हटा दे या वहां लाठी चार्ज कर दे । क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र सरकार का आदेश था कि शक्ति का प्रयोग मत करो, मरने दो जितने हरिजन मरते हैं, मरने दो जितने बौद्ध मरते हैं । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि मैंने 31 तारीख को प्रश्न उठाया, पर अभी तक चर्चा हुई क्या ? कितने अब तक लोग मर चुके हैं, बहुत मर गये हैं और अभी मरेंगे

अभी कोई साहब यहां बोल रहे हैं कि इसकी जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये । मैं इसके विरोध में हूं । जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के बैठने में 5 साल लगेंगे । क्या मराठवाडा उस समय समय तक शांत रहेगा ? मराठवाडा में और देंगे होंगे और लोग मर जायेंगे ? उसका मतलब यह है कि जो गरीब मजदूर अपने खून का पसीना करते हैं, एक एक बूंद खून जमीन के लिये न्यौछावर करते हैं, जमीन से सोना उगाते हैं, उनको दबाया जा रहा है, उनका मुंह बन्द होना चाहिये ।

लोग उनको डराते हैं, कहते हैं कि हमारे खेत में चलो, काम करो, खाली रोटी खाकर काम करो । लोग डरते हैं और बोलते हैं कि भाई जैसे हमको रखना हो रखो । हमारे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को, बौद्ध लोगों को गांव ले जाया जा रहा है, वह लोग कहते हैं कि गांव में ले जाने के बाद हमको मार डालेंगे, हमारे बाल-बच्चों को मारेंगे । लोग वहां जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

मैं सारे संसद-सदस्यों से कहता हूं कि वहां परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि वहां जाने पर आदमी को रोना आता है । बहुत से पत्रकार वहां गये हैं और वह रो पड़े हैं । उनकी दशा आंखों से आंसू बहने लगे ।

मैं आप लोगों से और प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस देश में आप सच्चा प्रजातंत्र ला रहे हैं, हम इसका स्वागत कर रहे हैं लेकिन क्या यह प्रजातंत्र होता है कि कोई भी आदमी जाये और पथराव कर दें, किसी को भी मार दें ?

कल इस देश में दुखद घटना और घटी । मैं उसका यहां उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री के बंगले के पास पत्थर फेंके गये, लकड़ियां तोड़-ताड़कर मारी गई । क्या यह प्रजातंत्र है ? 6 बजे के बाद मैं खुद वहां गया तो मैंने देखा कि वहां पर लकड़ी और ईंट पत्थर पड़े थे । पुलिस खड़ी थी । मैं आगे गया और वापिस आ गया । तो प्रजातंत्र के यह मायने नहीं होते हैं । प्रजातंत्र में हरेक आदमी को न्यायिक अधिकार तो मिलना चाहिये, हरेक आदमी को जीने का अधिकार होना चाहिये, उसे अपने हक मांगने का अधिकार होना चाहिये । लेकिन यह होता नहीं है । यह भी नहीं होता है कि डंडा हाथ में लेकर अधिकार मांगेंगे । हमें संसदीय लोक प्रणाली के रास्ते से जाना चाहिए, हमारे विधान में जो निर्देशक तत्व हैं, उनको लेकर हमें अपनी मांग पूरी करनी चाहिये । इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम डंडा हाथ में ले लेंगे और किसी मिनिस्टर को मारेंगे । (**व्यवधान**) मुझे पांच मिनट और दीजिए ।

तो मैं चाहता हूं कि मराठवाड़ा में जो बहुत बड़ी जान व माल की हानि हुई है उसको पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य है

[श्री डी० जी० गवई]

कि वह तुरन्त उन लोगों को सहायता प्रदान करे । उनके जो घर जलाए गए हैं उनके स्थान पर पक्के घर बनाकर देना चाहिए । जिन के पशु जलाए गए हैं उन्हें पशु देने चाहिए और जिनके बर्तन तथा पकड़े लत्ते जलाए और फोड़े गए हैं वह भी सब उनको देना चाहिए ? यह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है । मैं महाराष्ट्र सरकार पर विश्वास नहीं करता हूं । जिन लोगों ने लोगों के घर जलाए हैं, लोगों की जान ली है उनकी जुडीलियल इंक्वायरी नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि जिन्होंने ऐसा अपराध किया है, जिनको ऐसा करते हुए देखा गया है, उनको तुरन्त पकड़ कर जेल में डालना चाहिए, उनपर मुकदमा चलाना चाहिए और उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जानी चाहिए । इस देश में इस प्रकार से जो अनटचेबिलिटी के गुनाह होते हैं वह मेरे ख्याल में राष्ट्रीय गुनाह हैं, इस देश में जातीयता के आधार पर इस प्रकार के जो जघन्य अपराध करते हैं वह इस देश के दुशमन हैं उनको तो फांसी की सजा देनी चाहिए मैं पुन: कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग इस प्रकार के अपराध करते हैं उनको फांसी की सजा देनी चाहिए । जब तक इस प्रकार का कोई कड़ा कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा तब तक इस देश में यही चलता रहेगा कि पकड़ो हरिजनों को, मारो हरिजनों को और काटो हरिजनों को । फिर तो इस देश में यह आवाज उठेगी क्या हम इस देश के नहीं है, क्या हमारी लाखों पीढ़ियां इस देश की मिट्टी में नहीं हैं ? हम इस देश के प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, हमें इस देश से प्रेम है, हम इस देश पर मर मिटने के लिए तैयार हैं और हम अपना सर्वस्व देश के लिए देने को तैयार हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already mentioned that point. You are repeating it.

श्री डी० जी० गवई : फिर यह मांग उठ जायेगी कि जब हम इस देश के नागरिक हैं तो क्या हमको जीने का अधिकार नहीं मिलना चाहिए । और अगर वह अधिकार नहीं मिलेगा तो सेप्रेट सेटिलमेन्ट की बात करेंगे । अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो इस देश के टुकड़े बनेंगे--ऐसी आवाज इस देश में उठ रही है कि हम इस देश से अलग हो जायेंगे । 17 करोड़ पिछड़े हुए लोग इस देश में हैं, अगर हमको संरक्षण नहीं मिला, अगर हमको न्याय नहीं मिला तो फिर हमारे लिए दलित स्थान बोलिए, बुद्धिस्ट स्थान बोलिए या बैकवर्ड स्थान बोलिए, उसका निर्माण करना पड़ेगा जहां पर हम सुख और शांति के साथ जी सकें । देश में आज इस प्रकार की आवाज आपके कानों तक पहुंच रही है इसलिए आप समय को पहचानिये । आज अछूत भी बिना पढ़े-लिखे नहीं रह गए हैं, उनमें भी स्वाभिमान है और स्वाभिमान से जीने के लिए ही वे कहते हैं कि हम इनसान की तरह से ही जियेंगे और इनसान की तरह से मरेंगे । अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हम अलग हो जायेंगे और इस तरह से इस देश के टुकड़े बन जायेंगे । इसलिए हमें न्याय मिलना चाहिए, यही मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the situation arising out of the reported large scale disturbances and some killings in Marathwada in Maharashtra State."

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substiuted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the reported large scale disturbances and some killings in Marathwada in Marashtra State, resolves to send there an all Party Parliamentary Committee and further resolves that Judicial inquiry be held into these disturbances as soon as possible."(1)

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the reported large scale disturbances and some killings in Marathwada in Maharashtra State, expresses its great concern and directs the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to investigate into the causes of these incidents and to identify those who are responsible for such incidents, and suggest remedies to meet the present situation as well as to suggest such other remedies to prevent recurrence of such incidents in any part of India in future." (2)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the reported large scale disturbances and some killings in Marathwada in Maharashtra State, expresses its great concern and directs that a Committee of members of Lok Sabha representing every Political Party and Group, big and small in this House, be constituted by the Speaker in consultation with every Party and Group, to investigate into the causes of these incidents, find out those who are responsible for these deplorable incidents and to suggest remedies to meet the present situation as well as to suggest the remedies to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in any part of India in future." (3)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of reported large scale disturbances and some killings in Marathwada in Maharashtra State, directs the Government of India to institute a Judicial inquiry headed by a Supreme Court Judge or composed of three Supreme Court Judges, to investigate into the causes of these disturbances, find out those who are responsible for these incidents and suggest remedies to meet the present situation and also to suggest remedies to prevent recurrence of such incidents in any part of India in future." (4)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yuvraj.

I would like to inform the hon. Members that I have got a large list of hon. Members who want to speak on this Motion. As you know, two hours have been allotted to this Motion. I would request the Members not to go beyond seven minutes; I would ring the bell after six minutes.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Shri Yuvraj will get more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is same for all. He is a co-sponsor; he also gets only seven miutes.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, इस देश में जाति, धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश की दीवारें खड़ी हैं और यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस दीवार से, इस चट्टान से टकरा कर हम सभी लोग एक-एक कर के टूट रहे हैं। आज मराठवाड़ा में जो घटना घटी है, जरूरत इस बात की है कि उस की चर्चा हम इस तरह से करें कि इस समस्या का कोई समाधान निकल सके। डा० बाबासाहेब अम्बेदकर के नाम पर मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय के नामांतरण का प्रस्ताव जब 27 जुलाई को दोनों विधान मंडल में पारित हुआ तो उस की प्रतिक्रिया दूसरे पक्ष में हुई और सारे देश की आंख उस ओर गई। आज जहां हम सभी लोग अपनी समस्याओं में, अपनी मुखमरी और दूसरी परेशानियों में तबाह हैं, वहां इस समस्या के प्रति भी बहुत चिन्तित हैं, जो ऐसी जगह पर घटित हुई है जो बाबा साहेब की जन्म भूमि है, जहां शिवाजी जैसे महापुरुष का जन्म हुआ था, जो महापुरुषों की जन्म भूमि रहा है। आज वहां क्या हो गया है? हरिजनों और सवर्णों के बीच जो विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ है, उस का परिणाम है कि हजारों हिंसक वारदातें हुई हैं, इन्सान का चलना-फिरना बन्द हो गया, ट्रेनें बन्द हो गई, यातायात के साधन बन्द हो गये और एक नहीं, हजारों घर जला दिये गये। 1200 से 1400 गांवों के लोग अपने घरों को छोड़ कर अन्यत्र चले गये। आज सुरक्षा की भावना लोगों में नहीं रह गई है, वहां का हरिजन आज बहुत निराश हो गया है। उन के प्रतिनिधि —मेरे पूर्ववक्ता माननीय सदस्य ने अपनी जिन आहत भावनाओं का प्रकटीकरण किया है—उसे सुन कर किस को तकलीफ नहीं हुई होगी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी आज यहां मौजूद हैं—प्रश्न यह है कि वह इलाका जिसका इस देश में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन से लेकर हर संकट के मौके पर इतना बड़ा बलिदान रहा है—आज वहां के लोगों में इतना पागलपन क्यों सवार हो गया है? इसकी क्या वजह है? आज सवर्णों और हरिजनों में इतना विद्वेष क्यों है? जब गोलियां चली, छोटे-छोटे बच्चे बुरी तरह से आहत हुए, 12, 15 और 18 साल के बच्चे आहत हुए, ये साधारण गोलियां नहीं थीं, पुलिस भी उस समय पागल हो गई थी, जो गोलियां लड़ाई में इस्तेमाल होती हैं, उस तरह की हाई-पावर्ड बुलेट्स इस्तेमाल की गई—यह सब क्या हो रहा है? अस्पतालों में उन के साथ किस तरह का व्यवहार हो रहा है? मुझे खबर है—वहां हरिजनों को हर जगह परेशान किया जा रहा है। आज सरकारी मशीनरी पर, पुलिस मशीनरी पर और अस्पताल में जिन आहत लोगों का इलाज हो रहा है, जिन के घर जल चुके हैं, जिनके घर लूट चुके हैं उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है—इन तमाम मानवीय समस्याओं पर हमें विचार

[श्री युवराज]

करना चाहिये और हम सब को मिल जुल कर इन तमाम समस्याओं का समाधान निकालना चाहिये । यदि हम इसका समाधान नहीं निकाल सकें, तो यह मराठवाड़ा की आग सम्पूर्ण देश में फैल जायगी ।

सभापति जी, बहुत से लोग मारे गये । एक आदमी मारा जाय या पांच आदमी मारे जायें, जान तो सभी की बराबर होती है । हजारों आदमी घर छोड़ कर बाहर चले गये, हजारों झोपड़ियां जल गई । कोई रीजन से काम नहीं लेना चाहता है और सभी भावना में और पागलपन में एक दूसरे को उजाड़ना चाहते हैं । आज हम सभी लोगों को इस समस्या पर विचार करने की जरूरत है । क्या केवल प्रशासन इस समस्या का समाधान निकाल सकेगा ? हम सारे लोग जो नये भारत के निर्माण के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं, हम तमाम लोगों को एकबद्ध होकर द्वेष की भावना से मुक्त हो कर इस पर विचार करना है कि मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय का नामांतरण जो डा० बाबासाहब अम्बेडकर के नाम पर पड़ा था, वे डा० अम्बेडकर जिन्होंने भारत के संविधान का निर्माण किया, जो हमारी प्रतिष्ठा की विभूति हैं, क्या वजह है कि उनके नाम पर नामांतरण होते ही उस इलाके के सवर्णों के बीच एक आग लग गई ? इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम यह देखें कि यह एक क्षेत्रीय समस्या और कोई चार, पांच जिलों की समस्या नहीं है । इस पर हम सब लोगों को विचार करने की जरूरत है कि किस तरह से सवर्णों में जिनमें पहले हरिजनों के प्रति सद्भावना थी, वह कैसे कम हो गई और यह एक अहम बात है कि आपस में सद्भावना स्थापित हो और इस समस्या का निदान किया जाए । वे पुलिसवाले जिन्होंने बदमाशी की, सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स जिन्होंने बदमाशी की और ऐसे डाक्टर जिन के द्वारा बेईमानी हुई तथा अमानवीय काम हुआ है, उन सब लोगों को सजा देने की जरूरत है । ऐसे हरिजन जो गांवों में नहीं लौटना चाहते हैं उनको केवल 1500 रुपये दे देने से या 10 किलो गेहूं दे देने से जख्म का इलाज नहीं होगा। उसके लिए तो भावनात्मक इलाज करने की जरूरत है। इस बात की जरूरत है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की एक इंस्टीट्यूशन भी अगर डा० अम्बेडकर साहब के नाम पर बनानी पड़े, तो उनके नाम पर वह जरूर बनाई जाए और स्थानीय लोगों और क्षेत्रीय लोगों को भावनाओं को देख कर यह सहमति कायम करने की जरूरत है और उस तमाम इलाके में जाकर हरिजनों को वापस करने की जरूरत है, उनको उनके घरों पर लाने की जरूरत है। हम राजनीतिक दृष्टि से इस मामले पर विचार न करें कि बसंत दादा पाटिल ने यह किया और श्री शरद पवार ने यह किया। आज जो समस्या हमारे सामने है, उसको हम हल करने की कोशिश करें। हम सब लोग उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं। आज सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि अगर हम इस समस्या का समाधान न निकाल सकेंगे तो इस तरह सारे देश में सद्भावना की जगह पर दुर्भावना बढ़ेगी और राष्ट्रीय भावनात्मक एकता की बजाए धीरे धीरे फूट की भावना बढ़ेगी और देश टूटता चला जाएगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपील करना चाहता हूं कि हम सब लोगों को मिल कर सद्भावना कायम करने की जरूरत है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक इंस्टीट्यूशन बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर के नाम से स्थापित की जाए और वहां पर तमाम पक्षों के लोगों के बीच में मेल-मिलाप और सद्भावना कायम करने के लिए हम सभी लोगों को प्रयत्न करना चाहिए और हम कोई ऐसी बात न करें जिससे इसमें कोई रुकावट आए ।

श्री बसंत साठे (अकोला) : माननीय सभापति जी, आज जो विषय हम चर्चा के लिए यहां पर लाए हैं, इसकी गम्भीरता की ओर यदि हम सच्चे दिल से चर्चा करना चाहते हैं तो यह सवाल एक यूनिवर्सिटी को नाम बाबासाहेब का देने या न देने से सम्बन्धित नहीं है । कौन इस देश में ऐसा व्यक्ति है जो बाबासाहब की महानता को, बाबासाहब अम्बेडकर के कार्य को, आदर से न देखता हो, लेकिन बाबासाहब अम्बेडकर का नाम मराठवाड़ा विद्यापीठ को देने की जब घोषणा हुई, तो यकायक यह आग क्यों भड़की मराठवाड़ा में ? इसके पीछे जो असली भावना है उसको हमें देखना होगा, गम्भीरता से देखना होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बहाना था जो लोगों को मिल गया था और उन्होंने अपने रोष की अभिव्यक्ति की है । लोग नाराज हो गए हैं । आज हम देश में देख ही रहे हैं लोगों की भावनाओं को । मराठवाड़ा में एक बहाना मिला । उस बहाने को लेकर चूंकि बाबा साहेब का नाम दिया गया है, इसलिए उन्होंने कहा कत्लेआम कर दो, जला दो एक समाज के लोगों को, घबराहट पैदा हो जानी चाहिये जान माल की सुरक्षातता के बारे में, उसके बारे में शंका पैदा हो जानी चाहिये । यह सब करने का उनको एक बहाना वहां मिल गया था । कल यहां भी एक बहाना लोगों को मिला था । कश्मीरा के लोग यहां आए थे और यहां आकर उन्होंने क्या किया, इसका रूप कल हम लोगों ने देख ही लिया है । पांच हजार लोग आए और देश के प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर हमला बोल दिया । यह कितनी गम्भीर बात है । आगे कल को अगर दो लाख लोग आ जाएंगे तब क्या होगा ? मराठवाड़ा का सवाल तो आसानी से हल हो सकता है । यदि खाली नाम का ही सवाल है किसी यूनिवर्सिटि को यह नाम देने का सवाल है तो नई यूनिवर्सिटी आप बना दें बाबा साहेब के नाम से बना दें, औरंगाबाद में बना दें या बम्बई यूनिवर्सिटी जिस के बाबा साहेब विद्यार्थी थे, यदि वहां के लोग राजी हो जाते हैं—राजी हो जाते हैं यह मैं बड़े डर से कह रहा हूं—तो

उसको आप बाबा साहेब का नाम दे दीजिये । लेकिन जो मूल सवाल है वह खाली नाम दे देने से हल हो जाएगा यह मैं नहीं मानता हूं । कहीं न कहीं किसी न किसी रूप में फूट कर बात बाहर आएगी । आज मराठवाड़ा में इस रूप में आई है, कल और परसों और जगह आ सकती है । यह चीज साल डेढ़ साल से चल रही है । इसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं—(व्यवधान) दाढ़ी में तिनके वाली बात है । मैंने नाम नहीं लिया । मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा आप क्यों घबरा रहे हैं ? मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इस समूचे प्रश्न पर हमें ऊपर उठ कर, गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा, इस पर सोचना होगा, यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर सोचना होगा । जितने आप इस तरह के सवालों को पार्टीबाजी के सवाल बनाते जायेंगे उतना ही ज्यादा आप गलत रास्ते पर चलते जाएंगे । यह सवाल सारे देश का है । महान नेताओं को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा । परसों राष्ट्रपति जी कह रहे थे कि जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, खास कर गांधी जी के साथ, उनकी छाया में, उनके नेतृत्व में जिन्होंने काम किया है, उनके चरणों में बैठ कर जो बड़े हुए हैं, ऐसे महान व्यक्ति आज भी जो इस देश में जीवित हैं और जो नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, उनको बैठ कर विचार करना चाहिये । क्या वजह है कि ये सब लोग इकट्ठे बैठ कर, चार पांच जो आप हैं, उनको बुलाएं, आप अध्यक्ष महोदय नहीं तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई बुलाएं और कहें कि बैठो, ये सवाल हल करने हैं, कैसे और क्या इसका हल हो सकता है, इसके बारे में हम सोचें । आप संकीर्णता की भावना से ऊपर उठ कर इस काम को करें । पागलपन एक ऐसी चीज है कि जब एक बार विद्वेष से कोई व्यक्ति पागल हो जाता है । तो वह अपने घर तक को भी आग लगा सकता है । एक ऋषि ने कहा भी है मा विद्विषावहै: । कहां तक क्या करेगा इसका भरोसा नहीं रहता है आज इस पागलपन ने व्यक्ति को, देश को, महान लोगों को भी छू लिया है । इससे ऊपर उठने की यदि हम में क्षमता नहीं है, हमारे नेताओं में क्षमता नहीं है तो यह आग फैलती जाएगी और इसको रोकें भी तो यह रुक नहीं सकेगी । यह नाम का सवाल नहीं है । वहां जो कुछ हो रहा है वही दूसरी जगह हो रहा है । मैं किसी एक व्यक्ति विशेष को इसका दोष नहीं देता हूं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस दृष्टि से इस सवाल की तरफ आप देखेंगे और इसका हल ढूंढने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री आर० एल० कुरील (मोहनलाल गज) : सभापति महोदय मराठवाड़ा का सवाल ही सवाल नहीं है जिस पर कि हम विचार कर रहे हैं । हम देखते हैं बेलची कांड है या धरमपुरा कांड है या आगरा कांड है या यह कांड है लगातार एक चेन चली आ रही है । इसका बीज कब बोया गया था, पौधा अब तैयार हो रहा है । एक बहुत ही अहम मसला है, एक समस्या है जिस पर हमें बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा । आज हम देखते हैं कि बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम पर जो मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम रखा जा रहा है उस पर इतनी जलन और विद्वेष क्यों है लोग उनका नाम तक नहीं सुनना चाहते, उनका नाम भी लेना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, यह कितने शर्म की बात है । आज यह किस लेबिल पर हो रहा है यह देश को ही नहीं बल्कि विश्व के लोगों को जान कर आश्चर्य होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक वर्ग ऐसा भी है जिसके महान नेता के साथ जिसने संविधान बनाया था, उसके साथ यह व्यवहार हो रहा है । यह कितनी लज्जाजनक बात है कि वह समाज जो कमा कर के खिलाता है, खुद मेहनत करता है और दूसरों को खिलाता है, जो मकान बनाता है, मन्दिर बनाता है लेकिन दूसरे लोग उसमें रहते हैं, खुद जो अन्न पैदा करता है वह भूखा रहता है और दूसरे लोग उसका खाना खाते हैं, आज उस समाज को कुत्ते और बिल्ली की तरह समझा जा रहा है, उनकी झोंपड़ियों को जलाया जा रहा है, वह महल बनाकर देते हैं और खुद झोंपड़ी में रहते हैं, लेकिन वहां भी उन्हें चैन से नहीं रहने दिया जाता है । आज उनकी बहू बेटियों की इज्जत लूटी जा रही है, जिन्दा जलाया जा रहा है । यह अपमान हम कब तक सहें ? यह समाज कब तक बर्दाश्त करेगा ? यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं ।

आज एक समस्या नहीं है, हम देखते हैं कि जो इंटेलीजेंशिया क्लास का आदमी है, जो बड़े बड़े पदों पर हैं उनकी भी मेन्टेलिटी वही की वही है । दिल्ली को ही ले लीजिये । यहां पुलिस में 10 एस० पी० हैं लेकिन उनमें एक भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब का नहीं है । 51 एस० एच० ओ० हैं लेकिन इनमें एक भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब का नहीं है । जो रक्षक हैं वही भक्षक हैं । जो लोग अत्याचार करते हैं वही हमारे अत्याचारों की जांच करने के लिये कमेटी के चेयरमैन बनाये जाते हैं । अत्याचारियों से अत्याचारों की जांच करायी जाती है । हम कैसे संरक्षण पा सकते हैं ? यह किसी पार्टी की बात नहीं है, यह मनोभाव और संस्कारों की बात है जो चली आ रही है और अब तक चल रही है । लेकिन हमें इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा, यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है जिसको राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तय करना होगा । हम देखते हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लिये जो भी आर्थिक ढांचा बनाया जाता है और सहयोग दिया जाता है वह नाम मात्र का होता है । बजट बना 15,000 करोड़ रु० का लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब के लिए 20 परसेंट भी नहीं रखा गया । कहते हैं कि उनका कल्याण करेंगे । मुझे तो शक है कि कोई भी उनका कल्याण करना नहीं चाहता है ।

[श्री आर० एल० कुरील]

आज यह कम्यूनिटीज फ़ौर सेल है । अपने पदों को कायम रखने के लिये, अपने घर की रखवाली करने के लिये जिस तरह कुत्ता पाला जाता है जो भौंक कर चोरों से बचाता है वही हाल हम लोगों का है । टुकड़ा डाल दिया जाता है । और उसी टुकड़े की वह पूरी रखवाली करते हैं और देश को खिलाते हैं, लेकिन उनकी इज्जत, आबरू, जिन्दगी कितनी खतरे में है, यह सहज ही देखा जा सकता है । वह चाहे बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर के साथ व्यवहार की बात हो या पालियामेंट की बात हो । इस मंदिर—लोक सभा-राज्य सभा में भी हम देखते हैं कि 400 अफसर काम करते है लेकिन इनमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब के केवल 2 हैं । यह रिजर्वेशन की बात है। पालियामेंट की बात छोड़िये, कैबिनेट में देखिये । जहां सरकारी पालिसी निश्चित होती है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के मिनिस्टर की बात है वहां पर बाबू जगजीवन राम को प्रमोशन देकर, या यों कहिये कि ग्रेस मार्क देकर रखा गया है शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के कोटे में, लेकिन और कोई नहीं है । यह कितनी विडम्बना की बात है । आज उस मंदिर में जहां कानून बनाते हैं वहां भी रिजर्वेशन नहीं है । (व्यवधान)

मैं इस सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर विशेष ध्यान दे, नहीं तो यह देश बरबादी की ओर चला जायेगा । आज वह वर्ग जो दूसरों को खिलाता रहा है, जो अपने खून और पसीने से देश की रक्षा करता रहा है, वह स्वयं अपनी रक्षा करने के लिये मजबूर हो जायेगा, और जब यह हालत होगी तो मुझे डर है कि एक ऐसी हालत हो जायेगी कि क्रांति की भावजा फैल जायेगी और वह क्रांति बुराइयों के साथ-साथ भलाइयों को भी भस्म कर देगी । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE (Amravati): Whatever has taken place in Marathwada is a very sad affair. Nobody is pleased with that.

The history and culture of Maharashtra State shows that all the Harijans, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Swarans, all these people have been living together very peacefully and happily. That is the whole history of Maharashtra. It is also clear that the Mahrashtrians have got the best regards and best respects for late Baba Sahib-Ambedkar. It is a fact and it is evident, it is proved by itself as both the Houses in Maharashtra—Legislative Council and Assembly—have unanimously passed a Resolution that the Marathwada University should be given the name as "Dr. Baba Sahib Marathwada University". This fact alone, by itself, will prove that Maharashtrians as a whole have got every respect, every regard for Baba Sahib and they do bow to him.

17 hrs.

By giving the name to the University, the prestige of Dr. Baba Sahib must have been enhanced. If anything more was to be enhanced, it was the reputation of Marathwada University by itself. So, the argument that has been levelled that Hindu have no regards, Swarans have no regards for Baba Sahib, it is not a fact. Let me submit respectfully and with utmost humility, what has happened is not a very happy state of affairs. Let us search our hearts, heart of each other and enquire into it. We will find that it is a temporary madness and there were some people in Marathwada who wanted that that name should not be given for their own reasons. They may be right or wrong, but that sort of sentiment was prevailing in that part of the country. The point is, there is always a class of mad people from this side or that side. We have to correct them and bring them together. This is the only solution of the problem. The law will take its own course. So many houses have been set on fire. So many lives have been sacrificed. So many have been injured. The law will take its own course. Offences would be registered against them. These are all cognizable offences. I am not one of those who would justify those who have taken the law into their own hands. No body in India has a right to take the law into his own hand. Those who take the law into their own hands must be adequately punished. There is no dispute about it. I think Maharashtra Government will take all steps to see that all those criminals who have done all these things from this side or that

side would not be saved in the eyes of the law. But that is not the solution of the problem. We have to bring all these people of different views together. That is exactly what Shri Sharad Pawar has done. It is not that Maharashtra Government has not taken proper steps. It has taken adequate and proper steps at the proper time. But we saw the incident at Amritsar. What happened there? There is a class of mad people and that madness cannot be stopped. It has got its own effect. Unfortunately that madness was prevailing in Maharathwada for some time, with the result that all these atrocities have taken place. Do you think anybody is going to praise all these things that have taken place in Marathwada? All the people, from this side and that side, are thinking over the problem very carefully. I am very happy to see that within four or five days now, peace is prevailing in Marathwada. All I want to appeal to the members who have spoken here with all the sentiments is this. I share their sentiments and feelings. I want to tell them, let us behave in such a way that good sense will pervail our respected Prime Minister is taking every step at every time to assure the House that in India there will be no disparity, that law and order would be there and we are doing everything for that. Kindly don't speak of going away from us and having a separate part for yourself. That is my appeal to you. We do not want you to go from us. Let us all come together, in our hearts, sentiments and feelings.

डा० बापू कालदाते (औरंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदया, म उस इलाके से आता हूं कि जिस इलाके में ये सारी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण और खुद को शरमिन्दा करने वाली और निंदनीय बात हो चुकी है । कई सालों से हमारी जिन्दगी में एक सामाजिक अभिसरण की प्रक्रिया गतिमान है । सामाजिक समता की तरफ इस देश को ले जायें । जो भी अलग-अलग महजब हैं, जातियां हैं, उन का इन्टीग्रेटेड समाज बनायें, उस दृष्टि से जितनी हमारी शक्ति है, अल्प शक्ति है, उस के द्वारा हम काम करते आ रहे हैं । कई सालों से हम यह सपना देख रहे थे । महाराष्ट्र में सामाजिक परिवर्तन की एक बड़ी परम्परा रही है जिस में हम खुद बड़े हुए । मैं बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ भी वहां पर हुआ है उस से हम कुछ पीछे चले गये हैं । इस लिये आज तक हम ने जो कुछ किया, उस से कई गुना अधिक काम सामाजिक अभिसरण के लिये करना पड़ेगा । जितने प्रयास आज तक इस दिशा में हम ने किये हैं, उस से कई गुना अधिक प्रयास हम को आगे करना पड़ेगा । इस लिये मैं यह कहूं कि मैं ही सब से ज्यादा दुखी हूं, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा, हम सभी लोग बहुत अधिक दुखी हैं, महाराष्ट्र में परिवर्तन का विचार रखने वाले, प्रगतिशील विचारों के सभी लोग बहुत दुखी हैं, चिन्तित हैं, व्यथित हैं कि इस को कैसे सुलझायें । इस के लिये जो कहानी मेरे मित्र गवई जी ने यहां सुनाई है, उन से कहीं ज्यादा कहानियां मैं भी जानता हूं, क्योंकि एक तो मैं उसी इलाके का हूं और इस समय वहां के 60 गांवों की जानकारी मेरे हाथ में है । मेरे खुद के आंखों की देखी है, जिन को देख कर आंसू आजाते हैं । जो कुछ हुआ है, उस के कारणों के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है । हम भी सोच रहे हैं और सब को सोचना चाहिये—लेकिन जो कुछ हुआ है, वह अच्छा नहीं हुआ है । मेरे मित्र गवई जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, जो भावना उन्होंने यहां पर व्यक्त की है, उस के साथ हम सब हैं, लेकिन आज हमारे सामने एक सवाल पैदा हुआ है, जैसा कल-परसों मैं अपने मित्रों से कह रहा था कि नामांकन का सवाल तो एक "सिम्प्टोमेटिक" सवाल है, इस सिम्पटम के पीछे जो बुनियादी डिजीज है उस का इलाज न सिर्फ जनतावालों को, न सिर्फ कांग्रेस वालों को, न सिर्फ दलित वालों को, बल्कि सब को इकट्ठा बैठ कर निकालना होगा ।

जहां तक नामांकन का सवाल है और वहां के विद्यार्थियों के दिलों में जो भावना थी, उस के कुछ कारण मैं भी आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । सभापति महोदया, महराष्ट्र के जिस हिस्से से मैं आता हूं—वह पुराना मराठवाड़ा हैद्राबाद राज्य का हिस्सा था । जब हम हैद्राबाद राज्य में थे, तब से मराठवाड़ा की यह मांग रही है कि हम लोगों के डवेलपमेन्ट की तरफ बिलकुल ख्याल नहीं किया गया है । जब पहला फाइव-ईयर प्लान पास हुआ, हैद्राबाद स्टेट में मराठवाड़ा 33 परसेन्ट पापुलेशन का एरिया था, लेकिन हम लोगों को केवल 8 फीसदी डवेलपमेन्ट एक्सपेण्डिचर मिला । वहां के लोगों के मन में यह भावना चली आई है कि हम लोग नग्लेक्टेड हैं, हमारी तरफ किसी का ख्याल नहीं है, न राज्य सरकार का और न केन्द्रीय सरकार का । किसी भी अण्डर-डवेलप्ड क्षेत्र में बहुत सी चीजों की कमी होती है—एजुकेशन की कमी होती है, एम्पलायमेन्ट पोटेन्शल की कमी होती है, इण्डस्ट्रीज की कमी होती है, एग्रीकल्चर प्रासपैरिटी की कमी होती है—इन तमाम बातों का असर मराठवाड़ा में मौजूद है । वहां के लोगों के दिलों में यह बात बैठ गई है कि बाहर के लोग जिनके साथ हम हैं, वे हम को न्याय ननहीं देते हैं ।

[डा० बापू कालदाते]

दूसरी भावना लोगों के मन पर यह पैदा हो गई है कि हमारे ऊपर कुछ न कुछ बाहर से ला कर इम्पोज कर दिया जाता है । यह आन्दोलन जब से शुरु हुआ, तब से मैं जानता हूं—मेरा ऐसा विश्वास था कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेदकर का नाम और मराठवाड़ा की जो रीजनल एन्टिटी है, यदि इन दोनों को इकट्ठा जोड़ देते, तो शायद यह सावल हल हो जाता । लेकिन जिस तरह से यह हुआ, इस से मुझे लगा कि लोगों को ऐसा लगा कि जैसे हमारे ऊपर कोई चीज ठूंस दी गई है । बाकी जो फैक्ट्स हैं, उन के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं ; मैं यही दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि हम लोग देहातों में जा रहे हैं और वहां पर सबको इकट्ठा लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उन के पुनर्वसन की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इस में सब लोग मिल कर काम करें । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह सिर्फ सरकार से ही यह काम होगा । सब फोर्स को इकट्ठा कर के, हम इस को करें और उन लोगों के दिलों में जो डर है उस को दूर करें । जब हम शहर में आये दलित वर्ग के लोगों से कहते हैं कि तुम अपने अपने गांवों को वापस जाओ, तो वे कहते हैं कि हम वहां कैसे रह सकेंगे । उन के दिलों में डर है । जब तक उन का मानसिक तथा भौतिक पुनर्वसन नहीं होगा, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । अभी साठे साहब ने नामांकन के बारे में सुझाव दिया, श्री युवराज ने सुझाव दिया और ऐसे कई सुझाव सामने आए हैं ; जब वातावरण शांन्त हो जाएगा तो हम आपस में बैठ कर मराठवाड़ा के लोग बैठ कर, जहां तक नामांकन का सावल है इस का कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश करेंगें । सदन से हमारी दरख्वास्त है कि यह एक आम मसला हो रहा है और हम सभी को आगे आ कर स मसले को देखना चाहिए और ऐसे दूसरे जो सारे मसले हैं उन को हल करना चाहिए ।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : सभापति महोदया, मराठवाड़े के मसले के ऊपर जो प्रताव आया है, यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है और गवई साहब ने जो अत्याचारों के बारे में कहा है और आज अछूतों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उन को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूं लेकिन यह सही है कि नागपुर में, महाराष्ट्र में हरिजनों के बीच में एक प्रश्न यह पैदा हो रहा है कि वे जी सकेंगे या नहीं ? वहां पर झोंपड़ियां तो जला ही दी गई हैं लेकिन जो बिल्डिंगें थीं, वे भी तोड़ दी गई और इसलिए न यहां पर भाषण करने से और न कोई इस्ताव पास करने से उन के मन में विश्वास पैदा होगा । पहली बात तो हमें यह करनी चाहिए कि उन को कम्पेंसेशन दिलाना चाहिए और ठीक तरीके से उन को वहां पर बिठाना चाहिए । दूसरी बात यह है कि उन की प्रोटेक्शन का भी कोई इन्तजाम होना चाहिए और इस के बारे में जो उन की शिकायत है, वह सच्ची है कि पुलिस आफ़िसर ऐसा करते हैं । हम यह भी देखते हैं कि पार्टी में जातीयता के बैरियर को हम तोड़ देते हैं । बम्बई में जो डेपूटेशन आया था, उसमें सी०पी०आई० के भी मेम्बर थे और दूसरी सब पार्टीज के मेम्बर थे और वहां पर कोई कास्ट बैरियर नहीं थी । इसलिए इस सवाल को बहुत गम्भीरता से देखना चाहिए कि जब कास्ट का सवाल या अछूतों का सवाल आता है, उसमें तो पार्टी बैरियर नहीं रहता है, हर एक इस बाजू या उस बाजू रहता है । मैं ऐसा समझती हूं कि यह नामांकन का सवाल नहीं है । डा० अम्बेडकर के नाम का विरोध करने की किसी को क्या जरूरत है और मराठवाड़ा के लोगों का जो सवाल है, वह ठीक है, मैं मानती हूं कि अगर डा० अम्बेडकर का नाम देना ही चाहते हो, तो बम्बई यूनिवर्सिटी या पूना यूनिवर्सिटी को ही क्यों नहीं यह नाम देते हो । इस के लिए मराठवाड़ा में क्यों गये । उन्होंने यह सवाल पूछा था और वह ठीक भी है लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझती हूं कि यह नामांकन का सवाल नहीं है । मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यह अनएम्पलायड का सवाल है, जो एजूकेटेड अनएम्प्लायमेंट हमारे देश में बढ़ रहा है, उस का यह सवाल है और उन लोगों के सामने यह चीज रखी जाती है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के रिजर्वेशन की वजह से आप को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और जो प्रोमोशन पालीसी हो रही हैं, वह अभी आप के सामने नहीं आई है । इस तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं । अभी बम्बई में फैक्टरीज में जहां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का बैकलाग भरा जाता है, वहां एकोनामीकली बैकवर्ड लोग जो हैं, उन के खिलाफ में एक्शन ले रहे हैं । बम्बई की मिन्ट में एक्शन कमेटी बन रही है । जो एकोनोमीकली बैकवर्ड लोग हैं जो हमारे यहां झोंपड़ी में रहते हैं, उन का कहना है कि हमारी तरफ भी देखो । तो यह देखना चाहिए । यह प्राब्लम छूत और अछूत का नहीं है, यह प्राब्लम अनएम्प्लाएमेंट का है । अगर इस को हम ठीक तरीके से टेकल नहीं करेंगे और साइडट्रेक करेंगे तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है ।

आप देखिये कि मद्रास में कल हिन्दुओं ने जलूस निकाला कि विलुपुरम् में हमारे साथ यह हुआ है । कल हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर के घर पर हमला हुआ । यह अचानक नहीं हुआ है । वे लोग तय कर के आये थे और उन्होंने हमला कर दिया । इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूं कि आप इसे अण्डरएस्टीमेट मत कीजिए । अगर इसी तरीके से चलता रहा तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कास्ट वार होने वाली है । ये लोग जानबूझ कर कास्ट वार ला रहे हैं । आज यही मेन इस्यु उनके सामने है हरिजनों की जो असली डिमाण्ड है उसको साइड-ट्रेक करने के लिए यह सब हो रहा है ।

महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने जो अभी स्टेप्स लिये, वे सही स्टेप्स लिये और ठीक तरीके से इस

प्राब्लम को टेकल करने की कोशिश की । उन्होंने दोनों तरफ के लोगों को बुलाया और दोनों ही तरफ के लोगों ने यह मान लिया कि हम इसका पूरा समर्थन करते हैं । मैं सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहती हूं कि इस के लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से भी कुछ मदद जानी चाहिए । जो बेघर हो गये हैं उन्हें मदद दी जानी चाहिए ।

मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक खत लिखा था कि आप मराठवाड़ा जैसी घटनाओं को अण्डरएस्टीमेट मत कीजिए, आप सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की एक मीटिंग बुलाइये और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एक अपील निकालिये कि यह जो हो रहा है, यह ठीक नहीं हैं । आप दस साल में अनएम्प्लाएमेंट दूर करने वाले हैं लेकिन इस के लिए आपने जो रास्ता निकाला है, वह रास्ता ठीक नहीं है। यह केवल मराठवाड़ा का सवाल नहीं है, यह मद्रास का सवाल नहीं है, यह सब जगह का सवाल है । जब आप इसको इस तरीके से देखेंगे तभी यह सवाल हल होने वाला है । नहीं तो एक कास्ट वार हो जाएगी और कुछ नहीं होगा ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Madam Chairman, I entirely share the feelings expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Gawai, and sympathise with those who suffered in these unfortunate incidents. However, I feel that we have to look at this problem with a cool head and, unless and until we do that, I feel that its solution would be an impossibility.

It is said that these incidents broke out because of the demand by neo-Buddhists for the re-naming of the Marathwada University after Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar. I feel that this demand was a matter of social justice to a neglected section of the society for generations. I entirely agree with Mr. Sathe that this could not be the only reason for all those unfortunate incidents, because, if you take into consideration the various circumstances and the factors, they would show that by giving Baba Saheb's name, the region would only acknowledge Dr. Ambedkar's ties with, and services to, Maharashtra.

Some of these factors were mentioned by hon. friends. But for the benefit of my hon. colleague here I would like to mention a few of them. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar pioneered the educational activity in Marathwada by establishing the Milind College in the year 1950. It was founded by Baba Saheb and that was the first degree college for this particular region. Even today we find that 26.4 per cent Scheduled Caste students are taking education in this particular University and that is the maximum in the entire India.

Another factor which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member is that Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar resisted the tempting offer of the Nizam of Hyderabad when that struggle was going on and he said that he would not go with the Nizam and that he would ask his followers, all the Scheduled Caste community, to join the mainstream and to fight for the independence, in that struggle, including Marathwada.

When he was the Union Minister, it was Baba Saheb who along with Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee insisted on the police action. Of course, we cannot ignore that. About 26,000 Dalit students are receiving education at present in various Institutions founded by Dr. Ambedkar. One of the important circumstances which I would like to suggest to say that this cannot be the cause of all this trouble is that the Executive Council of the Marathwada University had unanimously adopted a Resolution recommending the change on July 25, 1977, that is, a year before, and nobody created any trouble because of this. So, we have to find out the reasons. I agree with some of my friends who have suggested the various reasons. I feel that we have to diagnose the disease and find out a proper treatment. It may be, as I feel because of a dispute between landlord and tenant, it may be because of students unrest, it may be because of economic problems of this backward area, it may be a question of unemployment or poverty, or it may be a feeling of neglect by the Government over the

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

last 31 years neglect of this undeveloped and backward area of Marathwada. Taking into consideration all thes circumstances, we have to find out as to what must have happened because we know that, in this unfortunate incident, not only the Harijans suffered, but property worth crores of rupees was looted, houses were set on fire and one police officer who was not a Harijan was burnt alive and he died. We have to find out what are the reasons, what are the causes, for this particular incident that erupted in Marathwada It is not a solidarity incident. While finding out a solution, we must think out very coolly. I would appeal to my esteemed friend, Mr. Gawai: be it Harijans or others, we are all sons of the same soil, we are of the same blood, we have the same heritage, we belong to the same nation, this is our motherland; please, therefore, do not think in terms of dividing, the country, please do not think of establishing another 'Sthan'; whatever we have to do, we can do; we ourselves can find out a solution; if at all the idea of dividing the country comes to your mind, I will once again appeal to you to remove that from your mind and tell your friends also accordingly. (*Interruptions*) We have to think in terms of one nation. To think in terms of having a separate 'Sthan' would not be correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would thank all the Members who have spoken so far for the cooperation extended to the Chair by sticking to the time limit that we had agreed to. Now I find that, if we continue in this way with mutual cooperation, between the Chair and those who speak, then all those whose names are there can be called if we extend the time by one hour. As you know, the time for this Resolution is upto 6 O'Clock. Is it the pleasure of the House that all those Members whose names are already here will be called, that those Members, when called will extend their complete cooperation and the Half-an-Hour Discussion will be taken up at 7 O'Clock instead of at 6 O'Clock? Is this the pleasure of the House?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): It may be taken up another day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, the pleasure of the House is to continue and finish it today. It is an urgent thing. Now, the decision is that this Resolution will go on till 7 O'Clock and then we take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion. I call the next speaker and I hope the same cooperation will continue to be extended.

Mr. Kamble.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South Central): At the outset I would request that, having regard to the importance of this motion, this motion should not be merely talked out. Some concrete action must emerge from this motion. At the moment, the Prime Minister is not here; and I request that a word be sent to him that he should come back so that some concrete action can be taken by this House.

Madam Chairman, so far as the incidents which happened in Marathwada from 28th July to 7th August 1978, these ten days were the days, when there was no government at all; and considering the incidents in which 8 people have been killed, 133 have been injured and 1200 huts have been destroyed and 17 firings took place,—though I do not consider that this is the exact estimation—I would first submit, to government that they should bring out a full white paper giving the entire information. Therefore, what I am submitting is: what is your Governor's report under Art 356? I am referring to the constitutional break-down. So far as the Governor is an agent of the Union Government, what is his report? You place his report. So far as these disturbances are concerned, whatever report the Governor has given, you place it on the Table of the House.

Similarly, I am demanding the report of the Commissioner for Schedul-

ed Castes and Scheduled Tribes about the incidents. He is the constitutional authority and he has to look into the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Whether his report is there and whether he has been deputed—I want to know.

The Prime Minister was good enough to declare that responsibility has been fixed upon the District authorities, that is to say, the Collector and the DSP. What are their reports?

Therefore, what I am submitting to this government is: give us all the detailed information. On the point of information, there should not be any division of opinion.

The question is whether this is a law and order problem alone. And my submission is that this is not a law and order problem alone and, therefore, this government cannot throw away the responsibility to the State Government. Now, there is an Article—Article 338. According to that Article, this government, that is the Central Government, has certain special responsibilities. Now is the time for the Government to decide. Are you going to accept this responsibility or are you going to say that this responsibility with regard to protecting the lives of the people who belong to Scheduled Castes, leave aside the constitutional safeguards, as ordinary citizens, is that of the State Government? Are you able to protect them or not? On that, Sir, depends our attitude whether the Union or the Central government should be armed with more powers or provincial autonomy should be there.

Therfore, I am submitting that this government should intervene as and when there is a break down of constitutional law and order and this is a fit case when this government ought to have intervened.

Madam Chairman, I have proposed three substitute motions for this reason that one of them must be accepted. My friend, Mr. Gawai, has, in the heat of discussion, said that he is not for a judicial inquiry. The currents and sub-currents which are working there must be exposed. What are those currents and sub-currents? May be economic, may be political and may be even other currents and sub-currents. Those currents and sub-currents must be exposed. Therefore, my substitute motion relates to finding out the causes, suggesting the remedies and instituting an inquiry into it. Either it may be that the Police should file criminal cases in the courts or the Committee for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be directed to go there or as the Prime Minister has been good enough to announce, an all-Party Committee of this Parliament should go and investigate and report to this House. Or a judicial inquiry, not by a High Court Judge but by a Supreme Court Judge or by a Commission of Inquiry comprising of three Supreme Court Judges should be appointed to inquire into these incidents and a time limit should be fixed. Otherwise, what is happening in Maharashtra may happen elsewhere.

These are my views. Therefore, I submit that a word should be sent to the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister should come—it was good that he was present here—and let the Prime Minister decide whether the motion is merely to be talked out or something concrete has to emerge from this motion.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon): Madam, Chairman, it is really difficult to conclude within six minutes, the time which has been given to us. Without wasting the time, I would like to give certain facts regarding Marathwada.

17.32 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI *in the Chair.*]

Upto 8th of August, there were about 80 morchas, 122 bandhs, 148

[Shri Yashwant Borole]

cases of pelting of stones and violence, about 58 attacks on hotels, shops and trains, about 19 clashes between Harijans and Caste Hindu, 105 government vehicles have been burnt and damaged and 11 rail bogies have been completely burnt. 1200 huts have been burnt/destroyed; there were attacks on S.T. stands, rest houses, post offices, railway stations and so on. There were at least about 17 police firings that took place; there were 20 cane charges and for 53 times teargas was used; 10 persons were injured and four persons were killed in police firing and the number of police officers injured was 15; one police officer was killed (TSI) and about 160 constables were injured.

Mr. Chairman, these things, which I have enumerated have happened in the Marathwada tragedy just for renaming the University. A Resolution was already carried through and it was decided to re-name it. As one of our friends just now stated that, a year before, that is, in July, 1977 there was a move to this effect and that was almost agreed. But, anyhow, it lingered and took very soon a new turn. Former Chief Minister of Maharashtra State, Shri Vasantdata in March 1977 declared at Mahad that there will be an institute named after Babasahib Ambedkar called 'Dr. Ambedkar's Samata Vidyapith' and Rs. 50,000 donation will be given by the Government. These are the announcements. That had given a new turn and inspired the people to take the cause and fight for it. Consequently, all-party leaders assembled together—all M.L.As and MLCs—have agreed formally that this university should be renamed. That is all that has happened.

Later on, it is found that some of the members have gone back on their decision Two Congress (I) Leaders made statements which were derogatory to this agreed solution. Thereafter, from 28th July to 4th August all these things which I have enumerated here have happened.

Mr. Chairman, we have been discussing on the floor of this House on a number of occasions the atrocities on harijans and we came to no conclusion. We expressed our heartfelt feelings of sorrowness.

It is hightime now that we think about it, sit together ponder over it and give our deepest consideration and find out a solution. The solution is not so easy. It lies in the socio-economic situation which is prevailing in this country. It has to be solved immediately by some imminent steps and crores of rupees may be poured for the upliftment of the poor socially and economically taking their cause as a special one. Without that, it is impossible to do that.

Those who are well placed—let us have an enquiry and, if you hold a judicial enquiry, you will find that—and those who are economically better off have perpetrated the crimes on those who are poor who are unable to defend themselves. Consequently, an inquiry should be held and the socio-economic activities to advance this purpose should be started immediately.

*DR. P. V. PERIASAMY (Krishnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the atrocious incidents in Marathwada area of the State of Maharashtra. Apparently, the renaming of Marathwada University into Dr. Ambedkar University is reported to have caused this unrest there.

Dr. Ambedkar is not known to this country as a member of the Scheduled Caste. He was the architect of Indian Constitution and he was very close to the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was an

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

honoured patriot of our country. When there can be Nehru University in New Delhi, when there can be Banaras Hindu University, what should prevent us from re-naming Marathwada University as Dr. Ambedkar University. In fact, the Marathwada region is honouring its great son, and while doing so, the region of Marathwada itself gets honoured. It does not behove anyone of us to create any disturbance on the occasion of perpetuating the memory of the great patriot of India. Dr. Ambedkar. Yet, for the past one month, the caste-Hindus of Marathwada have been indulging in arson, loot, burning etc. and the Harijans have been hounded out of their homesteads for an act for which they are not responsible.

Sir, it is unfortunate that in India only we have the widespread tentacles of casteism. In Tamil Nadu, the great social servants like Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, Arignar Anna and now our great leader Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru M.G.R. have successfully uprooted casteism by adopting a variety of socio-economic measures. The Tamil Nadu Government is the first in the country to give statutory support to inter-caste marriage and also so many incentives like preference in the Government jobs, money prizes, social honour etc. for such inter-caste marriages. I am sure that casteism will be a thing of the past if such steps are emulated elsewhere in the country.

Sir, Shri Jagjivan Ram, a reputed leader of the nation was shown the disrespect, when the statue opened by him in Banaras was purified again by Ganga water. In Kanjhawala, on the outskirts of our Capital, the landed gentry have let loose an atmosphere of horror just for the sake of misappropriating the lands being cultivated by the Harijans for decades. Yesterday, even the Prime Minister's house was not spared from their unjust wrath. Naturally, this has led to a situation that the scheduled caste people of this country are condoling the Independence Day tomorrow as the Mourning Day while the other sections are rejoicing the Day of Deliverance.

The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes no doubt prefer to become Buddhists or Christians, where caste feelings are not the hurdles for economic advancement. If a Buddhist or a Christian converts himself into a Hindu, which caste or Hinduism will embrace him as a new entrant? Sir, if a country wants to achieve economic self-reliance, it can be possible of achievement only in the environment of a casteless society. In the United States of America or in any other western country, there is not this evil of casteism. If, after 31 years of Independence, we are in the midst of a section of our countrymen mourning the Independence Day tomorrow, you can well imagine the seriousness of their situation.

Sir, in a democracy violence has no place at all. Consent and Dissent are the two sides of the coin of democracy. Dissent cannot be an instrument of oppression and that too for personal aggrandisement. I say this in the context of caste-Hindus expressing their violent dissent against the renaming of Marathwada University as Dr. Ambedkar University.

Our respected Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai, assured us, on the eve of his assuming Office last year, that casteism would be eradicated from our country within a period of five years. But, it is rearing its ugly head quite often now. The Government must find a permanent solution to this problem vitiating the entire nation.

As soon as such incidents are reported, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Committee of this House must be directed to go to such places, study the events and submit a Report to the House without delay. Then such a report should not only be the basis for a detailed discussion on the floor of this House but also the basis for implementing speedily relief measures for restoring the confidence of

[Dr. P. V. Periasamy]

the suffering people. In cases like the renaming of a University, a wide spectrum of different sections of society must be consulted and a consensus arrived at before making a public announcement.

Before I conclude, I would suggest that the socio-economic steps being implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu in regard to eradication of the evil of casteism must become an all-India plank for the purpose of uplifting the lot of Harijans.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय का नाम डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम पर रखने का जो वहां पर सरकार ने प्रयास किया वह प्रयास अत्यन्त सराहनीय था क्योंकि डा० अम्बेदकर केवल एक जाति विशेष के नेता नहीं थे बल्कि वे सम्पूर्ण भारत के एक महान नेता थे जिन्होंने इस देश की रचना में, इस देश के संविधान की रचना में जो योगदान दिया है उसको हम सभी लोग जानते हैं । इतना ही नहीं, डा० अम्बेदकर एक महान राष्ट्रीय नेता होने के अतिरिक्त मानवता के बहुत बड़े पुजारी थे । उन्होंने समाज के दलित और पीड़ित वर्ग के उत्थान के लिए जो कार्य किया है वह भारत के ही लोगों के लिए नहीं बल्कि मैं समझता हूं सम्पूर्ण विश्व की मानवता के लिए एक अनुकरणीय विषय है। इस आधार पर डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम पर यदि कोई विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाता है या किसी विश्वविद्यालय का नाम डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम पर रखा जाता है तो प्रत्येक भारतवासी को इस बात पर गर्व होना चाहिए कि हम विश्वविद्यालय का नाम हम डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम पर रख रहे हैं । किसी विश्वविद्यालय का नाम हम डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम पर रखें, मात्र इतना करने से ही हम उनके प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि या अपनी सच्ची श्रद्धा व्यक्त नहीं कर सकेंगे बल्कि डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम से हमें इस देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा स्मारक बनाना चाहिए जिससे इस देश के लोगों में इस बात का विश्वास पैदा हो सके, उनमें इस बात की भावना विकसित हो कि समाज में, मानवता में पीड़ित और दलित वर्ग के उत्थान के लिए जो लोग संघर्ष करते हैं उनके प्रति समाज का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति आदर का भाव रखता है । जब तक इस प्रकार की भावना समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के अन्दर विकसित नहीं होती तब तक ऐसे तमाम लोगों का शोषण होता रहेगा जोकि आज भी पीड़ित और दलित हैं ।

डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम पर विश्वविद्यालय का नाम रखने के विचार के बाद जो कुछ भी उपद्रव वहां पर हुआ है उसकी हम कड़े शब्दों में निन्दा करना चाहते हैं । क्योंकि वह मानवता के सभी ऊंचे गुणों के विपरीत थी । सभी लोगों को यह स्वीकार करना चाहिए था और बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के मानना चाहिए था कि जो काम हम उस महान नेता के नाम पर करने जा रहे हैं उसमें हमारी सच्ची भावना जुड़ी हुई है और उससे हम सच्चे अर्थों में समाज में सद्भाव का वातावरण उत्पन्न कर सकेंगे । लेकिन वहां पर जो भयंकर हिंसा का वातावरण शुरू हुआ उसमें पुलिस ने भी जो कार्य किया है वह भी अत्यंत ही खेदजनक और असंतोषजनक रहा है । पुलिस ने रक्षा करने के स्थान पर स्वयं हिंसा और अत्याचार में भाग लिया है । यदि इस देश की पुलिस इस प्रकार के कार्य करेगी तो समाज में किसी भी व्यक्ति का जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकेगा । यह अत्यन्त खेद की बात है । केवल मराठवाड़ा में ही नहीं बल्कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में जो हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते हैं उसमें जितना समाज का फैनेटिक एलिमेन्ट भाग लेता है उतना ही पुलिस भी भाग लेती है । अतः इसको रोकने के लिए तत्काल सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए । सरकार को कड़ाई के के साथ इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि इस प्रकार के अत्याचारों को रोका जा सके ।

आज जो समस्या हमारे सामने है वह किसी वर्ग विशेष की समस्या नहीं है बल्कि एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है इसीलिए बिना किसी भेदभाव के, बिना किसी पक्षपात के तमाम राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दलों को और समाजसेवी संस्थाओं को तथा ऐसे लोगों को जोकि समाज में शांति व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहते हैं, जो कि इस देश में लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर महात्मा गांधी की भावनाओं के आधार पर लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था मजबूत हो, उन सभी को एक साथ मिलकर इस समस्या के समाधान का प्रयास करना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि हरिजनों के प्रति लोगों में सद्भाव बढ़े और हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए समाज का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जो कुछ भी कर सके उसको करे । ऐसा वातावरण बनाने में हम सभी लोगों का उत्तरदायित्व है, समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग का उत्तरदायित्व है, समस्त राजनीतिक दलों का उत्तरदायित्व है, इस आधार पर सभी राजनीतिक दलों को मिल बैठ कर इस का रास्ता निकालना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और पुनः इस बात के लिये निवेदन करता हूं—भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं—वे इस दिशा में ध्यान दें और तत्काल कार्यवाही करें ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सर्व प्रथम मेरा एक निश्चित आरोप है—चेयर के ऊपर, सरकार के ऊपर और मराठवाड़ा की सरकार के ऊपर—कि मराठवाड़ा में इतनी बड़ी घटना घटी है जो देश के लिये एक शर्म की बात है, लेकिन उस को बहुत हल्के

ढंग से लिया गया है, जबकि हम लोग शुरू से हल्ला कर रहे थे । यह 27 तारीख की घटना है, 27 तारीख से लगातार पार्लियामेन्ट में हंगामा हुआ, पहले कालिंग-एटेन्शन मन्जूर किया गया—5 अगस्त को और उस पर डिबेट चल रही है—आज । इस लिये मैं सर्वप्रथम सरकार से स्पष्टीकरण मांगूंगा—सरकार इस बात को स्पष्ट करे कि मराठवाड़ा के बारे में इतनी निर्ममता क्यों बरती गई ? इस का नामकरण किसी हरिजन ने नहीं किया था । वहां की असेम्बली के दोनों सदनों ने उस प्रस्ताव को पास किया था, जिसे वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री शरद पवार ने मूव किया था । लेकिन जब वह पास हो गया कि उस का नाम डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम से रखा जाय तो फिर मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—मेरे कुछ नायक दोस्तों ने कहा है कि इस में कटुता की बात नहीं आनी चाहिये, मैं भी यही समझता हूं कि कटुता नहीं आनी चाहिये—क्या इस देश में सिर्फ डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम से ही इंस्टीचूशन्ज हैं ? इस देश में तो ऐरे-गैरे नत्थू-खैरे हैं, जिन को हम दुनिया में कोई नहीं जानता, जो चोर और पाकेट-मार हैं, उन सब के नाम से इंस्टीचूशन्ज हैं, लेकिन उन के खिलाफ कत्लेआम नहीं होता है । लेकिन डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम पर—जिन के लिये सब कहते हैं कि इस देश के महान नेता हैं—पता नहीं गले के ऊपर से बोलते हैं या गले के नीचे से बोलते हैं—लेकिन जब मराठवाड़ा में उन का नाम आता है तो हत्या का सिलसिला शुरू हो जाता है । मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं—मेरा यह आरोप है—क्या क्या किसी भी पक्ष के नेता ने हत्या के समय में वहां जाकर विरोध किया ? हो सकता है मराठों की संख्या वहां अधिक हो, हरिजनों की संख्या कम हो, नोट की राजनीति का सिलसिला वहां चलता हो, वहां जा कर बोलेंगे तो हम को वोट नहीं मिलेगा । मैं बतलाता हूं—30 जुलाई को औरंगाबाद में राजनीतिक पार्टियों की बैठक हुई थी और तमाम राजनीतिक पार्टियों के लोगों ने आन्दोलन का समर्थन किया था । क्या किसी ने उस वक्त इस का विरोध किया था ? सब इस बात के लिये तैयार थे—कि हरिजनों की हत्या करवाइये और जब हत्या का सिलसिला चले, तो चुप बैठे रहो । मैं केन्द्रीय मंत्रि-मंडल से पूछना चाहूंगा—जब इतनी बड़ी घटना घटी, क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्रि-मंडल के कोई मन्त्री मराठवाड़ा गये थे? कोई नहीं गये—उस दंगा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र में ।

सभापति महोदय, वहां गलत प्रचार किया गया, वहां विद्यार्थियों को भड़काया गया—अगर डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम से यूनीवर्सिटी रहेगी, तो जो सर्टिफिकेट तुम को दिया जायगा, उस पर डा० अम्बेदकर का फोटो रहेगा । तुम उस सर्टिफिकेट को दीवार पर टांगोगे, तो जब सवेरे उठोगे, तो सब से पहले डा० अम्बेदकर का चेहरा देखने को मिलेगा, क्या तुम इस को बरदाश्त कर सकते हो ? इस तरह से वहां पर प्रचार किया गया । वहां पर शंकराचार्य ने विष का बीज बोया, जिस से इस तरह का काण्ड हुआ ।

सभापति जी, मेरे पास समय नहीं है—हमारे गृह राज्य मंत्री श्री मंडल जी ने उस दिन कालिंग एटेन्शन के सम्बन्ध में जो जवाब दिया था—उस में तीन ईशूज उठाये गये थे । पहली बात यह थी कि मराठवाड़ा बन्द का आवाहन "विद्यार्थी कृति परिषद" ने किया था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह "विद्यार्थी कृति परिषद" क्या है ? यह बात हमारी नालिज में नहीं आई है ।

दूसरी बात—इन्होंने कहा था—19 जुलाई और 5 अगस्त के बीच 13 जगहों पर गोलियां चलीं । सभापति महोदय, वहां लाइन काट दी जाती थी, वृक्ष की डालियां काट कर सड़कों पर डाल दी जाती थीं । इन्होंने कहा—13 जगहों पर गोलियां चलीं, जब कि हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि 19 जगहों पर चलीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी जगहों पर गोलियां चलीं और कितने हरिजन मारे गये—जब वहां हरिजनों ने विरोध प्रदर्शन किया । लेकिन जब डा० अम्बेदकर के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन किया गया, तब कहीं गोली नहीं चली, उपद्रवकर्त्ताओं पर कहीं कहीं गोली चलती है लेकिन हरिजनों ने जब वहां पर प्रदर्शन किया, तो हरिजनों पर तुरन्त गोली चलती है और वहां आन दि स्पाट चार हरिजन मारे गये । तो इस तरह की एकतरफा कार्यवाही हुई । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि हम इस की निन्दा करते हैं और सौहार्द्र का वातावरण कायम करने के लिए कोशिश करते हैं । सभापति महोदय, हम ने नोटिस दिया है पार्लियामेंट में कि सदन की बैठक उठने के बाद यदि सरकार से स्पष्ट जवाब नहीं आएगा, तो हम लोग बैठे रहेंगे, हम लोग धरना देंगे । आज हम लोग जाने वाले नहीं है । मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं सिर्फ निन्दा करने से क्या होता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन्होंने हरिजनों पर जुल्म किया है, उन के ऊपर सरकार ने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही की है और क्या कार्यवाही वह करने जा रही है । जब तक सरकार स्पष्ट रूप से यह नहीं बताती, तब तक हम कहे देते हैं कि यहां बैठे रहेंगे और जाने वाले नहीं हैं और आप चाहे अपनी फौज, पल्टन और मार्शल तैयार रखें, हम लोग उठने वाले नहीं हैं ।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I am inclined to believe that the reason for the most unfortunate development which took place in Marathwada region was not merely because of the proposal made to name the University of Marathwada after Dr. Ambedkar. There is no dispute among any section in Maharashtra that Dr. Ambedkar's name should be respected and that one university should be named after Dr. Amedkar; it is not a new demand. But the

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

point is that some elements in society made use of this situation to create conditions under which the Neo Buddhists, Dalit Panthers and several sections of Harijans found themselves to be under conditions of repression, and that was most unfortunate. Therefore, what I want to impress is that there should have been a consensus arrived at; even now I think it is possible and I think the Prime Minister should take the initiative and convene a meeting of all those who are concerned with this and come to a decision whether some existing university should be named after Dr. Ambedkar or a new university should be named after him; whatever it is it will be a better solution. But the main question was not that. As Mrs. Rangnekar pointed out, what happened was an outburst, an explosion of accumulated discontent that was there for decades or ages together: the question of the total backwardness of the Marathwada region, growing unemployment of the people of that region, continuous repression on sections of Harijans in that area, etc. were things to be gone into in more detail. My suggestion is that the Centre has a responsibility; the Planning Commission and the Central Government should allot some money for the special development of that region which will create conditions whereby people will be more satisfied.

Something which happened and which added to the trouble was the behaviour of the police of Maharashtra. There is no time, otherwise I would have read out the reports say that the police behaved as if they were supporting caste Hindus who were creating trouble and who were attacking the Harijans and the Neo Buddhists and Dalit Panthers. That should not have happened. The trigger happy police and the officers who led them to killing should be punished. Therefore, I propose that certain thing should be done immediately. A parliamentary team should be sent, as agreed to by the Prime Minister with the leaders of the opposition, to go there, and look into the matter and come forward with a solution to the House. The Maharashtra Government should institute an enquiry into the police excesses which took place in that area and the police officers who were responsible for the crime should be forthwith suspended, pending the enquiry. Lastly, compensation should be paid to all the victims, whether they were killed or crippled by the police repression. If these steps are taken, these will create a condition under which people will find themselves that they are better treated in a situation when they were in agony.

श्री यू० एस० पाटिल (लातूर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में मराठवाड़ा विद्यापीठ के नामकरण से सम्बन्धित विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह चीज मराठवाड़ा में दो जातियों के झगड़े के रूप में आयी है, यह दुःख की बात है। आज सभी लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए था। इस का सभी को दुःख है। माठे साहब के जो सुझाव हैं उनको हमें सीरियसली लेना चाहिए।

हमें इन सुझावों पर विचार करते हुए यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि यह सब क्यों हुआ? ये लठधारी लोग कौन थे? उनके दिमाग में यह सब बिठाने वाले कौन लोग होते थे? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि यह झगड़ा तो दो साल से चल रहा था। जुलाई, अगस्त 1977 में मराठवाड़ा विद्यापीठ का नाम बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर करने के लिए बंध और मोर्चे का आह्वान किया गया था। उस के बाद 15 अगस्त, 1977 को वहां की विद्यार्थी समिति ने निकाला कि यह नाम नहीं बदला जाए। उस विद्यार्थी समिति ने यह भी कहा कि इस मराठवाड़ा विद्यापीठ का नाम न बदलते हुए मराठवाड़ा में ही कोई दूसरा इंस्टीट्यूशन दिया जाए जिसका नाम बाबा साहेब अम्बेदकर हो। इलेक्शन के दौरान में बसंत दादा पाटिल ने दलित पैंथर और विद्यार्थी समिति के लोगों को और बच्चों को बुला कर कहा था कि मैं दोनों से सलाह मशविरा करने के बाद ही इस मसले को हल करूंगा। इलेक्शन होने के बाद भी बसंत दादा पाटिल ने 25 जून को साफ कह दिया था कि मराठवाड़ा विद्यापीठ का नाम नहीं बदला जाएगा। फिर यह मिनिस्ट्री का परिवर्तन हुआ और 31 जुलाई, 1978 को श्री एन० के० त्रिपुडे, श्री रामराव आदिक, श्री रामभेचे, श्री बाबू राव काले, श्री रामभोज आदि ने विधान सभा में एक प्रस्ताव किया। यह विधान सभा की प्रोसीडिंग्स में है। उन्होंने विधान सभा में कहा था कि पिछली सरकार ने मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय का नाम बाबा साहेब अम्बेदकर रखने का निर्णय

किया था लेकिन यह सरकार प्रतिक्रियावादी सरकार है, यह नाम नहीं बदलेगी । श्री पवार ने प्रस्ताव के जवाब में कहा था कि मैं सब पार्टियों के नेताओं की मीटिंग बुलवा कर इस पर अमल करूंगा । लेकिन प्रस्ताव पास हो जाता है ।

अब प्रश्न उठता है कि अब इन बच्चों को—दलित पैंथर के बच्चों को, विद्यार्थी समिति के बच्चों को सिखाने वाले कौन बड़े लोग थे ? मराठवाड़ा विद्यार्थी समिति आज से नहीं है । यह दो साल पहले से मांग करती रही है और दोनों स्टूडेंट्स आरगेनाइजेशंस मिल कर काम करती रही हैं । मैं आपको बताऊं कि दो साल पहले शेडयूल्ड कास्टस के स्कालरशिप के सिलसिले में दोनों आरगेनाइजेशंस ने आन्दोलन किया था । सभी जातियों के लोगों ने, स्वर्ण जातियों के लोगों ने, पुरोगामी युवक संघ ने सब ने मिल कर के लड़ाई लड़ी थी कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चों को ज्यादा स्कालरशिप मिलनी चाहिए । यह दस रुपये बढ़ाने की बात थी । आज मरठावाड़ा विद्यापीठ का नाम बदलने की जो मांग है और इसके पीछे जो झगड़े का कारण है वह कुछ और ही है ।

1956 में जब हम हैदराबाद से नागपुर में आये थे, महाराष्ट्र में शामिल हुए थे, उस वक्त से मराठवाड़ा के लोग अपनी मांग रखते आ रहे हैं और वह पैक्ट नेताओं में हुआ था । मुख्य मंत्री कौन से रिजन का होगा कितने साल के बाद बदलेगा, कितने मंत्री विदर्भ के होंगे, कितने मराठवाड़ा के होंगे, महाराष्ट्र के कितने होंगे यह सब तय हो गया था । यह रिजनलिज्म कांग्रेस पालिटिक्स करने वालों ने पैदा किया था । इसका बच्चों पर दोष मढ़ना ठीक नहीं है ।

18.00 Hrs.

34 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । जाट मराठा ब्राह्मण वगैरह बराबर कह रहे हैं कि यह रिजर्वेशन दे कर उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि उनको मारने वाले मराठा हैं । क्या इस में भी सियासत नहीं बरती जाती है ? हर पार्टी के नेता इस तरह की बात अपनी पावर को बना रखने के लिए करते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि बाकी जो सत्तर प्रतिशत जगहें खाली होती हैं उन में कौन लोग हैं जो लिए जाते हैं ? उन पर जाट, मराठा, आदि जो एजुकेशनली एडवांस्ड होते हैं, जो श्रीमन्तों के बच्चे होते हैं जिन के बाप पैसा खर्च करके उनको पढ़ा लेते हैं, जो पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़े होते हैं वही हाइएस्ट जगहों पर आ कर लगते हैं । गरीब लोगों के नहीं लगते हैं । इस तरह की चीज का भी हम को मुकाबला करना होगा । आप इसकी भी इक्वायरी करें कि लोग लठबाजी क्यों करते हैं और कौन उन से लठबाजी करवाते हैं । शंकराचार्य का बौद्धों से झगड़ा चलता रहा है । इस तरह के ही लोग हैं जो लोगों को लाठियां चलाने के लिए उकसाते हैं । इस तरह की चीजों का भी इनवैस्टीगेशन होना चाहिये । भाइडयोलोजी फैलाने वाले लोग जो बातें लोगों के दिमागों में भर देते हैं, उसकी वजह से भी लोग लठ चलाने पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं ।

जहां तक कम्पेसेशन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को आप पक्के मकान बना कर दें । डेढ हजार की जो आपने लिमिट रखी है इसको आप बढ़ा दें । जैसे आपने मद्रास में दिया उसी तरह से यहां भी दें । उनको पक्के मकान दें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो लोग वापिस देहातों में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, जो नेतागीरी करने वाले लोग हैं और जो देहातों में जाना नहीं चाहते हैं उनके लिए आप शहरों में ही मकान बनाएं, वहीं उनको जाब्ज देने की कोशिश करें । जबर्दस्ती से उनको देहातों में ले जाना गलत चीज होगी । आप उनको मनाएं । लेकिन अगर वे जाना नहीं चाहते हैं तो जबर्दस्ती आप उनको देहातों में न भेजें ।

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद) : मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय का नाम बाबा साहेब अम्बेकर मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय करने का जो कार्य महाराष्ट्र सरकार कर रही थी वह एक पवित्र कार्य था, ऐसा मैं सोचता हूं । बाद में जो हालात पैदा हुए वे निश्चित रूप से निन्दनीय हैं । बाबा साहेब डा० अम्बेदकर सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया को तीव्र करने वाले सब से बड़े पुरुष थे । इस देश में जो सम्मानित नेता हुए हैं जो इस परिवर्तन को तीव्र करना चाहते थे वह डा० लोहिया और बाबा साहेब अम्बेदकर ही थे । डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम के बारे में विवाद हो, लोग इसको पसन्द न करें, इससे बड़ी विडम्बना की बात कोई दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है । सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि वहां के दोनों सदनों ने प्रस्ताव पारित किया था कि उस विश्वविद्यालय का यह नाम रखा जाए और उस प्रस्ताव का विरोध एक भी सदस्य ने नहीं किया । सर्वसम्मति से यह पास हुआ । सभी ने उसके साथ अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की । सवाल यह नहीं है सरकार किस की है । यह मानसिकता का सवाल है, संस्कारों का सवाल है । इससे पता चलता है कि हमारी मानसिकता और हमारे संस्कार कितने विकृत हो गए हैं । संसदीय लोकतंत्र ने इन चीजों को बढ़ावा दिया है कम नहीं किया है । मैं भाषणों को सुन रहा था । मुझे लग रहा था कि राजनीति का जो गुणा भाग है, उसके हिसाब से भी यहां बोला गया है और वोट का तारतम्य न बिगड़े इसका भी खयाल रखा गया है । यह फैसला हो गया था कि उस महापुरुष के नाम पर इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम रखा जाए और उसके विरुद्ध वहां पर एक आन्दोलन चला । भावनायें तीव्र हुईं । मैं मंडल जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके जो स्टेटमेंट्स हैं वे कभी कभी बड़े असन्तोषजनक होते हैं, सरकारी स्टेटमेंट असन्तोषजनक

[श्री रामजी लाल सुमन]

होते हैं । पवार साहब ने यह प्रस्ताव पास कराया । वह खुद प्रस्तावक थे । जब इसकी तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया हुई। जसता की मानसिकता बिगड़ी, दिमाग बिगड़ा तो पवार साहब ने घोषणा की नामकरण करने का काम अभी नहीं किया जाए, उसको रोका जाता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार चलाना ही काफी नहीं है । जिस वर्ग का विश्वास आपने जागृत किया है जिस वर्ग ने आपको अपनी सद्भावना दी है उस वर्ग के विश्वास को आप तोड़ेंगे तो आप निश्चय ही ज्यादा दिन नहीं चल पाएंगे । महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि जब माननीय शरद पवार ने कोई फैसला किया तो लोगों के दबाव में आ कर उसको वापस नहीं लेना चाहिये था । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सवाल देश और प्रदेश का नहीं है, यह राष्ट्रीय सवाल है । आपको चाहिये था श्री शरद पवार ने जो फैसला लिया है और उसके विरोध में प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्व अगर सर उठाते हैं तो उनके साथ कोई समझौता या फैसला नहीं करना चाहिये । आपका दृष्टिकोण समझौतावादी बन जाता है और अगर चार प्रभावशाली लोग कहते हैं कि अमुक चीज गलत है तो आप अपना फैसला बदल देते हैं । यह नहीं होना चाहिये । जहां जहां इस प्रकार के ख्यालात के लोग सरकार के प्रगतिशील कदम का असमर्थन करते हैं वहां आपका नैतिक कर्तव्य बनता है कि आप छोटे लोगों के समर्थन में कुछ काम जरूर करें । आप देखें कि जब भी इस प्रकार की घटनायें होती हैं तब कास्ट हिन्दू कोई नहीं करता है । हरिजन ही मरते हैं । और यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि पुलिस द्वारा सुरक्षा में गोली चलायी जाती है । मुझे आगरे का अनुभव है वहां घरों के अन्दर जा कर गोली चली है, सुरक्षा के लिये नहीं चली है । पुलिस का आचरण बन गया है कि न्यूनतम बल प्रयोग कर के स्थिति पर काबू नहीं करना चाहिये । या तो पुलिस बल का प्रयोग नहीं करती है, और जब बल प्रयोग करती है तो तहस नहस कर देती है ।

अन्त में मुझे यही कहना है कि यह सरकार रहे या न रहे लेकिन जिन छोटे लोगों के समर्थन से यह सरकार और संगठन बना है उस वर्ग के लोगों का विश्वास प्राप्त करने के लिये आपको चाहिये कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को गम्भीरता से लें । छोटे लोगों का विश्वास अगर आप पर जमा रहेगा तो जाने के बाद भी आप आ सकते हैं । और अगर एक बार उनका विश्वास टूट गया तो मामला गम्भीर हो सकता है ।

सैकड़ों गम अभी उठाने हैं, दिल पर खंजर भी आजमाने हैं ।

गम से घबराकर क्यों मरे कोई, मौत के और भी बहाने हैं ।

इसलिये आप चाहे रहें या न रहें लेकिन आप पर ऐसा इल्जाम नहीं लगना चाहिये कि आप हरिजन विरोधी थे । ऐसी मुझे आशा है ।

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, I fully agree with my friend, Shri Gawai, who has moved the motion here, so far as Maharashtra with special reference to Marathwada is concerned. With regard to the whole episode, I would like to say that the Chairman of the Legislative Council of Maharashtra State, Shri R. S. Gawai has toured these areas and he has published, in *Current* weekly of 12th August certain incidents of Maharashtra. I will quote only one incident and not all. He has stated that in the case of one ex-M.L.A. belonging to the Dalits, his house destroyed, and his jeep was burnt. If this is the fate or difficulty which one ex-M.L.A., a legislator, had to face, what to talk of the poor people there? I will not repeat what my friends have already said. In my humble submission, as Shri B. C. Kamble said earlier, there was no Government at all, right from the 17th of July till the 8th of August functioning there in Maharashtra I am not going into details now. But I would only submit that there have been massive offences of violence committed on the poor people. I would suggest that a separate Rehabilitation Department should be set up in the Maharashtra Government to rehabilitate these people.

As regards the re-naming of the university, as some of my hon. friends have already said, that is not the only cause for all these unhappy incidents. The cause is something else. For that, I would suggest that a Parliamentary Committee should be set up to go into it. I would also suggest that the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which is a parliamentary Committee should also visit that area and investigate the matter in detail and submit its report to the Parliament.

I would submit another thing. As regards the re-naming of the university, to that of the name of Dr. Baba Saheb Amedkar, the resolution was passed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Before that, the university

executive had also passed a resolution. The whole episode is an unhappy one. I condemn this whole heartedly. I would say that the Government of Maharashtra should be asked to institute a judicial injuiry into this matter.

With these words, I conclude.

श्रीमती प्रेमलाबाई चव्हाण (कराड़) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, यह मराठवाड़ा का जो हत्याकांड हुआ है उसके बारे में अभी बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण मैंने सुने । दुःख इस बात का होता है कि यह जो सब हो रहा है, यह जख्म पर नमक छिड़कने जैसा है । मराठवाड़ा में हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों का राज्य था, गृह मंत्रालय जैसा जिम्मेदार मंत्रालय एक हरिजन उप-मुख्यमंत्री के पास था, मेरे पास कहने के लिये शब्द नहीं है, कि उसको किस तरह से हटाया गया है, और इसीलिये मैं कह रही हूं कि यहां जो सब हमदर्दी के भाषण हो रहे हैं और जैसी जिम्मेदारी बरती जा रही है वह उनके जख्मों पर नमक छिड़कना ही है ।

आप समझ सकते हैं कि जिस हरिजन के हाथ में गृह मंत्रालय था, पुलिस थी, राज का कारोबार था, वह हरिजन कभी भी इस तरह अत्याचार नहीं करता । इतना ही नहीं, अत्याचार का उनको बहुत ही अनुभव है, इसलिये वह किसी भी जमात पर अत्याचार नहीं करता । इसलिए यह जो नाम हो गया कि मराठवाड़ा विद्यापीठ का नाम बलदने के लिये हत्याकांड मचा, मैं कहती हूं कि खाली बोलने से तो होता नहीं है । हमारे महाराष्ट्र में एक कहावत है कि जिसकी पहुंच होती है उसी का काम होता है ।

लेकिन मैं देखती हूं कि पिछले डेढ़ साल में भारत देश में जो सरकार बनी, उसने जो बोला और किया और हरिजनों पर अत्याचार रोकने के लिये जो कदम उठाये, उसमें से छोटा सा काम भी हुआ मुझे दिखाई नहीं दिया । उत्तर बेलछी में, यू० पी० में, सम्बल, आगरा में जगह-जगह महाराष्ट्र में झगड़े हुए हैं । मुझे लगता है कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र में 4 महीने में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार तो हुआ नहीं और जहां हुआ भी उस पर दबाव भी अच्छी तरह से किया गया । तो मेरा यह कहना है कि जो बीज बोया जाता है, वही पैदावार आने को मिलती है । विष का बीज बोने से अमृत तो नहीं मिल सकता । अब हरिजन को वहां से हटा दिया । उन के हाथ में जो सत्ता थी वह हट जाने के बाद खाली शब्दों से तो इस का इलाज हो नहीं सकता । अगर भारत की सरकार को सच्ची हमदर्दी इस बात में हो कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार का अन्त देश में हो तो उस का रास्ता यही है कि वह कर के बताना चाहिए और हरिजनों को ऐसे पद पर निर्वाचित करना चाहिए जिस में उन के हाथ में सच्ची सत्ता हो और वह उनके लिए कुछ कर सकें । ऐसी सत्ता उन को देनी चाहिए । गृह मंत्रालय उन के हाथ में देना चाहिए । महाराष्ट्र के उप-मुख्य मंत्री हरिजन थे और उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से राज चलाया । लेकिन उस को तोड़ा गया और इस का जवाब भारत की सरकार को देना पड़ेगा । वह इस के लिए किस को जिम्मेदार समझेंगे ? हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वचन दिया था कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार नहीं होगा और भारतवर्ष से जातिवाद नष्ट होगा । वह उन का वचन कहां गया ? उस के लिए उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाया है ? मैं आप की आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया ।

श्री राम किशन (भरतपुर) : सभापति महोदय, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार के संबंध में यह सदन निरंतर चर्चा करता है और देश के भीतर यह सच्चाई भी है कि कहीं न कहीं हरिजनों पर अत्याचार भी होते हैं । इसलिए समस्या का समाधान कोई साधारण समाधान नहीं है । यह भारतीय समाज का एक बहुत पुराना रोग है और इस रोग का निदान हम भारतीय समाज में व्यापक परिवर्तन कर के ही कर सकते हैं । इस के अलावा इस का कोई इलाज नहीं है ।

मराठवाड़ा में बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर के नाम पर विरोध हो इस से ज्यादा आश्चर्यजनक बात इस देश में क्या हो सकती है ? उन के विचारों से हम सहमत हों या न हों लेकिन यह सचाई है कि हिन्दुस्तान में दलित, दबे हुए और दरिद्रों की सेवा और उन के सत्थान व आत्म-सम्मान के लिए जितना संघर्ष बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर ने किया है उतना देश के किसी जीवित या मृत नेता ने नहीं किया । एक डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया उस के प्रतीक हो सकते हैं ।

मेरा यह कहना है कि इस घटना की पुनरावृत्ति रोकना चाहते हैं तो मैं सारी घटनाओं के विवरण में नहीं जाऊंगा, आप कमीशन बैठाएं, कम्पेन्सेशन दें, मकान बनाएं, इस से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा । दो तीन प्रकार से इस का समाधान हो सकता है और करना होगा । एक बात तो हमें यह ध्यान में रखनी होगी कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होंगे, जैसे जैसे हरिजन अपने अधिकार मांगेंगे, जैसे जैसे वह जमीन में हिस्सा मांगेंगे और आगे आएंगे, निश्चित तौर पर सवर्ण और प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां उन के खिलाफ हमला करेंगी, इस बात को हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए । लेकिन अगला दृष्टिकोण यह होना चाहिए कि जब हरिजन पर अत्यचार हो, दरिद्रों को सताया जाये, उस समय सरकार की सहानुभूति किस के साथ होनी है । अगर सरकार हरिजन की मदद करती है, अगर सरकार गरीब की मदद करती है, तो उस अत्याचार से भी देश में एक बड़े समाज का निर्माण होने वाला है जिसे

[श्री राम किशन]

हरिजन सदस्यों को भी स्वीकार करना चाहिए । संघर्ष के बगैर इस देश में कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । आप किसी की दया पर जीवित नहीं रह सकते । आप को संघर्ष करना पड़ेगा और संघर्ष के नतीजे को बर्दाश्त करना पड़ेगा । अगर सरकार इस दिशा में कदम उठाना चाहती है तो उसे दो तरह से शुरुआत करनी पड़ेगी । एक शुरुआत तो यह कि पुलिस में अधिकांश हरिजनों की भर्ती की जाये क्योंकि संघर्ष बढ़ेगा, जब वे अधिकार मांगेंगे, तो उन की रक्षा के लिए पुलिस पहुंचेगी । पुलिस में अगर हरिजन के, किसान के, भूमहीन मजदूरों के लड़के होंगे तो वे अपने वर्ग के खिलाफ शस्त्र नहीं उठाएंगे ।

दूसरे जो भूमि संबंधी विवाद है, वह इस देश में निरन्तर होते रहेंगे । इसलिए रेवेन्यू विभाग में ज्यादा से ज्यादा छोटे कर्मचारी जैसे पटवारी बगैरा जिन पर रेकार्ड दुरुस्ती का काम होता है उस में उन की संख्या ज्यादा होनी चाहिए ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हू जहां तक आरक्षण वगैरह का सवाल है, इस सवाल से हम एक सीमित मात्रा में तो भारतीय समाज की समस्या का समाधान कर सकते हैं और वह हमें करना चाहिए । उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए और उससे चबड़ाना नहीं चाहिए । इसमें कुछ हिंसा भी हो, कुछ झगड़े हों और चुनाव में पराजय भी बर्दाश्त करनी पड़े तो उसके लिए भी तैयार होना चाहिए । हजारों वर्षों से सवर्ण आरक्षण प्राप्त करते रहे और मंदिर में प्रवेश का अधिकार भोगते रहे और अगर आज दलित भाई बराबरी का अधिकार मांगते हैं तो उसमें संघर्ष हो सकता है इसलिए सरकार को अपनी पूरी शक्ति इन लोगों के पक्ष में लगानी चाहिए जोकि दलित है, जो दरिद्र हैं और हमेशा से सताये गये हैं । जब आप इस दृष्टि से इस समस्या पर विचार करेंगे तब इसके कई रास्ते निकल सकेंगे वरना यहां पर दो-चार घंटे बहस करके इसका कोई रास्ता निकलने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि यह एक पुराना रोग है ।

एक बात और है कि भारत में कुछ लोगों के दिमाग में यह बात बैठ गई है कि यहां पर जाति व्यवस्था टूट रही है और जैसे जैसे शिक्षा बढ़ती जायेगी और वह और भी टूटती जायेगी लेकिन मैं समझता हूं यह इतना आसान नहीं है । डा० अम्बेदकर कितने प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति थे, वे किसी से भी कम नहीं थे लेकिन आप जानते हैं जब से बम्बई से उन्होंने चुनाव लड़ा था तो बम्बई जैसे शहर में उन्हें सवर्णों के हाथों परास्त होना पड़ा था । इसलिए जाति व्यवस्था को तोड़ने के लिए बहुत लम्बी लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ेगी और उसके लिए हमारी सरकार को मानसिक तैयारी करनी चाहिए तभी इस समस्या का कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है वरना नहीं निकल सकता है ।

श्री पचपलाल हेमराज जैन (बालाघाट) : सभापति महोदय, आज इस सदन में मराठवाड़ा के अत्याचारों पर चर्चा चली और काफी सदस्यों ने इसमें भाग लिया । मराठवाड़ा 5–6 जिलों का एक संभाग है । हमारे देश की आजादी के तीस साल हो गए, 31वें वर्ष पर कल प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण होगा लाल किले पर और झंडा पहराया जायेगा लेकिन आज तक लगातार वही पुरानी व्यवस्था चली जा रही है । आज भी इस सदन में हम यह सुझाव देंगे कि हरिजनों के संरक्षण का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए, उनकी पुलिस में भर्ती होनी चाहिए और उनमें जमीनें बांटी जानी चाहिए तथा उनके लिए रोजी रोटी का प्रबंध होना चाहिए । आखिर इस काम के लिए आप कितनी सदी लेंगे । 12 साल की एक सदी होती है । 31 सालों से उन पर अत्याचार किए जा रहे हैं । मैं कहता हूं अत्याचार यह सदन कर रहा है क्योंकि हम नियम तो बना लेते हैं लेकिन उनको कभी अमल में नहीं लाते । आज उन गरीबों को जो कि भूमिहीन किसान है जोकि गांव में मेहनत करके रोटी खाना चाहते हैं क्या सरकार उनको 31 सालों में रोजगार की गारंटी दे सकी है ? जब उनके पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है, उनके पास खाने के लिए रोटी नहीं है तब जिसके पास उनको मजदूरी करनी पड़ती है, जिसके खेत पर उनको दिन भर काम करना पड़ता है, उसके बर्तन मांजने पड़ते हैं और उसका बोझा ढोना पड़ता है क्या आपके उस मालिक का वे मुकाबला कर सकते हैं ? मराठवाड़ा में इस तरीके का जो काण्ड हुआ है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं क्यों न महाराष्ट्र की सरकार को एक महीने के लिए सस्पेंड किया जाये और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करके इस मामले की जांच की जाये । प्रजातांत्रिक सरकार में बैठने वाले और अपने को प्रजातंत्र के काबिल कहने वाले लोगों को कुर्सी पर बैठने का कोई हक नहीं है । इस मामले की पूरी पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए । हम लोगों को इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि कल का दिन ऐसा था जबकि इस भारत में एक नया चांद उगा । (व्यवधान) जी हां, दिन में चांद उगा । इस दिल्ली के अन्दर प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर हमला होने के बाद इस देश की साधारण जनता कहां बचने वाली है ? खुला संघर्ष हरिजनों पर होने वाला है और उसकी चुनौती के लिए प्रधान मंत्री के मुंह पर तमाचे के रूप में चलाया गया है । आज के अखबार बोल रहे हैं कि अगर थोड़ी बहुत भी बुद्धि है तो समझ जाना चाहिए कि सारे देश में आग लगने वाली है । अगर थोड़ी बहुत भी सूझ-बूझ बाकी है तो हमें चेत जाना चाहिए और सावधान हो जाना चाहिए । यह आगे के लिए चुनौती है कि अगर हरिजनों को भूमि बांटी गई तो प्रधान मंत्री, हम आपको भी देख लेंगे और सारी सरकार को देख लेंगे—यह हमें समझ जाना चाहिए । इस वातावरण का निर्माण हो चुका है । किस

प्रकार से आप जिम्मेदारी लेकर हरिजनों को संरक्षण की गारंटी देना चाहते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । मुझे यह कहना है कि अगर 23 तारीख तक केन्द्रीय सरकार मराठवाड़ा के पूरे मामले पर कठोर, सही और निश्चित कार्य की घोषणा नहीं करती है और उनकी विशेष मदद करने की बात नहीं करती है और भविष्य में ऐसी घटना नहीं होगी ऐसी घोषणा नहीं करती है तो मैं और मेरी पार्टी सदन की कार्यवाही चलने देने में अपने को असमर्थ पायेंगे ।

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, यह जो मराठवाड़ा की घटना है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि रोग का निदान होना चाहिये, बीमारी का कारण क्या है, जब तक उस कारण का निदान नहीं होगा, तब तक रोग का नाश नहीं हो सकता । यह मराठवाड़ा की घटना केवल एक जगह की घटना नहीं है । यह घटना हुई क्यों ? हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सदियों से शोषित, पीड़ित, दलित जातियों के जो लोग थे, उनके अन्दर कुछ ऐसे प्रतिभाशाली लोग हुए पैदा हैं, जिन्होंने उन को ललकारा कि तुम भी इन्सान हो, इन्सान का दर्जा लो । इस बात से उन के अन्दर सम्मान की आग भड़की और वह सम्मान पाने के लिये आगे बढ़े । जो उन्हें सम्मान नहीं देना चाहते--आज उन के साथ उनका टकराव हो रहा है । यह जो सम्मान के लिये टकराव हो रहा है--इसके लिये आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

दूसरी बात--एक तरफ़ आपने इन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये आरक्षण तो दिया--लेकिन इस आरक्षण के कारण उनके ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा अत्याचार हुआ । इस आरक्षण के चलते उनको जितनी जगहें मिलनी चाहिये थी, वे नहीं मिल पाई और दूसरी तरफ़ जो सवर्ण थे उन को यह उकसावा दिया गया कि तुम को इस लिये जगह नहीं मिल पाती, क्योंकि तुम्हारा सारा हिस्सा ये हरिजन और आदिवासी आरक्षण के नाम पर खा रहे हैं । इस तरह से उनको मिला कुछ भी नहीं, उलटे उन पर अत्याचार बढ़ते गये । अब सरकार चाहे जो कहे लेकिन यह भी एक कारण है--हरिजनों पर अत्याचार का ।

तीसरा कारण--राजनीति के अन्दर शासन के, सत्ता के, जो एक-नम्बर केन्द्र हैं, जहां से शक्ति का संचालन होता है, उन शक्ति के स्थानों पर इन को नहीं बैठाया जाता । आप छोटे-छोटे स्थानों पर, चपरासी के स्थानों पर चाहे लाखों को बैठा दें, लेकिन उससे कुछ नहीं होगा । एक हजार चपरासी की बनिस्बत एक कलैक्टर का पद अच्छा होता है । एक हजार हरिजनों को चपरासी के पद पर बहाल कर दिया जाये, उससे उन की सुरक्षा नहीं हो सकती, उनको चाहिये कलैक्टर की कुर्सी, एक नम्बर की कुर्सी जिससे उन के हृदय में, उनकी आत्मा में ज्योति का संचार हो । उस पर उनको बैठाने के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

मराठवाड़ा में जो घटना घटी है--मैं पूछना चाहता हूं--सरकार बतलाये--आजाद भारत में क्या इतनी बड़ी घटना कभी घटी है, जिसमें इस तरह खुले रूप में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुआ हो । ऐसे अत्याचार कभी भी आजाद भारत में पहले नहीं हुए, इतना बड़ा अन्याय और अत्याचार कभी नहीं हुआ, लेकिन इस घटना पर देश और सदन को जिस तरह से हिलना चाहिये था, उतना यह देश और सदन नहीं हिला, क्योंकि उसके पीछे समाज का वह ताकतवर तबका है, जिसके हाथ में वोट की ताकत है । अगर वह तबका कभी कमजोर तबके पर अत्याचार करता है, तो वोट की राजनीति करने वाले हमेशा उससे घबराते हैं, क्योंकि वोट के लिये उनके पास जाना पड़ेगा । इस लिये जिन से वोट मिले, उनके खिलाफ़ मत लड़ो ।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि मराठवाड़ा की घटना--बेकारी से निकलती है ? मैं पूछता हूं--अगर यह बेकारी से निकलती है तो मराठवाड़ा में ही क्यों निकली, दूसरी जगहों पर क्यों नहीं निकली। आज इस सदन का सिर शर्म से झुकना चाहिये--क्योंकि बाबा साहेब डा० अम्बेडकर का नाम है तो हरिजनों के घर जलते हैं । लेकिन मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय के नाम के पीछे यदि ललित नारायण मिश्र का नाम लगता है तो वहां कोई हरिजन या पिछड़ा आन्दोलन नहीं करता । ललित नारायण मिश्र का नाम उसके साथ जोड़ा गया, तो हम ने आन्दोलन नहीं किया, विरोध नहीं किया, लेकिन डा० अम्बेदकर का नाम जोड़ा जाता है तो आप को जलन होती है--क्यों ? अगर डा० अम्बेदकर का नाम उस विश्वविद्यालय के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाता, तो देश के अन्दर जितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिनके साथ नाम जुड़े हुए हैं उन सब नामों को हटा दो, तब हमारी आत्मा को शान्ति मिलेगी । अगर कहीं भी, किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय के साथ किसी का नाम जुड़ा रहेगा, तो बाबा साहेब अम्बेदकर के नाम के लिये जिस सरकार ने फैसला लिया है कि जोडेंगे--आज उन की जिम्मेदारी है कि उस को जोड़ो और न जोड़ो, तो आज देश के सामने सार्वजनिक रूप से क्षमा मांगो । तुम अपराधी हो, अन्यायी हो और इन हजारों हरिजनों के घर लुटवाने के लिए उनको फांसी की सजा मिलनी चाहिए । इसके नीचे की कोई सजा नहीं है ।

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी (सारंगढ़) : हमको भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए ।

सभापति महोदय : अब तो टाइम हो गया है, सात बजे तक का टाइम इस के लिए था ।

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी : हमें थोड़ा टाइम दीजिए, हम धरना देने वाले हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं इसके बारे में क्या कहूं, यह मेरा विषय नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मुझे भी टाइम नहीं मिला है ?

सभापति महोदय : आप का नाम पुकारा गया था, आप कृपया सुनें । मंत्री जी ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : श्रीमन् मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय के नामकरण को लेकर मराठवाड़ा रीजन में जो विनाश लीला, ध्वंस लीला, हत्या-कांड जो भी आप कह लें, हुए हैं और यह जो घटना घटी, इसकी हम निन्दा करते हैं । यह निन्दा की चीज है और मेरा विश्वास है कि मैं ही नहीं यह सदन और इस देश के सभी प्रबुद्ध लोग इस की निन्दा करेंगे । कई माननीय सदस्यों ने जो मराठवाड़ा में घटना घटी, उसका विश्लेषण किया है और अपने विश्लेषण से ठीक कारणों का पता लगाने की उन्होंने कोशिश की है । माननीय सदस्य श्री साठे ने कहा कि मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी का नामकरण तो एक बहाना था, असली कारण कोई दूसरा ही है और ऐसा ही माननीय सदस्य श्री कालदाते जी ने भी कहा जो उस क्षेत्र से आते हैं और जिन को वहां की जानकारी है । यह सही है कि जब हम इस घटना की जिनेसिस में जाते हैं, उसके उत्स, उसके जन्म में जाते हैं कि उस का जन्म कैसे हुआ, उसमें जाते हैं तो एक अर्से से और खासकर पिछले एक साल जबसे इमर्जेन्सी इस देश में खत्म हुई है और चुनाव हुए और जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी और जनतंत्र की भावना बनी, उस समय इस आन्दोलन ने फिर जोर पकड़ा ।

18.33 hrs

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम बदल कर बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी रखा जाए इस आन्दोलन ने जोर पकड़ा । इसके साथ ही साथ और कई आन्दोलन जुड़ गये जैसाकि अमूमन होता है । कई माननीय सदस्यों ने जानना चाहा कि विद्यार्थी कृति समिति क्या है, जिसने कि बन्द का आवाहन किया था और जिसने इस एजीटेशन का नेतृत्व किया, अगवाई की । यह संस्था, विद्यार्थी कृति समिति 17 जुलाई, 1977 को बनी, स्टूडेंट्स एक्शन कमेटी बनी और यह कुछ छात्रों और युवकों की जो संस्थाएं हैं उन के मिलने से बनी । मैं कुछ का नाम ले रहा हूं ए० बी० वी० पी०, वाई० के० डी, ए० आई० एस० एफ०, ए० आई० वाई० एस० एफ० एस० एफ० आई०, दलित पैंथर आदि । ये जो अलग अलग संस्थाएं हैं उन सबको मिला कर यह संस्था बनी, विद्यार्थी कृति समिति । स्टूडेंट्स ऐक्शन कमेटी शुरू में बनी थी । जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि फीस की बढ़ौतरी के पक्ष में अन्दोलन करना, मेडिकल कालेज, इंजीनियरिंग कालज में सीटों को बढ़ाने की मांग करना आदि यह कमेटी करती रही । उसी के संग संग दलित पैंथर के दबाव डालने पर यह भी उसने अपनी मांगों में जोड़ दिया कि मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम बदल कर बाबू साहब अम्बेदकर मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी कर दिया जाए । समिति ने अपनी मांगों में इस मांग को भी जोड़ लिया । इस स्टूडेंट्स एक्शन समिति ने कितने भी मोर्चे लगाये, कितने ही धरने लगाये, कितने ही बंध रखे, कितने ही सत्याग्रह किये । यह सब चलता रहा । पीछे चल कर इस समिति में फूट पड़ गयी और दलित पैंथर और दूसरे लोग जो यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम बाबू साहब अम्बेदकर के नाम पर रखना चाहते थे, वे इससे अलग हो गये । तब से इन दोनों में इस नामकरण को लेकर तनाव पैदा हो गया । एक पक्ष नामकरण के पक्ष में आन्दोलन करता था, धरना रखता था, बंध रखता था, दूसरा पक्ष इसके विरोध में रखता था ।

श्री कचरूलाल हेमराज जैन : यह बात कि समिति में झगड़ा हो गया है, इसका रहस्य कब उद्घाटित हुआ ? दोनों में झगड़ा हो गया है, यह बात कब आपके सामने आयी ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the Members not to interrupt till the Minister finishes. If you want any clarifications, you may ask after that.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मेडम चेयरमैन मैंने इसलिए यह जवाब दिया जिससे कि पता चल जाए कि विद्यार्थी समिति क्या है और इसके कार्यकलाप क्या हैं । वैसे मेडम चेयरमैन मैंने यह बताया कि यह आन्दोलन बहुत अर्से से चला आ रहा था और एमर्जेन्सी के हटने के बाद इस अन्दोलन ने जोर पकड़ा । जब से इनमें फूट पड़ी तब से विद्यार्थी अन्दोलन ने जातीय रूप भी से लिया । यह इस में दुखद चीज हुई ।

डा० आम्बेदकर पर यूनिवर्सिटी का नामकरण वे लोग चाहते थे जो हरिजन और कमजोर वर्ग से से आते थे और दूसरे समुदाय के लोग, दूसरे पक्ष के लोग जो थे, जैसा कि मैंने कहा, उनका जोर और मांगों के ऊपर था । उनका जोर उन पर था और इनका जोर इस पर था । इस से यह चीज बन गयी ।

मेडम चेयरमैन, किसी माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात को बिलकुल ठीक ही रखा है कि अपने देश में विद्यार्थियों का रोल इधर विशेष रूप से जातीय दंगों का बन गया है । यह भी बात उतनी ही सही है कि ये विद्यार्थी इस्तेमाल

हैं । खुद तो वे जातीय दंगों में रहते हैं और उनका इस्तेमाल करने वाले दूसरे लोग भी होते हैं । वे राजनीतिक दल के लोग होते हैं । यह चीज नयी विद्यार्थियों में आयी है । विद्यार्थियों का यह जो नया रोल बन गया है कि रिजर्वेशन और एन्टी रिजर्वेशन के पक्ष में आन्दोलन करना, यह चीज विशेषरूप से अभी देखने में आयी है । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य हुकमदेव नारायण यादव जी कह रहे थे कि रिजर्वेशन और एन्टी रिजर्वेशन को लेकर यह चीज चलती रहती है और जातीय दंगों का रूप लेती रहती है । इसके पीछे राजनीतिक दलों का हाथ होता है । इसकी वजह से जो यह आन्दोलन हुआ, विनाश लीला हुई और हत्याकाण्ड हुआ, यह निश्चय ही एक सूचक है, एक वार्निंग है, जिसको कि हम को बहुत गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए । क्योंकि इसको अगर हम गंभीरता से नहीं लेते हैं और इस चीज को हम बढ़ने देते हैं तो फिर हम एक दूसरी ही दिशा में चले जायेंगे, बिलकुल दूसरी दिशा में चले जायेंगे और उस से हमारी बर्बादी होगी और उससे कुछ भी हम को हाथ लगने वाला नहीं है । वह डा० अम्बेडकर का नाम ले कर हो या और किसी दूसरे का नाम ले कर हो । डा० अम्बेडकर केवल हरिजनों के नेता नहीं थे, सभी के थे । वह राष्ट्रीय नेता थे । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नेता थे और हैं । उन पर किसी की मौनोपली नहीं है ।

श्री कचरूलाल हेमराज जैन : लोक सभा अध्यक्ष का पत्र आए हुए मुझे आठ महीने हो गए हैं कि डा० अम्बेदकर का चित्र सैंट्रल हाल में लगेगा लेकिन अभी तक नहीं लगा है ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : वह किसी की मोनोपोली नहीं है । कोई खास गिरोह उनके नाम का इस्तेमाल करे ऐसा भी नहीं होना चाहिये । अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो यह बहुत खतरनाक चीज होगी । इन घटनाओं से, बिल्लुपुरम और मराठवाडा की घटनाओं से यही हमें सबक मिल रहा है उसको हमको गंभीरता से लेना चाहिये । जो चुनौती है उसका हमको मुकाबला करना चाहिये । इस चीज पर सभी पक्षों के लोगों को ठंडे दिमाग से सोच विचार करना चाहिये । यदि जातीय विशेष की आग हमने भड़काई तो जैसा डा० रामजी सिंह ने कहा है इससे देश का नव निर्माण नहीं होगा, देश का विनाश ही होगा । इस वास्ते सभी को इससे परहेज करना है ।

गवई साहब ने एक प्रश्न उठाया है । उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे इस जनतंत्र में क्या किसी को अधिकार है कि वह एक कम्यूनिटी के लोगों, हरिजन लोगों पर प्रहार करे, उनकी जान ले, उनके घरों को जलाए ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यही तो प्रश्न का क्वेस्चन है । देश में जनतंत्र और जातपात की टकराहट हो रही है । जनतंत्र की सफलता के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जातपात खत्म हो, मिटे, जातीय विशेषाधिकार खत्म हो । यदि जनतंत्र को जीवित रहना है तो हम सभी को जातपात को मिटाना होगा, इसके प्रति अवेयर होना होगा, इस में सभी को मदद करनी होगी । पहली जरूरी बात यह है कि हम सब लोग इस बात को समझें और इसके प्रति सचेष्ट हों, इसके लिए काम करें । सभी को इस जिम्मेदारी को वहन करना होगा । यदि हम जातापात को खत्म नहीं करते हैं तो स्वयं जनतंत्र ही खत्म हो जाएगा,—दोनों में से एक ही देश में रहेगा और रह सकता है, यह पक्की बात है (**व्यवधान**)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish and then you can ask what you want. Those who were not present during the discussion, kindly do not interrupt, because you do not know what he is replying to.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इसलिये हमको इससे सावधान होना है । मैं केवल कुछ बुनियादी चीजों की ओर आपका ध्यान ले जा रहा हूं जिनको हमें समझना है और मुकाबला करना है । आपने नामकरण का मामला रख कर इसको आंका है । इसमें बहुत सारे मामले आ कर जुड़ गये हैं । अभी माननीय सदस्या कह रही थीं कि यह अनएम्प्लायमेंट का भी सवाल है । . . . .

(Interruptions) ***

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not yielding; please resume your seat, all of you. Nothing is being recorded.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं कह रहा था कि इस मूवमेंट का जैनेसिस क्या है । यह तो बताया गया कि केवल नामकरण का मसला है । यह इतनी साधारण बात नहीं है, इसके पीछे और भी बातें हैं जो मैं बता रहा हूं । जो बहुत से प्रश्न पूछे गये है कि यह आन्दोलन 8 दिनों तक चलता रहा—28 जुलाई से ले कर 4, 5 अगस्त तक जो यह आन्दोलन चला और इसका विस्तार हुआ मराठवाड़ा रीजन के पांचों जिलों मे आरम्भ में यह ऐजीटेशन शहर में था फिर गांवों की ओर बढ़ गया । पहले यह शहर की ओर मुड़ा हुआ था फिर हरिजनों की ओर मुड़ गया, और उसमें पुलिस के रोल के बारे में, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के रोल के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्यों ने जिज्ञासा प्रकट की है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह आन्दोलन बहुत व्यापक बना । शहर तक ही सीमित नहीं रहा, इसकी लपेट में गांव भी आये । और यह बात भी सही है कि शुरू के दिनों को छोड़ कर यह आन्दोलन जब ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गया तो इसने जातीय रूप भी लिया और बहुत से लोगों की जानें गयीं, घर जले । यह सारी चीजें हुई हैं । यदि आप जानना चाहें तो मैं आंकड़े दे दूं ।.....

(Interruptions) ***

***Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion cannot go on in this way. Please do not record, when I have not called any person.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इलाज मराठवाडा के लोग बैठ कर निकालेंगे । मराठवड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम के बारे में जो आप जानना चाहते हैं तो इस यूनिवर्सिटी के नामकरण का सम्बन्ध महाराष्ट्र की सरकार से है ।

श्री कचरुलाल हेमराज जैन: जो अत्याचार हुआ है, उसका इलाज चाहिये । जो लोग बेघरबार हुए हैं, जिनकी मृत्यु हुई है, उनका इलाज चाहते हैं । नामकरण तो मोरारजी देसाई या मंडल रख लीजिये । लेकिन जो अत्याचार हुआ है, उसका इलाज बताइये कि क्या करना चाहते हैं । हमने 30 तारीख में मांग की और आज उसकी चर्चा कर रहे हैं । मैं इलाज चाहता हूं, उसकी घोषणा कीजिये कि क्या करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि डा० अम्बेडकर का नाम रखना है या नहीं, यह जानना चाहता हूं । यह नाम अगर नहीं रहेगा, तो आपकी तमाम बातें गलत । हम आपका कमिटमेंट चाहते हैं ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : अभी जो स्थिति है, उसमें सबसे आवश्यक चीज यह है कि वहां पर नार्मलेसी लाई जाये । (**व्यवधान**)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot continue in this fashion. Certain questions are being put to the Minister. He can only answer one question at a time. How can anybody answer two questions simultaneously? Let him finish. At the end of the speech, if he has not answered all the questions that have been raised in the debate, you are at liberty to ask him. But I do not think it helps either the Minister's reply or the debate to be satisfactorily concluded with these constant interruptions. He cannot answer three questions simultaneously. He can only answer one by one. He is an ordinary human being like me. Extraordinary people may be able to answer three questions simultaneously.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : सभापति महोदय, मैं बता रहा था कि अभी वर्तमान स्थिति में सबसे आवश्यक कदम उठाना यह है कि वहां सबसे पहले नार्मलेसी लाना है । वहां पीस और हारमनी जो कर्ब हो गई है, उसको जो क्षति पहुंची है, उसको फिर से दुरुस्त करना है । वहां मार्मलसी लाना है । यह सबसे पहला काम है और इसके लिये महाराष्ट्र की सरकार सब कुछ कदम उठा रही है ।

श्री शरद पवार ने जो कुछ कदम उठाये हैं 5 तारीख से लेकर, इस दिशा में उनका प्रयास है, उन्होंने वहां सब समुदायों के प्रतिनिधियों, (**व्यवधान**)

श्री कचरुलाल हेमराज जैन: शरद पवार के उपाय से हमको संतोष नहीं है, शरद पवार उसका मुख्य मुलजिम है । भारत सरकार, दिल्ली की सरकार उसके लिये क्या करने जा रही है, वह हम सुनना चाहते हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jain, you will not be able to know what the Government is intending to do because you are not allowing him to speak. After every sentence you get up and interrupt him. Others want to know even if you do not want to know.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इस दिशा में भारत सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, और जिसका बहुत ही अच्छा असर भी हुआ वह यह कि 6 अगस्त से आन्दोलन वापिस ले लिया गया । अब वहां रिलीफ और रिहैबलीटेशन का काम करना सबसे पहले जरूरी है । आन्दोलन वापिस ले लिया गया है, वहां अब रिहैबलीटेशन का काम होना है । उसमें भी जो कुछ काम हुआ है वह मैं बतला देता हूं कि थोड़े में क्या रिहैबलीटेशन का काम हो रहा है । 1400 शरणार्थियों को शैल्टर दिया गया है, भोजन दिया गया है । मैं यह बतला रहा हूं कि क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है । (**व्यवधान**)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, will you kindly not start having a dialogue with the members? Certain questions have been raised.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I will answer each and every question if the hon. members keep patience and allow me to speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: First and foremost I want to point out to all hon. Members that there was a list according to which people have been called, and they have put questions. They will be dealt with first. He can do it only one by one, if there is no in-

terruption. Those who have spoken and put questions are waiting to get their replies. I would request others not to disturb.

श्री धनिकलाल मंडल : मैंने बताया कि जो कदम सबसे पहले जरूरी थे जैसे शांति लाना, व्यवस्था लाना उसमें जो महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने किया वह मैं ने बताया । मैं यह कहना भूल गया कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने क्या किया जो कि माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी विरोध पक्ष के नेताओं के साथ बातचीत की और वहां भी यही बात आई कि सब से पहले जो जरूरी है वह यह है कि वहां शांति और व्यवस्था हो जाय, वहां कम्युनिटीज में जो इतना विद्वेष हो गया है, घृणा हो गई है, अलगाव हो गया है वह पहले दूर हो, वहां लोगों में भाईचारा फिर से स्थापित किया जाय जिस को इतनी क्षति पहुंची है । इसके लिए महाराष्ट्र की सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी प्रयास कर रहे हैं विरोध पक्ष के नेताओं के साथ बातचीचल करके । दूसरा काम वहां जरूरी है रिहैबिलिटेशन का । रिहैबिलिटेशन के संबंध में यह हुआ है—

1400 scheduled castes provided shelter in Nanded city; relief granted on par with victims of natural calamities; Building sites and houses granted worth up to Rs. 1500; works under Employment Guarantee Scheme in relaxation of usual norms started to provide immediate employment; monetary relief given to facilitate the families of scheduled castes who died or were incapacitated.

SHRI NATHUNI RAM (Nawada): What is the amount of relief?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इन सब कामों को कोआर्डिनेट करने के लिए, इनकी देखभाल करने के लिए सीनियर आफिसर वहां भेजे गए हैं, सैक्रेटरी रैंक के आफिसर महाराष्ट्र सरकार के औरंगाबाद और नान्देड़ में । वे कोआर्डिनेट कर रहे हैं कामों को और पीस कमेटी हर जगह बना दी गई है । ये सब काम शुरू हो गए हैं । जो माननीय सदस्य ने यह जानना चाहा कि लोगों की सेक्योरिटी के लिए, उन के अन्दर कांफिडेंस इसपायर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ; उसके लिए मैं बता दूं कि दो डी० आई० जी० चार एस० एस० पी० और उनके नीचे के सबाडिनेट स्टाफ के लोग वहां गए हैं, वे मोबाइल स्क्वाड के रूप में वहां घूम कर जिन लोगों ने कानून को तोड़ा है उनके विरुद्ध मामला दर्ज करने के लिए और प्राडीक्यूशन करने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं और उसके लिए वे उस इलाके में घूम रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : कलेक्टिव फाइन लगेगा कि नहीं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इसके साथ जो माननीय सदस्य ने जानना चाहा वह मैं बता रहा हूं, तीसरा काम है सही बात का पता लगाना जिसके लिए माननीय सदस्य ने कई सुझाव दिए हैं । एक तो सुझाव है जूडिशियल एक्वायरी अप्वाइंट करने का । जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी एप्वाइंट करना न करना राज्य सरकार का काम है क्योंकि ला ऐंड आर्डर उन्हीं का सबजेक्ट है लेकिन जो दूसरे सुझाव दिए गए हैं जिन में एक तो यह है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमीशन या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी है वह उस क्षेत्र का दौरा करे तो सरकार को उस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । हम को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी वहां जा सकती है और उस को हम लोग सभी तरह की सुविधा देंगे ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : (बिक्रमगंज) : आप आपत्ति करेंगे तब भी वह कमेटी क्या मान जायेगी ? आपके आपत्ति करने न करने से क्या होगा ?

19 hrs

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : अब मैं सवाल का जवाब दे रहा हूं कि जुडिशल इंक्वायरी तो राज्य सरकार ही करा सकती है क्योंकि वही इसके लिए कांपिटेंट एथारिटी है लेकिन पार्लमेन्ट की जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की कमेटी है उसके वहां जाने पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । इसी प्रकार से जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमीशन है जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री है उनके भी वहां जाने पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है बल्कि वेलकम है । वे वहां पर जायें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, I want a clarification.

श्री लखनलाल कपूर : (पूर्णिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूं . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you please sit down.

श्री लखनलाल कपूर : आपने कहा था जवाब देने के बाद आप मंत्री जी से सवाल पूछ सकते हैं, आपके कहने के अनुसार ही मैं पूछना चाहता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? Mr. Kapur will you please resume your seat?

SHRI L .L. KAPOOR *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't record.

SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: ***

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was in the process of asking a clarification from the Minister and you got up at that time

SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please resume your seat? I am on my legs. I would request you to observe the rules of procedure.

Mr. Minister, I want to know one thing. You talked about a Parliamentary Committee There are three substitute motions here. Are you saying that you agree with the first substitute motion of Shri Kamble? I want that clarification. I want to know specifically whether you are agreeing to this substitute motion of Shri Kamble. So, you are agreeing to it? Let us get that clarification. You have mentioned about that Committee and Government has no objection. I want to know whether you are making a general remark or whether you are agreeing to that substitute motion, because it is specifically mentioned in the substitute motion. So, we should be clear about it.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been circulated. If you have not read it, I am sorry. It has already been circulated. You may continue, Mr. Minister. I am sorry, I just wanted this clarification.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : अब एक ही बात का जवाब देना रह गया है । यूनिवर्सिटी के नामकरण के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो जानना चाहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि मराठवाड़ा का जो प्रश्न है उसका सम्बन्ध महाराष्ट्र सरकार से है और सभी पक्ष मिलकर इसका कोई उचित हल निकालेंगे ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only those who have spoken and raised certain questions can ask for some clarification; otherwise, this will go on endlessly.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं ने जितने भी प्रश्न उठाये थे उनमें किसी का भी जवाब नहीं आया है । मेरा पहला प्रश्न था कि जहां पर यह घटना घटी वहां पर क्या राज्य सरकार के मंत्रिमण्डल के श्री शरद पवार या मंत्रिमण्डल का कोई वरिष्ठ सदस्य उस घटनास्थल पर गया था या केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रिमण्डल के कोई सदय वहां पर गए थे या नहीं ?

दूसरा प्रश्न मैंने यह उठाया था कि कितनी जगहों पर गोलियां चलीं, जिसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है ? मंत्री महोदय ने कालिंग-एटेन्शन के जवाब में कहा था कि 13 जगहों पर गोलियां चली थीं, लेकिन कई अन्य सदस्यों ने कहा है कि 19 जगहों पर गोलियां चली । इस लिये मंत्री जी बतलायें कि कितनी जगहों पर गोलियां चलीं और कितने लोग मा गये ....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That does not arise out of this resolution. That he is not called upon to answer. Please read the resolution. The resolution is confined to the large-scale disturbances and some killings in Marathwada. You canont extend it beyond that.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने कालिंग एटेन्शन के जवाब में कहा था कि 13 बार गोलियां चलीं, जब कि मराठवाड़ा के माननीय सदस्य न कहा कि 19 जगहों पर गोलियां चलीं ।

तीसरी बात मैंने यह पूछी थी—कि 23 जुलाई को औरंगाबाद में सभी राजनीतिक दलों की बैठक हुई थी, जिस मे इस आन्दोलन का समर्थन किया गया था और जो पेपर्स में प्रकाशित भी हुआ था ।

चौथी बात—मैंने यह कही थी—क्या सरकार इमिडीएट कार्यवाही के लिये कोई स्पेशल कोर्ट बैठायेगी ।

मुझे इन प्रश्नों के जवाब दिलावाइये ।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पो० रांगनेकर : सभापति महोदया, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं—आप ने

***Not recorded.

उत्तर में बताया कि यह ला-एण्ड-आर्डर सिचुएशन है, इस लिये स्टेट सब्जैक्ट है—शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का जो झगड़ा होता है—क्या आप उसको केवल ला-एण्ड-आर्डर सिचुएशन की दृष्टि से देखते हैं या सोशल प्राबलम की दृष्टि से देखते हैं ? यदि आप केवल ला-एण्ड-आर्डर सिचुएशन की दृष्टि से देखेंगे तो यह सवाल कभी हल नहीं होगा ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I asked the Minister whether he would make a request to the Planning Commission to allot some special funds for Marathwada, for the development of that area, to find a solution to unemployment. I also asked whether a parliamentary committee, not the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, consisting of members of all parties will go to visit the area and assess the situation there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we have gone beyond the time already allotted for the resolution. Is it the pleasure of the House that the Minister now replies to the questions?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister to reply to the questions.

श्री युवराज : सभापति महोदया, मैंने इस बहस में भाग लिया था और इन के जवाब से जो प्रश्न उपस्थित होते हैं, मुझे उन से पूछने दीजिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry I cannot allow more questions. Those members who got up immediately were called. Otherwise, it will go on endlessly. The Minister will reply now.

श्री युवराज : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोग जैसे पुलिस अधिकारी जो स्थानीय बड़े लोगों के साथ मिल गये थे . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't record. Will you please resume your seat? The Minister to reply.

(*Interruptions*) **

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : माननीय सदस्य ने आंकड़ों के बारे में पूछा है— 24 जगहों पर पुलिस फायरिंग हुई, जिसमें 11 लोगों की जानें गई . . . .

श्री डी० जी० गवई : उनमें हरिजन कितने थे ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : उनमें हरिजन बहुत ही कम हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हरिजन कितने हैं?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : हरिजन 4 हैं और 50 लोग घायल हुए हैं । पांच हरिजनों की मृत्यु हुई है आपसी क्लेश में, जिसको जातीय दंगे आप कहेंगे और 22 लोग घायल हुए हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्रि-मंडल के लोग वहां गये हैं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : होम मिनिस्टर गये थे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that we continue for another 20 minutes? Mr. Gawai will reply to the discussion, and after that, we have to put the substitue motions to the vote. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for this discussion upto 7.30? .. Yes. Now, Mr. Gawai. You have 15 minutes. Please try and conclude within that. Then five minutes will be taken for putting the substitute motions to the vote.

श्री डी० जी० गवई : माननीय सभानेत्री जी, मंत्री महोदय ने जो मराठवाड़ा के हत्याकांड के बारे में जवाब दिया है, सदन के सामने जो जवाब दिया है, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि वह जवाब इस सभा को गुमराह करने वाला जवाब है । इस में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है । वे कहते हैं कि 1200 झोपड़ियां या मकान जला दिये गये, यह सब झूठी बात है । मराठवाड़ा में कम से कम चार हजार घर जला दिये गये हैं । मैं सही बात बोल रहा हूं, क्योंकि मैं जानकारी ले कर बोल रहा हूं ।

मंत्री महोदय ने हमारी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया । हम ने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था कि इस देश में जातीय विषमता को मिटाने के लिए कोई प्रयास ढूंढ रहे हैं क्या ? महाराष्ट्र

**Not recorded.

[श्री डी० जी० गवई]

सरकार 'दोनों सदनों में जो रेज्योलूशन ले कर आई कि मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम डा० अम्बेडकर के नाम पर रखा जाए और उस ने जो वह रेज्योलूशन पास किया है, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस में कोई भूमिका अदा करने जा रही है कि डा० अम्बेडकर का नाम इस यूनिवर्सिटी को दिया जाए और केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस के बारे में कोई रवैया है या कोई भूमिका वह अदा करने जा रही है ? यह मंत्री महोदय ने स्पष्ट नहीं किया है कि वे इस के बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

दूसरी बात मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताई कि 1500 रुपये जो वे मकान बनाने के लिए दे रहे ह, उस में क्या मकान बन पाएगा । मेरा ख्याल तो यह है कि 1500 रुपये में ऐसा मकान ही बनेगा, जिस को आदमी अपने सर पर अपने साथ ले कर चल सके और जहां शाम हुई, वह उसमें बैठ जाए । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 1500 रुपये में तो कपड़ा भी नही मिलता है । मंत्री महोदय अगर अपना सूट बनाने जाएं तो 1500 रुपये से ज्यादा उस में लग जाऐंगे । और उन लोगों का क्या होगा जिन के पक्के मकान जला दिये गये, दस, दस और बीस बीस हजार रुपये के मकान गिरा दिये गये ? उन लोगों को आप कितना पैसा देने जा रहे हैं । आप ने कहा कि यह तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार का प्रश्न है । अगर महाराष्ट्र की सरकार हरिजनों को मार भी दे, तो भी आप यही बोलेंगे कि यह तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार का प्रश्न है, हम क्या करेंगे उस में । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अगर वहां पर बौद्धों और हरिजनों को खत्म कर दिया, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री यही बोलेंगे कि यह तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार का प्रश्न है, हम क्या करेंगे इसमें । लोग अगर मर गये, तो हम क्या करेंगे कि ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कम्पेंसेशन के बारे में भी कहिये ।

श्री डी० जी० गवई : कम्पेंसेशन तो 1500 रुपये देने वाले हैं । में तो यह कहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध कीजिए कि जिन लोगों का ज्यादा तादाद में नुक्सान हुआ है, उन को उन के नुकसान की भरपाई देनी चाहिए । जिन लोगों के घर जले हैं, जिनके कपड़े जले हैं जिनके पशु जले हैं, उनको कम से कम पांच हजार रुपया देना चाहिए । पन्द्रह सौ रुपये से कुछ नहीं होता है । जो मर गये हैं, जिनके बाल-बच्चे निराश्रित हो गये हैं, जिनका कमाने वाला आदमी चला गया है, जो अपने बाल-बच्चों के मुंह में दाना डालता था, वह चला गया है, उसके बाल बच्चों के लिए कोई ऐसा प्रावधान करें जिससे कि उनकी कम से कम 25 हजार रुपयेकी भरपाई हो सके ।

यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है । महाराष्ट्र में शरद् पवार कोई नोट नहीं छापता है । नोट केन्द्रीय सरकार का रजिर्व बैंक छापता है । इसलिए यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह महाराष्ट्र सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दे और इस कारण से दे कि वहां की सरकार वहां के लोगों को सही तरीके से बसा सके ।

एमर्जेंसी में इंदिरा गांधी ने लोगों के लिए डेढ़ सौ रुपये की झोंपड़ी बनायी और कहा कि लो ये झोंपड़ियां । हरिजनों से कहा कि लो, दूसरों से कहा कि लो । दूसरे मुल्कों ने सोचा कि यह डेढ सौ रुपयों में झोंपड़ी बनाने वाला कौन-सा देश है ? उस देश के आर्टिटेक्ट कैसे होंगे, इंजीनियर कैसे होंगे ? आज हम चन्द्रमा पर जा रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान मैं डेढ़ सौ रुपये में घर बन रहे हैं । इसलिए में मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि 15 सौ रुपये की बात मत कीजिए, पांच हजार की बात कीजिए ।

यह जनता सरकार है, जितने दिनों तक यह सत्ता में रहे कम से कम उतने दिनों तक वह उन लोगों की दुआ ले । मुझे जनता सरकार का भविष्य ठीक नहीं लगता है । जब से जनता सरकार सत्ता में आयी है तब से सारे देश में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार शुरु हो गये हैं, उन पर जबर्दस्ती बहुत बढ़ गयी है । जनता पार्टी के मेरे मित्र बुरा न मानें । मैं भी जनता सरकार का समर्थक हूं । लेकिन मैं उसके अच्छे काम का समर्थक हूं, उसके बुरे काम का विरोधी हूं ।

मराठवाड़ा के बारे में मैंने तीन सवाल पूछे ह । पहला—मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय का नाम बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कोई भूमिका अदा करेगी ? जो रिजोल्यूशन वहां पास हुआ है, उसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ करेगी ? दूसरा-जिन लोगों का नुक्सान हुआ है, घर जलाये गये हैं, गिराये गये हैं, उनको क्या पांच हजार रुपये देने का प्रावधान करेगी ? तीसरा जो आदमी जान से मारे गये हैं, जिनके ऊपर उनके बाल-बच्चों की जीविका का आधार था, उनके लिए क्या कम से कम 25 हजार रुपये देने का प्रावधान करेगी ?

अन्त में मैं इतना कह कर समाप्त करता हूं । जिस जगह पर पुलिस ने अपनी भूमिका अदा नहीं की, जहां पर डी० एस० पी० ने अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं किये, उस डी० एस० पी० को, कलेक्टर को सस्पेंड किया जाएगा ? जिन लोगों ने वहां गद्दारी की है, जिन लोगों ने वहां मारने के लिए दूसरों को प्रोत्साहित किया, क्या उन पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी ? केन्द्रीय सरकार यह तो नहीं बोलेगी कि यह तो महाराष्ट्र का सवाल है, हमारा सवाल नहीं है ? सब आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी एस०

लोगों की भर्ती केन्द्र से होती है और मंत्री महोदय करते हैं । उन्हें इस के बारे म ध्यान देना चाहिए । जिस गांव में अत्याचार हुए हैं, वहां तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार जुर्माना करने वाली है । जिन जिस लोगों का प्रोसीक्यूशन हुआ है क्या उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा वापस नहीं किया जाएगा ?

ये मेरे सवाल हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैं माननीय सदस्य के सभी प्रश्नों का जवाब दे चुका हूं । एक बात उन्होंने कही है जिसका विरोध करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ है । उन्होंने कहा कि जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है यह जो रेफैन है यह बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा है, उनके इस इम्प्रैशन को मैं दुरुस्त करना चाहता हूं । यह जनता पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है । गवई साहब हरिजनों के नेता और शुभ चिन्तक हैं । उनको चीज को सही परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखना चाहिये तभी जा कर इसका सही इंटरप्रेटेशन कर सकेंगे । तभी वह उस घटना से ठीक लेसन ले पाएंगे और आगे के लिए ठीक मार्गदर्शन दे पाएंगे । घटनाओं का ठीक अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिए । एमरजेंसी खत्म हुई । जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी । तभी से देश में जनतंत्र में निर्भरता का वातावरण बना है, कानून का राज बना है । इससे हरिजन भी निर्भर बने हैं और अपने अधिकारों को एसर्ट कर रहे हैं । इस भूमिका को पहले उनको समझना चाहिये । जनतंत्र की भूमिका को उन्होंने नहीं समझा तो सारी बात व्यर्थ चली जाएगी। जनता पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में इसको आप देखें कि देश में जनता पार्टी ने जनतन्त्र को रेस्टोर किया है जिसको कांग्रेस ने खत्म कर दिया था। इसको आप ध्यान में रखें तभी आपको पता लगेगा कि इस वातावरण का क्या हरिजन भी लाभ उठा रहे हैं या नहीं उठा रहे हैं। वे भी उठा रहे हैं और अपने अधिकारों को एसर्ट कर रहे हैं ? मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हरिजनों के प्रति जनता पार्टी की सहानुभूति है। उनको समाज में उचित दर्जा मिले, ममता का दर्जा मिले यही जनता पार्टी की मंशा और इच्छा है। जो संघर्ष चल रहा है इसमें देश में ममता का वातावरण बनेगा, ऊंच नीच का जो भेद है वह खत्म होगा। आप विश्वास करें कि इसी दिशा में यह चीज चल रही है। सभी का यह प्रयास है कि यह सफल हो और देश में समता का वातावरण बनें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the substitute motions to the vote of the House. Dr. Ramji Singh, do you wish to press your substitute motion or withdraw it?

DR. RAMJI SINGH: I would like to withdraw it.

Substitution Motion No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put substitute motion No. 2 moved by Shri B. C. Kamble to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the reported large scale disturbances and some killings in Marathwada in Maharashtra State, expresses its great concern and directs the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to investigate into the causes of these incidents and to identify those who are responsibe for such incidents, and suggest remedies to meet the present situation as well as to suggest such other remedies to prevent recurrence of such incidents in any part of India in future." (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The other two Substitute Motion Nos. 3 and 4 are barred.

17.24 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

RENT CHARGED FROM VENDING CONTRACTORS ON THE RAILWAYS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we go on to the Half-an-Hour Discussion. Pandit Tiwary.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : (गोपालगंज) : पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के हर क्षेत्र में कितनी धांधली और गड़बड़ी की जाती है उसके एक हिस्से को मैं आज प्रकाश में लाना चाहता हूं । जिस क्षेत्र की ओर आप नजर उठायें, वहां पक्ष-पात, धांधली और जुल्म ही आपको दिखाई देगा । छोटे मोटे कर्मचारी कुछ गलत काम करते हैं तो उसका समाधान हो जाता है लेकिन जब

[श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी]

हैड आफ दि डिपार्टमेंट, महाप्रबन्धक और क्षेत्रीय आफिसर्स वहां का ए० डी० एस० आदि जब गड़बड़ी करने लगते हैं तब मामला और बिगड़ जाता है। होता यह है कि जब आफिसर नहीं चाहते कि कोई आदमी रेलवे में काम करे तो उसके प्रति इतनी गलत गलत बातें करते हैं जिससे वह आदमी खुद छोड़कर चला जाय, पर उसका इलाज कहीं नहीं है। जो अभी वर्तमान प्रश्न है कि विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर रेस्टोरेंट के मकानों का भाड़ा कैसे निर्धारित किया गया, क्यों निर्धारित किया जाता है? मैंने अपने अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5445 दिनांक 4.4.78 और पुनः 25.7.78 को प्रश्न संख्या 1376 द्वारा यह पूछा था कि मुझे बताया जाय कि बड़े बड़े स्टेशनों पर कितना भाड़ा चार्ज किया जाता है। पहले प्रश्न में तो टाला गया कि संकलित किया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा। संकलित कहां करना था? वह तो एन0 ई0 आर0 के हैडक्वाटर से 5 मिनट में आ जाता। लेकिन आपने टालना चाहा। जब दूसरा प्रश्न मैंने पूछा तो बड़ा रिवीलिंग उत्तर दिया गया। जो बड़े बड़े स्टेशन हैं जैसे लखनऊ, गोरखपुर, सोनपुर, मुज्जफरपुर इनमें आप 40 से 70 रु० तक भाड़ा लेते हैं, और पटना में 35 रु० भाड़ा लेते हैं। और जो अनइम्पोर्टेंट स्टेशन है जहां बिक्री बड़ी कम होती है, बड़े बड़े स्टेशनों पर तो हजारों रु० की बिक्री होती है, लेकिन महेन्द्रघाट जैसे स्टेशन पर 100 रु० रोज से ज्यादा की बिक्री नहीं होती है वहां एग्रीमेंट करते वक्त 80 रु० प्रति माह भाड़ा निर्धारित किया था। वहां के ठेकेदार ने कहा कि इसका भाड़ा पहले जब रेलवे के तहत में था और जब एक यूनिट में जहाज का अपर डेक भी सम्मिलित था तो आप 40 रु० लेते थे, और घाटा लगने पर छोड़ दिया, आप चलाने नहीं जा रहे थे, और कई दिनों तक वहां रेस्ट्रां बन्द रहा। इसके बाद लोगों के कहने पर कि वहां लोग आते जाते हैं, वहां ठहरते तो नहीं हैं, लेकिन चाय पानी करते हैं और इसको चालू कीजिए, न आप से चलता हो तो किसी ठेकेदार को दे दीजिए। आपने पहले ठेकेदार को दिया तो पहले तो आपने आधा यूनिट यानि जहाज का अपर डेक हटा लिया और आधा यूनिट के लिए आपने 80 रु० भाड़ा रखा। जो पहले 40 रु० दोनों मिला कर होता था, उसका आपने 80 रु० एग्रीमेंट किया। जब ठेकेदार ने यह कहा कि भाड़ा कम होना चाहिए चूंकि आधा यूनिट आपने ले लिया। जो नाजायज तरह से आपने ले लिया, वह हमें मिलना चाहिए था क्योंकि किसी रेस्तरां का एक वेंडिंग स्फीयर होता है और वह महेन्द्रघाट का अपर डेक था। रेस्तरां से कहीं नफा नहीं होता है जब तक वेंडिंग न हो। आपने उसे ले लिया। आपने आवेदन पत्र नामंजूर कर दिया, लेकिन भाड़ा वही रखा। और आवेदन-पत्र देने पर और क्या किया? पहले आपने 1700 रु० भाड़ा लगा दिया। बड़े बड़े स्टेशनों पर तो 40, 50 रु० भाड़ा लेकिन महेन्द्रघाट स्टेशन का 1700 रु० प्रति माह भाड़ा लगा दिया। जब ठेकेदार ने प्रोटेस्ट किया तो आपने 1249 रु० 50 पैसे किया। आप सोचिए पटना स्टेशन स्टेशन जहां हजारों रु० की बिक्री रोज होती है वहां तो 35 रु० भाड़ा लगाया है और जहां 100 रु० की बिक्री है वहां 1249 रु० लगाया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि आप चाहते हैं कि जो ठेकेदार आधिकारियों को नहीं खिला पिला सकता क्योंकि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है वह टिकने न पाए और बड़े बड़े स्टेशनों के ठेकेदार सब रेलवे अधिकारियों के हाथ गर्म करते हैं तो वहां आप भाड़ा कम कर देते हैं? और गरीबों का भाड़ा, जो लोगों की हथेली गरम नहीं कर सकता, ज्यादा लगा देते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त और कोई अर्थ हो ही नहीं सकता है। इसका दूसरा अर्थ तो हो नहीं सकता, एक ही अर्थ हो सकता है कि या आप उसको हटाना चाहते हैं, अपने मन के आदमी को लाना चाहते हैं या किसी वजह से आप चाहते हैं कि आपकी खुशामद दरामद करे, कुछ हाथ गर्म करे। (व्यवधान)

भाड़ा फिक्स करने का कोई क्राइटेरिया होता है। वह क्राइटेरिया जो रेलवे ने बनाया है वह डेढ़ परसेंट से 11 परसेंट है लागत पर। ऐसा क्यों किया? इसलिए कि जहां बहुत अधिक बिक्री हो वहां 11 परसेंट लगाया जा सकता है, लेकिन जहां बिक्री नहीं होती है, छोटे-छोटे स्टेशन है, वहां डेढ़ परसेंट लगाया जा सकता है। उस हिसाब से महेन्द्रघाट का 35 रु० भाड़ा होना चाहिए, लेकिन आपने बहुत मुरव्वत किया कि 1700 रु० से 1250 रु० किया। मिनिस्टर साहब आप सोचिए कि ऐसा क्यों आपके रेलवे में होता है।

एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं कि आपके महाप्रबन्धक वहां के सी० सी० एम० से कुछ नाजायज काम कराना चाहते थे, जब उसने वह स्वीकार नहीं किया तो उसको फोर्स्ड लीव पर भेजा और गलत काम किसी दूसरे से कराकर 4, 5 दिन बाद फिर उसे बुला लिया। यही समस्या है। रेलवे बोर्ड का सर्कुलर है कि महेन्द्रघाट के साथ जहाज का अपर डेक सम्मिलित है, लेकिन आप लोग तो स्वार्थ में अन्धे हो जाते हैं, न आप सर्कुलर देखते हैं और न उसके अनुसार चलते हैं और बराबर सर्कुलर का पालन नहीं होता है। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : 1250 रुपए किराया प्रतिमाह है या साल भर का है?

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : 1249 रु० 50 पैसे प्रतिमाह। (व्यवधान)

मैं उदाहरण के लिए एक बात बता रहा हूं, सबजैक्ट डिस्कशन का नहीं है, पर आपके महाप्रबन्धक क्या करते हैं इसपे जाना जा सकता है। पूर्वांचल में रेलवे का आरक्षण उठा लिया गया है लेकिन फिर भी वहां आरक्षण का

पैसा लिया जाता है महाप्रबन्धक के आर्डर से । क्या इतना जुल्म कहीं होता है कि पैसेन्जर को आरक्षण तो दिया नहीं जाता है, उसको उठा लिया है फिर भी पैसा ले लिया जाता है । मैंने यह उदाहरण इसलिए दिया हैं कि ज्यादती करने की प्रवृति महाप्रबन्धक की है ।

एक बात मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि कभी भी रागद्वेष से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं चलता है । आपको न्याय करना होगा । आप यदि राग-द्वेष से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कीजियेगा तो उसमें विकृति आयेगी और उससे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा । इस बात को शायद हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर लोग समझते नहीं हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह समझते हैं माल पानी मिलता है ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : दूसरा उदाहरण देता हूं । मैंने मंत्री जी से कहा था कि 700 से अधिक हाल्ट स्टेशन हैं, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में, उसमें 500 के ऊपर कोई लैवी सर चार्ज नहीं लगाया जाता लेकिन 200 से ऊपर हालतों पर आप 6 पैसे हर पैसेन्जर सर चार्ज लगाते हैं । (व्यवधान)

200 स्टेशन पर हर पैसेन्जर के हर टिकट पर 6 पैसे लिया जाता है । एक स्टेशन भी वह जाता है जहां का कि भाड़ा 15 पैसे है, उस पर भी 6 पैसे टिकट पर लिया जाता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वही बात है कि हर माल मिलेगा 6 आना ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा मिनिस्टर साहब, कि एक बात से और सतर्क रहिये । कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी के जमाने में उनके पी० ए० और स्पेशल असिस्टेंट बड़ी गड़बड़ी कराते थे, जिससे वह बहुत बदनाम हुए । आप लोगों को भी पी० ए० गड़बड़ी करते हैं । श्री शिवनारायण जी कहें, तो मैं उदाहरण दे दूंगा एक नहीं, दस कि कितना उलटा सीधा उनके पी० ए० करते हैं । वे नाजायज काम कराना चाहते हैं । यदि उन की बागडोर नहीं कसिएगा तो आप भी गढ़े में गिरिएगा और यदि आप का ही मंशा हो तब तो बात ही कुछ और होती है । मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं कि अगर किसी को नहीं चाहते हैं तो उसको मत रखिए लेकिन उसको सताने की और झूठा फंसाने की कोशिश मत कीजिए ।

आपके यहां विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट है । हम ने देखा है इंडिरेंडेंट विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट इंदिरा गांधी के समय में क्या क्या हथकंडा उस समय हुआ । आपके यहां विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट इंडिरेंडेंट नहीं है । अपने अफसरों के यहां दो वर्ष के बाद उन्हें फिर जाना पड़ता है और उन्हीं अफसरों के इशारे पर वे नाचते हैं । तो विजिलेंस की भी कोई रिपोर्ट हो तो आपको उचित है कि सजा देने के पहले मुजरिम का एक्सप्लेनेशन लें और यदि ऐसे नहीं करते हैं, तो इससे बढ़ कर दूसरी धांधली क्या हो सकती है ? खून के मुकदमें में भी आदमी से पूछा जाता है, गवाही ली जाती है कि तुम ने यह कर्म किया या नहीं । लेकिन आप यह करना नहीं चाहते हैं । आप चाहते है कि विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट जो कह दे गलत सलत वही करे । और कैसा विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट, कौन लोग हैं ? मामूली ग्रेड थी के लोग उसमें जाते है, ग्रेड वन के नहीं । वह लोग समझते हैं कि फिर मुझे उसी डी एम के यहां और उसी जी एम के यहा जाना है, उसके इशारे के मुताबिक नहीं करेंगे तो फिर हम से कसर साध लेगा । इसलिए आप उसको इंडिपेंडेंट बनाइए । जिस को भेजिए उसको करारबर के लिए भेज दीजिए । लियेन यहां रख कर आप चाहते हैं कि वह ईमानदारी से काम करे तो वह कभी नहीं कर सकता है । इसलिए मैं आप से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप धांधली को देखिए और मैं समझता हूं कि मेरे इतना कहने के बाद आप कन्विंस होंगे कि नाजायज हुआ है, नाजायज किया गया है और यह नाजायज किया गया है कुछ मतलब से । ऐसे ही नहीं किया गया है । मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन यह जरूर कहूंगा कि रेलवे का साम्राज्य बहुत बड़ा है । 18 लाख आदमी उसमें काम करते हैं । यह मैं मानता हूं कि यह संभव नहीं है आपके लिए कि आप हर चीज देख सकें, लेकिन जो आप के हीं लोग हैं आप के सथ उन पर तो अंकुश रखिए । अंकश नहीं तो आपका ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बरबाद हो जायगा ।

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : सभापति महोदय, महेन्द्रघाट के भोजनालय का ठेका 8 जून 1976 से श्री सुरेन्द्र मिश्र को दिया गया था । इसके लिए अस्थायी तौर पर 80 रु० प्रति माम किराया निर्धारित किया गया था । वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार खान-पान स्थापनाओं का किराया इमारत और उपस्करों की व्यवस्था को देखते हुए उन की पूंजीगत लागत के 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक न बढ़ने वाली दर पर निर्धारित किया जाता है । ऐसा करते समय यह भी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि इसी प्रकार के स्टेशनों और वैसे ही स्थापनाओं का किराया तथा बिक्री के अवसरों और अर्थ-क्षमता के अनुरूप किराया निर्धारित किया जाय ।

इस भोजनालय का किराया पूंजीगत लागत के 11 प्रतिशत के आधार पर जून, 1975 में 1249.90 रुपये प्रति माम की दर पर निर्धारित किया गया । जब संसद् सदस्य श्री डी० एन० तिवारी ने किराये में इस भारी वृद्धि की ओर रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान दिलाया तो इस किराये

[प्रो० मधु दंडवते]

को बहुत ज्यादा समझा गया और पूर्वोत्तर रेल प्रशासन से कहा गया कि वे इस किराये पर पुनर्विचार करें। मंत्रालय के इस निर्देश पर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने तीन अधिकारियों की एक समिति इस मामले की जांच करने और अपनी सिफारिशें देने के लिए नियुक्त की । इस मामले पर आगे विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री मिश्र ने अभी संशोधित दर पर किराया नहीं दिया है और वे 80 रुपये प्रति मास की अस्थायी दर पर ही किराया दे रहे हैं ।

यह तो मेरा बयान है लेकिन उनको फिर मौका न मिले कि वह दोबारा सवाल पूछें इसलिए मैं दो मिनट में एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं । मैं तिवारी जी को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्होंने मेरा ध्यान खींचा तो मुझे भी आश्चर्य हुआ कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर इतना किराया प्रति मास दिया जाता है और ऐसे कई स्टेशंस हैं कि जहां 40, 50, 60, 70 या 80 रुपया दिया जाता है । इसलिये मैंने समझा कि जो उन्होंने शिकायत की है वह ठीक है । तो तीन अफसरों की एक कमेटी बनायी गई है । उनकी सिफारिशें भी हमारे पास आई हैं । मेरा आगे चल कर काम करने का तरीका यह होगा कि इस प्रकार से कोई इर्रेशनल रेंट न रहे। जिस प्रकार का स्टेशन है उसी आधार पर और क्षमता के आधार पर उसका किराया तय किया जायगा । यह मामला कोर्ट में है, स्टे ऑर्डर दिया गया है ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : किराये का मामला कोर्ट में नहीं है, अगर कोर्ट में होता तो मैं उठाता ही नहीं ।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास एक कंप्लेन्ट आई, एक शिकायत आई जब हमने विजिलेंस की जांच की तो हमारे पास यह जानकारी आई कि जो सर्टिफिकेट उन्होंने अपने अनुभव के बारे में दिया था वह सर्टिफिकेट गलत था इसलिए कांट्रैक्ट का टर्मिनेट किया था । उसके बाद वे कोर्ट में चले गए । कोर्ट ने स्टे आर्डर दे दिया । इसलिए टर्मिनेशन करने का तो कोई सवाल नहीं वह जारी रहा, 80 रु० महीना किराया दे रहे हैं लेकिन आगे चलकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर रेन्ट की एक रैशनल पालिसी पूरे देश के लिए करेंगे और जो समान टाइप के, समान कैटेगरी के स्टेशंस होंगे वहां पर समान रेन्ट लगेगा । यह आश्वासन मैं यहां पर देना चाहता हूं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आगे चलकर यह सवाल उठाने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : मैंने कभी भी ठेके के केस का जिक्र नहीं किया । मैं जानता हूं जो सब-जुडिस है उसके लिए प्रश्न नहीं उठाना चाहिए । आपने उठा दिया है । आपको याद होगा मैंने कई बार आपको लिखा कि अगर विजिलेंस की कोई रिपोर्ट हो तो मुजरिम से एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगिए और कहिए वह अपना दावा साबित करे और अगर ठीक न हो तो जो सजा देनी हो वह सजा दीजिए । इन्होंने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था कि रिपोर्ट आयेगी । तो मैं आपसे डिसकस करके इस पर आर्डर दूंगा । क्या रिपोर्ट आई मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन बिना मुझ से पूछे, बिना मुझ से राय लिए इन्होंने दूसरा आर्डर पास कर दिया । मैं कहूंगा यह मेरे साथ ब्रीच आफ फेथ था । आपने इसके लिए वायदा किया था पर वायदा रखा नहीं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion cannot go on in this manner.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already clarified the position that we are examining this.

और जैसा मैंने इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया है मैं उससे पीछे हट नहीं सकता हूं ।

श्री पुदराज (कटिहार): मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में रेलवे सबसे बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है । रेलें चलेंगी तो जो यात्री चलेंगे उनको खान-पान की आवश्यकता भी होगी । विभिन्न स्टेशंस पर जो ठेकेदारों को आप ठेका देते हैं उसकी दरों में भिन्नता है । आप दो तरह की खान-पान की दुकानें चलाते हैं--एक तो डिपार्टमेण्टल कैटरिंग है, और दूसरे जो लाइसेंस-शुदा ठेकेदार हैं उनके जरिये चलाते है । दोनों में आप को लाभ है । डिपार्टमेन्टल कैटरिंग से आप को 70-80 लाख रुपये साल में मिलता है और जो लाइसेंस-शुदा ठेकेदार हैं--उनसे 50-60 लाख रुपये मिलता है । एक तरफ ठेकेदार के पास जो बेयरे काम करते हैं उनको कम पैसा देना पड़े, इसके लिये वे तरह तरह की पैरवी करेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं--जब दोनों तरीकों से आप को लाभ है, डिपार्टमेन्टल कैटरिंग से भी और लाइसेंस-शुदा ठेकेदारों से भी, तो क्यों नहीं आप तमाम कैटरिंग को डिपार्टमेंट कैटरिंग कर दें, जिससे वहां पर काम करने वाले, जो फोर्थ-क्लास एम्प्लाइज हैं, उनकी नौकरी की सिक्योरिटी की व्यवस्था हो सके ।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : आध घन्टे की जो चर्चा होती है, वह एक निश्चित सवाल पर होती है । मेरे मित्र ने जो सवाल उठाया है, वह विशाल सवाल है । सारे देश की रेलों पर डिपार्टमेन्टलाइजेशन होना चाहिये या नहीं, उसके बारे में मेरी भी एक निश्चित राय है, लेकिन जब तक हम नीति के आधार पर कोई फैसला नहीं करते है, तब तक इस सदन में आप सवाल पूछेंगे और उस का जवाब हम देंगे, परन्तु इस सब के लिए एक कारपोरेशन बना देंगे, ऐसा तो मैं नहीं कह सकता ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Say that is under consideration; it is the usual practice of the government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It will be my pleasure to follow your advice. उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उस पर विचार करूंगा ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) सभापति महोदय, मुझे मंत्री महोदय की नीयत पर शंका नहीं है, लेकिन जिस विभाग का वे संचालन कर रहे हैं, उसके अधिकारियों की नीयत पर जरूर शंका है । आप भविष्य में ... करेंगे, वह ठीक है, लेकिन आप के पद .. एक चेअरर है, उसी तरह से विभिन्न पदाधिकारियों की एक-एक चेअर्स हैं । यह जो बंगलिंग हुआ—कहीं पर 70 रुपया और कहीं 1700 रुपया—किन पदाधिकारियों की सजेश्चन्ज से ऐसा किया गया ? वे कौन अधिकारी थे, जिन्होंने ऐसा बंगलिंग किया, किस आधार पर किया और क्या इस के लिये आप उन पदाधिकारियों को दण्डित करेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : यह मामला तो वर्षों से चलता आया है, इसलिये मैंने निश्चित किया है कि नई नीति तय करेंगे, साथ-साथ जो गलती हुई है, वह गलती किस ने की है, उसकी भी जांच जरूर करायेंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on the 16th.

19.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 16th August, 1978/Sravana 25, 1900 (Saka).

MGGIPMRND--Job I- 2339 LS—JC 3426 -7-10-78- 880